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"The Republican party stands for honest money and the chance to earn it by honest toil."
WILLIAM McKINLEY.

A 907,909

REPUBLICAN
CAMPAIGN
TEXT BOOK.

1896.

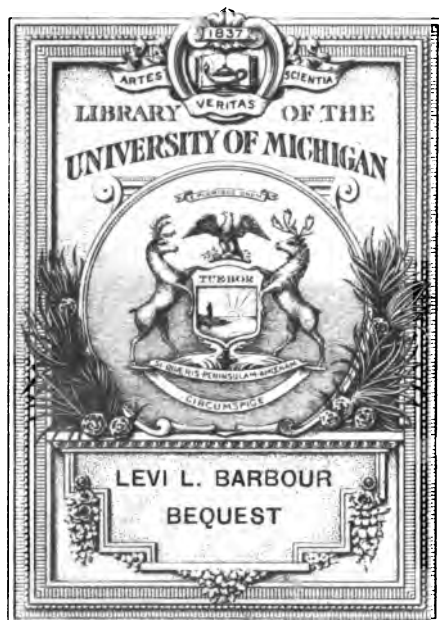
ISSUED BY THE
NATIONAL AND CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEES.

"That some may be rich shows that others may become rich, and hence is just encouragement to industry and enterprise. Let not him who is homeless pull down the house of another, but let him labor diligently and build one for himself; thus, by example, assuring that his own shall be safe from violence when built."

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.



WASHINGTON, D. C.
HARTMAN & CADICK, PRINTERS.
1896



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WILLIAM MCKINLEY.

REPUBLICAN *party* *the*
committee, 1896-1900.

CAMPAIGN

TEXT BOOK.

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EDITOR'S NOTICE.

The subjects treated in this volume are classified in alphabetical order, each article being introduced in BLACK-FACED LETTERS, and numbered through. Example: Advancement-American, No. 6, page 6, is one of a series of short articles on Advancement. It is also indicated in the index under Advancement-American and American Advancement. *Use the Index*, as many cross-references will aid you. Articles relating to SILVER will also be found under Coin, Coinage, Gold and Money, as all can not appear under one head. The tables and figures used have been taken from the official reports of the Government.

THOS. H. MCKEE,
Editor.

JK
2352
1896

Levi L. Burrows
5-28-33

A. D. 1896.

28TH ELECTION

PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

ISSUES.

Oct 21-7424

American Honor and American Interest.
Business, the Source of Employment.
Coin, whether of Gold or Silver, must be Equal to the Best.
Duties, Collected from Foreign Countries, for American Privileges.
Emigrants Who Are Willing to Live Without Robbing Other Men
of Employment.
Financial Integrity, and Money Enough to Pay All Bills.
Gold and Silver, Equal Dollars, for All Business.
Home Markets for American Products.
Imports must Always be Kept Below the Exports.
Judiciary of the U. S. Must not be Tampered With.
Keep in the Middle of the Road.
Labor Employed Means Elevation, Dignity, and Education for the
the Home.
McKinley and Hobart Elected, Means Business and Employment.
Nation's Honor Must be Maintained.
Ownership of Railroads by National Government Opposed by Re-
publican Party.
Pensions for the Veterans of the War Equal to the Pledge of the
Nation.
Quorum-counting by Speaker Reed Justified now by Democrats.
Revenue, Collected Equal to Expenditures, a Necessity.
Silver Dollars as Good as Gold, the Republican Demand.
Tariff to Protect American Labor and Encourage Home Industry.
United States—The Hope of Universal Liberty and Law.
Voters Have an Opportunity: Vote for McKinley and Business.
Wages Means Home, Education, and Comfort to the Toiler.
X-roads—*Republicanism or Populism*—Which Way?
Your Opportunity to Restore Business; Vote It.
Zeal in the Campaign Will Win the Victory.

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**All matter in this volume is arranged in alphabetical order
by sections, the BLACK FACE LETTERS indicating
the subjects.**

ABANDONED—Bryan and the Chicago Platform.

[Wilmington, Del., Every Evening (Dem.).]

No. 1.

The gathering at Chicago is far from being a representative convention of the great Democratic party of the country. Its majority is simply a howling mob of Populists, free-silverites and Anarchists, dominated by Altgeld and swayed by Tillman. The leaven of good sense and honest purpose supplied in the persons of the gold-standard minority fails to have any appreciable effect. The convention has been swung away from true Democratic principles, and is moving in a course that promises to absolve all honest Democrats from allegiance to its declarations or fealty to the candidates it may place before the people. It is idle to expect that honest, sincere, self-respecting Democrats throughout the country will sustain the farce now being enacted at Chicago in the name of Democracy.

ABASEMENT of the Democratic Party Confessed.

[Chicago Chronicle (Dem.), July 11.]

No. 2.

Dominated by men who are strangers to the Democracy and by ideas even more grotesque in their novelty, the Chicago Convention has named leaders who are not Democrats and adopted a platform which is not Democratic.

By its revolutionary and sectional fury, by its shameful indorsement of the Republican and Populistic heresies of cheap silver and greenbackism, by its cowardly abandonment of tariff reform, and by its amazing demand for the restoration of the barbarous spoils system, no less than by the nomination of men wholly unfit, the Chicago Convention absolves all Democrats from allegiance to its candidates and its principles. * * *

Democracy has been humiliated, but it has not been destroyed. It still lives, a prodigious force for good, a terror to evil. Rising again in all the majesty of the power of the ever-living truth, it will smite with mailed hand the traitors and mercenaries who, in its honored name, have raised the somber flag of financial shame and the blacker flag of disunion and hate.

ABDICATE—Democrats Won't Support Revolution.

[New York Staats Zeitung (Dem.).]

No. 3.

Thus has the convention challenged to combat against its tenets every spark of conservatism and civic virtue and intelligence. It is wholly immaterial whom the convention may choose to place upon such a platform. The candidate of a party with such a policy must be defeated and the party itself annihilated. The very existence of the Union depends upon it. The abominable gang which has adopted this platform has forfeited the right to co-operate in the management of the affairs of the Union. It would be idle to argue with the party which this convention pretends to represent upon the basis on which the Chicago Convention enters into the campaign of 1896. Unless the minority defeated in Chicago proceed to form a new political organization, there is in this campaign only one party for which an elector who does not want to support revolution can consistently vote, and this is the Republican party. If that party should, for a long time to come, be once more enthroned in power, it has nobody to thank but that same wretched and infamous crowd.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN—Advice to Voters.

No. 4.

In 1864 Mr. Lincoln said:

"That some may be rich shows that others may become rich, and hence is just encouragement to industry and enterprise. Let not him who is houseless pull down the house of another, but let him labor diligently and build one for himself; thus, by example, assuring that his own shall be safe from violence when built."

ADVANCE—Civilization and Money Material.

No. 5.

Looking over the whole field of monetary history the one fact which stands out clear and indisputable in this: As civilization advances and commercial transactions become more numerous and complicated, there has been an advance in the money material of the world. The advance is from the more to the less perishable, from the more uncertain to the more definite, from the coarser to the finer material. In cruder times we are told that cowry shells, cattle, tobacco, and the skins of animals have been the standard money.

There have been used iron, copper, brass, silver, and gold. That silver is a better material for money than cattle, silver better than

ADVANCE—Continued.

copper, and gold better than silver is not an accident of history nor an incident of modern politics. It is but the outgrowth of fundamental law of progress, the law of the survival of the fittest. The qualities of each, combined with the accessible quantities determine which is the most desirable to man, and therefore which is the most valuable, and neither civil law nor party necessity reverse the law of human nature. In the present political struggle theorists and extremists are attempting to reverse the verdict of history as shown by experience. The Republican party, with its established reputation for espousing the cause of the oppressed, once more found holding up the cause of debased money, guaranteeing to silver its full use as standard money by pledging to national faith and national honor to keep all our silver coin equal to the best coin of the most enlightened nations.

ADVANCEMENT—American.**No. 6.**

In 1892, after the census statistics of 1890 had exhibited the progress of the United States between 1880 and 1890, Mr. Mulhall, the celebrated English statistician, in his work entitled *The Balance Sheet of the World*, stated in a single paragraph his conclusion as to the wonderful prosperity of this country. This was just before the election of 1892, an election that decreed that the Democratic party should be given the complete control of this country. Mr. Mulhall said: "It would be impossible to find in history a parallel to the progress of the United States in the last ten years. Every day that the sun rises upon the American people it sees the addition of two and one-half millions of dollars to the accumulation of wealth in the Republic, which is one-third of the daily accumulation of all mankind outside of the United States." For thirty years this unparalleled prosperity in this land under Republican rule and protective policy had been going on, and in the ten years from 1880 to 1890, according to Mr. Mulhall, this prosperity had reached a magnitude unparalleled in the history of the world. And yet there are those who are trying to make the people believe that some legislation respecting the unlimited coinage of silver in 1873—legislation which operated from 1879 to 1892, during this period of unparalleled prosperity, precisely as it has since 1892—is the cause of the woes of the past three years.

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS—Exported from 1885 to 1895.

No. 7.

Year.	Value.	Year.	Value.	Year.	Value.
1885.....	\$2,532,286	1889.....	\$4,246,079	1893.....	\$5,191,223
1886.....	2,119,772	1890.....	3,264,995	1894.....	4,765,793
1887.....	2,427,835	1891.....	3,310,183	1895.....	5,319,885
1888.....	2,759,615	1892.....	4,210,684		

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS—Exported from 1886 to 1895.

No. 8.

Year.	Value.	Year.	Value.	Year.	Value.
1886.....	\$522,080,986	1890.....	\$628,779,597	1894.....	\$573,684,383
1887.....	524,590,044	1891.....	730,069,702	1895.....	545,714,375
1888.....	491,381,608	1892.....	712,539,832		
1889.....	599,524,256	1893.....	619,135,633		

AGRICULTURE—Benefits.

No. 9.

Who are the poor farmers, and where are they found? They are found in the sections of the Union where the States are given up almost wholly to agriculture; they are found in the localities where the market for the products of their farms is hundreds if not thousands of miles away from the places where they are produced. Another illustration is given by Prof. Dodge which still further demonstrates the benefits of protective tariff legislation to the farmers of America. In the grouping of the States, he further shows the value of products per capita to the individual cultivator. His statistics show that in the first group of States, where the population engaged in farming is less than 30 per cent., the value of the products of the farm per capita to individual cultivator averages \$457, in the second class it averages \$394, in the third class \$261, and in the fourth class \$160; in other words, a man engaged in agriculture in any of the first group of States, for the same labor in the cultivation of the same number of acres, will make 185 per cent. more than the individual cultivator in the States where over 70 per cent. of the population is engaged in farming.

These facts ought to satisfy even a British free trader that agriculture is more profitable where it has a market at the door of the farmer for all that he raises on his farm.

AGRICULTURE in 1846, when the Democrats and Revenue Tariff were Blessing the Country.

No. 10.

The Sheriff of Muskingum County, Ohio, as stated by the Guernsey Times, in the summer of 1842 sold at auction one four-horse wagon at \$5.50; ten hogs at 6¼ cents each; two horses (said to be worth \$50 to \$75 each) at \$2 each; two cows at \$1 each; a barrel of sugar at \$1.50, and a store of goods at that rate. In Pike County, Mo., as stated by the Hannibal Journal, the Sheriff sold three horses at \$1.50 each; one large ox at 12½ cents; five cows, two steers, and one calf, the lot at \$3.25; 20 sheep at 13½ cents each; 24 hogs, the lot at 25 cents each; one eight-day clock at \$2.50; lot of tobacco, seven or eight hogsheads, at \$5; three stacks of hay, each at 25 cents, and one stack of fodder at 25 cents.

AGRICULTURE.

[From the message of President Harrison, Dec. 6, 1892.]

No. 11.

The report of the Secretary of Agriculture contains not only a most interesting statement of the progressive and valuable work done under the administration of Secretary Rusk, but many suggestions for the enlarged usefulness of this important Department. In the successful effort to break down the restrictions to the free introduction of our meat products in the countries of Europe, the Secretary has been untiring from the first, stimulating and aiding all other government officers, at home and abroad, whose official duties enabled them to participate in the work. The total trade in hog products with Europe in May, 1892, amounted to 82,000,000 pounds, against 46,900,000 in the same month of 1891; in June, 1892, the exports aggregated 85,700,000 pounds, against 46,500,000 pounds in the same month of the previous year; in July there was an increase of 41 per cent., and in August of 55 per cent. over the corresponding months of 1891. Over 40,000,000 pounds of inspected pork have been exported since the law was put into operation, and a comparison of the four months of May, June, July, and August, 1892, with the same months of 1891 shows an increase in the number of pounds of our export of pork products of 62 per cent., and an increase in value of 66½ per cent. The exports of dressed beef increased from 137,900,000 pounds in 1889 to 220,500,000 pounds in 1892, or about 60 per cent. During the past year there have been exported 394,607 head of live cattle as against 205,786 exported in

AGRICULTURE—Continued.

1889. This increased exportation has been largely promoted by the inspection authorized by law and the faithful efforts of the Secretary and his efficient subordinates to make that inspection thorough and to carefully exclude from all cargoes diseased or suspected cattle.

Agricultural products constituted 78.1 per cent. of our unprecedented exports for the fiscal year which closed June 30, 1892, the total exports being \$1,030,278,030 and the value of the agricultural products \$793,717,676, which exceeds by more than \$150,000,000 the shipment of agricultural products in any previous year.

AGRICULTURE, DEPARTMENT OF—Its Chief being Measured by the Farmers of the Country. No. 12.

If Grover Cleveland in the selection of a Secretary of Agriculture had searched this broad land over with the single purpose of finding and placing in power the worst American enemy of the American agriculturist, he could not have made surer work than in the choice of Secretary Morton, whose unrelenting hostility to the farmers of our country has already been abundantly proved. This extremely prejudiced and amazingly self-opinionated officer has deliberately undertaken and is now earnestly prosecuting the work of breaking down the principles which have been established for half a century for the equalization of our agricultural interests with those of other great industries, and which reached their full maturity under the able administration of Mr. Morton's great predecessor. The scientific investigations made for the Department and covering the available information obtainable throughout the world were a special feature of Secretary Rusk's work in so enlarging the scope of the Department that there might come to the plain every-day agriculturist the scientific and practical information that would enable him to so conduct his work as to secure the best results. Mr. Morton used his first opportunity to contract and cripple this arm of the work and rendered the great expenditure which had been wisely made, under the authority and direction of Congress in its behalf, almost useless.

Another glaring instance of Mr. Morton's maladministration is seen in his curtailment of the meat inspection service. The prejudice made by foreign governments that American meats were diseased and unwholesome, under which they were denied admission to the markets of Europe, was one of the great obstacles that confronted Secretary Rusk at the beginning of his term of office. The

AGRICULTURE—Continued.

problem was an old one, and its solution had been deemed hopeless, but through the energy of the Secretary, the system of meat inspection was so enlarged and extended that European buyers became satisfied that there was no longer a chance of their being imposed upon by the importation of unsound meat from America, and the restrictions were removed, the foreign markets opened to the products of our stock farms, and under the new impetus thus given our exportation of beef and pork was vastly increased, to our great profit.

One of the first and worst acts Mr. Morton found it possible to accomplish was the curtailment of this meat inspection, and by this means he has been and is engaged in wresting from our live stock interest the protection thrown around it by General Rusk, and we are again laid open to the charge by foreign governments that we are nursing pleuro-pneumonia and other dread diseases, so that we have every reason to fear that we shall soon again be confronted by the fact that the ports of entry in France and Germany are closed against our beef and pork, which means a loss only to be estimated in millions.

The farmers of the United States will soon be called upon to indorse the acts of Secretary Morton at the ballot box.

AGRICULTURE, SECRETARY OF, IN 1895 '96.

[Senator Vest on distribution of seed to farmers.]

No. 13.

The first thing that the Secretary of Agriculture did was to involve himself in a most unfortunate controversy with the agricultural associations of the United States, when he talked about the walking delegates and had in the newspapers a controversy with some of the leading farmers of the country.

After the President had denounced Congress as demagogues who were using the tax money of the people to popularize themselves at home, the Secretary of Agriculture felt himself authorized and called upon to continue the assault until it has culminated now in the striking down against the intention of Congress and outside of the law, in my judgment, the objects which we had in view when we appropriated \$130,000 for the purchase and distribution of seeds. But the Secretary of Agriculture shields himself behind the plea of economy. He claims that he has saved \$1,350,000 to the people of this country in his administration, of which the \$130,000 for seed turned back into the Treasury constitutes a part. He overlooked

AGRICULTURE—Continued.

other appropriations made for his own Department, but struck out the \$130,000 appropriation for the farmers. I find, from the report of the Secretary of expenditures made in the Agricultural Department for the year 1895, that \$23,567.90 was expended upon the conservatories and grounds of the Agricultural Department. For 1897 we find for the Botanical Garden \$23,893.75; for the propagating garden for 1897, \$9,000; for the gardens and grounds of the Agricultural Department in 1897, improving the lawns, and for trees, water cans, tubs, composts, labor, etc., \$25,000, making an aggregate of \$57,893.75. For the fiscal year 1897, we find for public grounds and parks in the city of Washington alone an estimate of \$81,000 and an actual appropriation of \$49,500, making altogether for these ornamental and luxurious appanages of the Government, an appropriation for that year of \$105,393.75.

* * * * *

The Secretary of Agriculture, in his annual report, submitted at the beginning of the present session, undertakes to prove that the farmers are the most wealthy and prosperous class in the United States and that the bankers and capitalists are the most unfortunate.

AGRICULTURE vs. OTHER OCCUPATIONS.**No. 14.**

With whom does the agriculturist have a market for his products? The official statements of Government statisticians show that where 30 per cent. of the people are farmers and 70 per cent. of the people are engaged in other occupations the farmer receives \$457 of an annual income, while in States where the reverse is true, 70 per cent. of the people are farmers and 30 per cent. are engaged in other occupations, the farmer only receives an annual income of \$160—a difference of \$297 annually to the farmer who lives in a community of diversified industries as against the farmer who lives in a community of agriculture. This illustration of a market needs no enlarged statement, for all who buy and sell are thoroughly informed of this result. Texas and Pennsylvania are fair examples of the operation of this principle.

ALLOYING.**No. 15.**

Compounding two or more metals together in suitable or legal proportions for coinage. Gold and silver are alloyed for standard coins, and alloys are variously made of nickel, copper, tin, and zinc for minor coins.

ANIMALS—Exported from U. S., 1885 to 1895.
No. 15½.

Year.	Number.	Year.	Number.	Year.	Number.
1885.....	14,779,932	1889.....	27,998,168	1893.....	24,473,629
1886.....	11,986,995	1890.....	35,677,090	1894.....	42,320,376
1887.....	10,095,894	1891.....	30,336,064	1895.....	33,791,014
1888.....	14,246,321	1892.....	36,872,401		

APPROPRIATIONS—1st Session 54th Congress.

[Statement of Hon. Joseph G. Cannon, Chairman Committee on Appropriations, June 11, 1896.]

No. 16.

The appropriations for the session just closed amount to \$515,759,820.49.

The estimates on which these appropriations were based, and submitted by the Executive to Congress at the beginning of the session in the regular Book of Estimates, or from time to time in special or supplemental estimates, amounted to \$529,134,193.92, or \$13,374,373.43 more than has been appropriated.

The whole amount of appropriations, \$515,759,820.49, charged to this session, includes \$119,054,160 under permanent laws, of which amount \$50,000,000 is for sinking fund and \$30,500,000 for interest on the public debt, or \$3,355,614.40 more than was included at the last session of Congress in the statements of appropriations, and is on account of the increase of \$162,315,400 in the bonded indebtedness of the country by the present Administration up to February, 1895, the interest and sinking-fund charge on account of the later bond issue of \$100,000,000 in February, 1896, amounting to \$4,400,000, not being included in the estimates of permanent appropriations, as stated and submitted to Congress in the last regular Book of Estimates.

The increase in the principal of the interest-bearing debt of the country under the present administration, by the loans negotiated in February and November, 1894, February, 1895, and February, 1896, amounts to \$262,315,400, which entails an annual interest charge of \$11,492,616, and to meet the sinking-fund obligations the further sum of \$2,623,154.

During the administration of Mr. Harrison, from March, 1889, to March, 1893, the principal of the interest-bearing debt of the United States was reduced in amount \$258,192,900, and the annual interest charge was thereby diminished \$10,327,716.

* * * * *

APPROPRIATIONS—Continued.

The regular annual bills, including deficiencies, as passed by the House, made a reduction in the total estimates submitted by the Executive of \$26,083,191.67; that they were increased by the Senate \$22,920,442.30, and that as they became laws they appropriate \$10,636,624.06 less than as passed by the Senate, \$12,283,818.24 more than as they passed the House, and \$13,374,373.43 less than the estimated requirements of the Administration.

The regular annual appropriations, including deficiencies, made at the last session of Congress, amounted to \$383,636,896.97, and included no river and harbor bill. So excluding the river and harbor act passed at this session, it will be seen that the regular annual bills as passed by the House appropriated only \$373,505,082.25, or more than \$10,000,000 less than was appropriated by the last Democratic Congress, with the approval of a Democratic Executive.

The following shows by titles the appropriations made at this session, in comparison with those made at the last session of Congress, with the increase or reduction in each:

TABLE A.

Title.	Amount this session.	Amount last session.	Reduction.	Increase.
Agriculture.....	\$3,255,532.00	\$3,303,750.00	\$48,218.00	.....
Army.....	23,278,402.73	23,252,608.09	.....	\$25,794.64
Diplomatic and consular.....	1,642,558.76	1,574,458.76	.....	68,100.00
District of Columbia.....	5,905,082.48	5,745,443.25	.....	159,639.23
Fortification.....	7,397,888.00	1,904,557.50	.....	5,493,330.50
Indian.....	7,390,496.79	8,762,751.24	1,372,254.45	.....
Legislative, etc.....	21,518,834.71	21,891,718.08	372,883.37	.....
Military Academy.....	449,525.61	464,261.66	14,736.05	.....
Navy.....	30,562,739.95	29,416,245.31	.....	1,146,494.64
Pension.....	141,328,580.00	141,381,570.00	52,990.00	.....
Post Office.....	92,571,564.22	89,545,997.86	.....	3,025,566.36
River and harbor.....	12,621,800.00	.....	.....	12,621,800.00
Sundry civil.....	33,031,152.19	46,568,160.40	13,537,008.21	.....
Total.....	380,954,157.44	373,811,522.15	15,398,090.08	22,540,725.37
Deficiencies.....	15,326,503.05	9,825,374.82	.....	5,501,128.23
Total.....	396,280,660.49	383,636,896.97	15,398,090.08	28,041,853.60
Miscellaneous (estimated for this session).....	425,000.00	297,667.37	.....	127,332.63
Total, regular annual appropriations.....	396,705,660.49	383,934,564.34	15,398,090.08	28,169,186.23
Permanent annual appropriations.....	119,054,160.00	113,073,956.32	.....	5,980,203.68
Grand total.....	515,759,820.49	497,008,520.66	15,398,090.08	34,149,389.91

Net increase this session over last session, \$18,751,299.83.

APPROPRIATIONS—Continued.

It will be noted from this exhibit that, while at this session reductions have been made in many of the appropriation acts, increases of any considerable amount appear in but few.

Thus the fortification act is increased from \$1,904,557.50 to \$7,397,888, and in addition to the latter sum authority is given to enter into contracts to the further sum of \$4,195,076, making, in all, \$11,592,964 authorized at this session for the work of strengthening our coast defenses, or nearly as much as had been given in all of the previous eight years combined since the Government entered on the present plans of fortification and harbor defense.

The Post-Office bill is increased from \$89,545,997.86 to \$92,571,564.22, which is the usual increase requisite to keep pace with the growth of population and commerce of the country.

The river and harbor bill appropriates \$12,621,800, the whole of which is an apparent increase, no bill having been enacted at the last session. The river and harbor act that was passed during the first regular session of the last Congress appropriated \$11,643,180.

The inadequacy of appropriations made during the last Congress accounts for the apparent increase in deficiencies.

The permanent appropriations show an apparent increase of a little less than \$6,000,000, accounted for in part by the increase for sinking fund and interest on the public debt, to which I have already adverted, and to an increase in the amount estimated to be required during the coming year for the redemption of notes of national banks that have surrendered circulation.

Aside from a necessary increase in the number of seamen and men in the Navy and Marine Corps, in order to place in commission the new ships of war provided for by previous Congresses, there has been no appreciable increase in employments or of salaries of employees authorized in any of the several departments of the General Government. On the contrary, appropriations for 337 employees, with salaries aggregating \$475,190, in the internal-revenue service, have been omitted because of the failure of the income-tax law under the decision of the Supreme Court.

At the beginning of the session the Committee on Appropriations in its first report to the House called attention to the abnormal growth in the expenditures under the fee system on account of United States courts, and to the fact that they had more than *doubled during the period between 1885 and 1896*. With commend-

APPROPRIATIONS—Continued.

able zeal the Judiciary Committee of the House took up the question and reported a well-digested measure, which was incorporated into the legislative, executive, and judicial appropriation bill, and is now the law, abolishing the fee system as to United States attorneys and marshals, and placing those officials upon fixed salaries; revising and reducing the schedule of fees of United States commissioners, and requiring their appointment to be made by the district instead of the circuit courts, and for terms of four years each, instead of for life as heretofore. This legislation will, it is confidently asserted by those in position and competent to judge, reduce expenditures annually on account of United States courts more than \$1,000,000 and will reduce to a minimum frivolous and malicious prosecutions. Under the fee system attorneys and marshals received as compensation during the fiscal year 1895 \$708,219.70, or \$160,719.70 more than the aggregate of their salaries as fixed by the new law. The aggregate of their salaries as prescribed is \$547,500, or \$292,500 less than it was possible for them to earn under the fee system.

As against this record of reformatory legislation inaugurated by this House, it has been developed that the present administration of the Treasury Department, under the discretion vested in it by law, has increased, since July 1, 1895, the number of employees in the customs service by 331, and raised the compensation of 281 others, at a total cost for nine months for both of \$206,385.02; that it has expended or incurred expenditures amounting to \$7,377,440 for the present year in collecting the revenue from customs estimated at \$165,000,000; whereas for the last whole fiscal year 1892, under President Harrison's administration, there was collected under the McKinley tariff act \$177,452,000 of customs revenue at a total cost of only \$6,607,517, or \$12,000,000 more of revenue and \$770,000 less of expense in collecting it.

The following table shows the aggregate appropriations made during the Fifty-first, Fifty-second, and Fifty-third Congresses, and at the present session of the Fifty-fourth Congress:

APPROPRIATIONS COMPARED—Fiscal Years 1891 to 1897, inclusive.

1891.

FIFTY-FIRST CONGRESS.

Regular annual appropriations.....	\$361,770,057.79
Extraneous appropriations.....	101,628,453.00
	<hr/>
	\$463,398,510.79

APPROPRIATIONS—Continued

1892.		
Regular annual appropriations	\$402,531,864.55	
Permanent appropriations	122,486,808.00	
		<u>\$525,018,672.55</u>
Total appropriations Fifty-first Congress		<u>988,417,183.34</u>

FIFTY-SECOND CONGRESS.

1893.		
Regular annual appropriations.....	\$385,736,308.71	
Permanent appropriations	121,863,880.00	
		<u>\$507,600,188.71</u>
1894.		
Regular annual appropriations.....	\$404,036,085.2)	
Permanent appropriations.....	115,468,273.92	
		<u>519,504,359.21</u>
Total appropriations Fifty-second Congress.....		<u>1,027,104,547.92</u>

FIFTY-THIRD CONGRESS.

1895.		
Regular annual appropriations.....	\$391,156,005.03	
Permanent appropriations	101,074,680.00	
		<u>\$492,230,685.03</u>
1896.		
Regular annual appropriations.....	\$383,934,564.34	
Permanent appropriations	113,073,956.32	
		<u>497,008,520.66</u>
Total appropriations Fifty-third Congress.....		<u>989,239,205.69</u>

FIFTY-FOURTH CONGRESS—FIRST SESSION.

1897.		
Regular annual appropriations.....	\$396,705,660.49	
Permanent appropriations	119,054,160.00	
		<u>515,759,820.49</u>

The Fifty-first Congress was Republican in both branches, with a Republican Executive.

The Fifty-second Congress was composed of a House with a more than two-thirds Democratic majority and a Senate with a narrow Republican majority. The Executive was Republican.

The Fifty-third Congress was Democratic in both branches, with a Democratic Executive.

The Fifty-fourth Congress is composed of a Republican House, a Senate having a Democratic and Populist majority, and the *Executive is a Democrat.*

ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.**No. 18.**

In the Argentine Republic the standard is gold and silver; the monetary unit is the peso; the value in United States coin is \$0.965; the coins are gold: Argentine (\$4.82.4) and $\frac{1}{2}$ Argentine; silver: peso and divisions. The ratio of gold to silver is 1 of gold to $15\frac{1}{2}$ of silver.

[Monetary condition, April 6, 1895.]

Silver is not current here and will not be accepted on deposit by foreign banks in sums exceeding 90 cents; it is, however, accepted by weight to be shipped to Europe for account of consignor. The Bank of the Nation and the provisional banks being in liquidation, the entire banking interest in the Republic is in the hands of foreigners, largely English.

ASSAYING.**No. 19.**

Chemical analysis of metals or ores. This term, as employed in reference to mints and coinage, refers particularly to the processes for determining the component parts and relative proportions of a mixed alloy of gold and silver, or of the various alloys used for the manufacture of minor coins.

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.**No. 20.**

In Austria-Hungary the standard is gold; the monetary unit is the crown; the value in United States coin is \$0.203; the coins are gold; former system—4 florins (\$1.92.9), 8 florins (\$3.85.8), ducat (\$2.28.7), and 4 ducats (\$9.15.8); silver: 1 and 2 florins; present system gold: 20 crowns (\$4.05.2), and 10 crowns (\$2.02.6). The ratio between gold and limited tender silver is 1 of gold to 13.69 of silver.

BALANCE OF TRADE, 1895.**No. 21.**

The following table shows the countries from which our average annual imports are in excess of our average annual exports, with the percentage of imports, admitted free during the fiscal year 1895. The figures are not exact, but approximate the average value of imports and exports for the last ten years:

BALANCE OF TRADE—Continued.

Countries.	Exports to—	Imports from—	Excess of imports.	Imports admitted free during fiscal year 1895.
Europe:				<i>Per cent.</i>
Austria-Hungary.....	\$1,000,000	\$8,500,000	\$7,500,000	20.56
France.....	60,000,000	70,000,000	10,000,000	20.37
Germany.....	92,000,000	95,000,000	3,000,000	19.67
Italy.....	14,000,000	20,000,000	6,000,000	47.80
Switzerland.....	10,020,000	14,000,000	3,980,000	6.25
Turkey.....	50,000	2,000,000	1,950,000	64.91
North America:				
Mexico.....	15,000,000	28,000,000	13,000,000	82.56
Central America:				
Costa Rica.....	1,000,000	2,500,000	1,500,000	99.99
Guatemala.....	2,000,000	2,500,000	500,000	99.70
Honduras.....	550,000	750,000	200,000	94.69
Nicaragua.....	1,000,000	1,600,000	600,000	98.99
Salvador.....	1,150,000	3,000,000	1,850,000	99.99
West Indies:				
British.....	9,000,000	14,000,000	5,000,000	69.83
Cuba.....	15,000,000	75,000,000	60,000,000	33.45
Puerto Rico.....	2,500,000	3,250,000	750,000	24.96
Santo Domingo.....	1,250,000	2,500,000	1,250,000	81.55
South America:				
Argentine Republic...	4,500,000	5,500,000	1,000,000	89.07
Brazil.....	14,000,000	80,000,000	66,000,000	97.78
Chile.....	3,000,000	3,750,000	750,000	98.03
Colombia.....	2,750,000	3,750,000	1,000,000	90.59
Ecuador.....	750,000	850,000	100,000	99.15
Guiana—British.....	2,000,000	4,500,000	2,500,000	19.29
Dutch.....	350,000	750,000	400,000	84.54
Uruguay.....	1,000,000	2,000,000	1,000,000	89.26
Venezuela.....	4,000,000	10,000,000	6,000,000	90.44
Asia:				
China.....	4,500,000	20,500,000	16,000,000	82.56
Japan.....	4,000,000	25,000,000	21,000,000	71.55
Turkey.....	130,000	3,000,000	2,870,000	67.24
East Indies:				
British.....	3,500,000	22,000,000	18,500,000	75.63
Dutch.....	1,250,000	8,000,000	6,750,000	26.20
Philippine Islands.....	119,000	8,000,000	7,881,000	77.92
Africa, Turkey in.....	150,000	3,000,000	2,850,000	92.40
Total.....	261,519,000	543,200,000	281,681,000	7.71

BALANCE OF TRADE.**No. 22.**

Exports of domestic products are considered an indication of national prosperity, as showing what the people can spare from their own living, and what means they have with which to purchase foreign commodities. Exports pay debts, give activity to

BALANCE OF TRADE—Continued.

commerce, and save the payment of specie on our imports. People may think that it matters little what may be the state of imports and exports; but a little reflection will show that finally balances must be paid in the precious metals. Hence, it is desirable that the balance of trade should be in our favor and not against us.

FEDERALISTS.

The Federalists were in power for twelve years from the organization of the Government, during which time the balance of trade was against us to the amount of \$129,918,766. See the following table:

Table showing balance of trade under Federalists, 1790 to 1801.

President.	Year.	Excess of exports.	Excess of imports.
Washington	1790	None	\$2,794,844
	1791	do	10,187,959
	1792	do	10,746,902
	1793	do	4,990,428
	1794	do	1,573,767
	1795	do	21,766,796
	1796	do	14,372,067
	1797	do	18,529,206
Adams	1798	do	7,024,603
	1799	do	403,626
	1800	do	20,280,988
	1801	do	17,247,586
Total			129,918,766

DEMOCRATS.

The Democrats came into power with the inauguration of Jefferson in 1801. The balance of trade changed against us, with the exception of ten years, to the close of Buchanan's administration, covering a period of fifty-two years. Mr. Cleveland succeeded in 1891, and we held the balance of trade for two years during his term, so that we have a total of \$171,947,891 excess of exports for the whole number of years (fifty-six) in which the Democrats had control, while the excess of imports amounted to \$1,005,994,182. The following table will show the years covered by Democratic Presidents and the effect on foreign trade for each term:

BALANCE OF TRADE—Continued.

Table showing balance of trade under Democrats, 1802 to 1861, and 1886 to 1889.

President.	Year.	Excess of exports.	Excess of imports.
Jefferson.....	{ 1802	.....	\$3,850,176
	1803	.....	8,866,633
	1804	.....	7,300,996
	1805	.....	25,033,979
	1806	.....	27,873,032
	1807	.....	30,156,850
	1808	.....	34,559,040
	{ 1809	.....	7,196,732
Madison.....	{ 1810	.....	18,642,030
	1811	\$7,916,833	.....
	1812	.....	38,502,764
	1813	5,850,997	.....
	1814	.....	6,037,559
	1815	.....	60,483,521
	1816	.....	65,182,548
	{ 1817	.....	11,578,431
Monroe.....	{ 1818	.....	28,468,867
	1819	.....	16,982,479
	1820	.....	4,758,331
	1821	.....	24,512
	1822	.....	18,521,594
	1823	.....	4,155,328
	1824	.....	3,197,932
	{ 1825	549,023	.....
Adams.....	{ 1826	.....	202,752
	1827	2,977,009	.....
	1828	.....	16,998,873
	{ 1829	345,736	.....
Jackson.....	{ 1830	8,949,779	.....
	1831	.....	23,009,527
	1832	.....	13,601,159
	1833	.....	13,519,211
	1834	.....	6,349,485
	1835	.....	21,548,493
	1836	.....	52,240,450
	{ 1837	.....	19,029,676
Van Buren.....	{ 1838	9,008,282	.....
	1839	.....	44,245,283
	1840	25,410,226	.....
	{ 1841	.....	11,140,073
Polk.....	{ 1846	.....	8,336,817
	1847	34,317,249	.....
	1848	.....	10,448,129
	{ 1849	.....	855,027

BALANCE OF TRADE—Continued.*Table showing balance of trade under Democrats, etc.—Continued.*

President.	Year.	Excess of exports.	Excess of imports.
Pierce and Buchanan.	{ 1854	.....	\$60,844,234
	{ 1855	.....	38,899,205
	{ 1856	.....	29,212,887
	{ 1857	.....	54,604,582
	{ 1858	\$8,672,620	.....
	{ 1859	.....	38,431,290
	{ 1860	.....	20,040,062
Cleveland.....	{ 1861	.....	69,756,709
	{ 1886	44,088,694	.....
	{ 1887	23,863,443	.....
	{ 1888	.....	28,002,607
	{ 1889	.....	2,730,277
Total		171,949,891	1,005,994,182

WHIGS.

The first Whig President was elected in 1840, on a purely tariff issue. The excess of exports in our favor for the three years of the Harrison-Tyler administration are a marvel standing in the midst of all the years of Democratic tariff for revenue, showing a greater advantage to the United States than any term from Jefferson to Grant. The appended table will show the result of the two Whig administrations of 1840 and 1850, inclusive:

Table showing balance of trade under Whigs, 1842 to 1853.

President.	Year.	Excess of exports.	Excess of imports.
Harrison and Tyler.....	{ 1842	\$3,802,924	.....
	{ 1843	40,392,225	.....
	{ 1844	8,141,226	.....
	{ 1845	.....	\$7,144,211
Taylor and Fillmore.....	{ 1850	.....	29,133,800
	{ 1851	.....	21,856,170
	{ 1852	.....	40,456,167
	{ 1853	.....	60,287,983
Total.....		47,336,375	158,878,331

BALANCE OF TRADE—Continued.**REPUBLICANS.**

The Republicans came into power in 1861 by the inauguration of President Lincoln. The balance of trade in 1862 gave us an excess of a little more than \$1,000,000, but the results of the civil war drove trade against us by reason of the Southern blockade of more than one-half of the Atlantic coast; while we were compelled to buy from foreign governments more than one-half of all the munitions of war, together with clothing, blankets, and other equipments necessary to maintain the Government in the support of the great army it constantly kept in the field. From 1866 to 1873 was the period of enlarged credit, and not only improved in the United States, but by which the Government attempted to rehabilitate and restore that which was lost by reason of the great rebellion. With the extension of railroads, the improvement of rivers and harbors, together with the thousands of private enterprises that were carried on, we sent to foreign governments the credit of State, nation, and individual, instead of the absolute products of the field and shop, and by 1876 we had reached the period of enlarged improvement, sufficient to become again a competitor in the world's trade. So that from the close of the year 1875 to the close of the year 1885, we held the balance of trade in more than \$1,500,000,000, by which we recovered in ten years, under Republican control, more than we lost in fifty-six years under Democratic control. The following table will show what was accomplished by the Republicans during the time they administered the Government:

Table showing balance of trade under Republicans, 1862 to 1885, and 1890 to 1893.

President.	Year.	Excess of exports.	Excess of imports.
Lincoln.....	1862	\$1,313,824	.....
	1863	.....	\$39,371,368
	1864	.....	157,609,295
	1865	.....	72,716,277
Johnson	1866	.....	85,952,544
	1867	.....	101,254,955
	1868	.....	75,483,541
	1869	.....	131,388,682
Grant.....	1870	.....	43,186,640
	1871	.....	77,402,500
	1872	.....	182,417,491
	1873	.....	119,656,288
	1874	18,876,698	.....
	1875	.....	19,562,725
	1876	79,643,481	.....
	1877	151,152,094	.....

BALANCE OF TRADE—Continued.*Table showing balance of trade under Republicans, etc.—Continued*

President.	Year.	Excess of exports.	Excess of imports.
Hayes.....	{ 1878	\$257,814,234	.....
	{ 1879	264,661,666	.....
	{ 1880	167,683,912	.....
	{ 1881	259,712,718	.....
Garfield and Arthur	{ 1882	25,902,693	.....
	{ 1883	100,658,488	.....
	{ 1884	72,815,916	.....
	{ 1885	164,662,426	.....
Harrison.....	{ 1890	68,518,275	.....
	{ 1891	89,564,614	.....
	{ 1892	202,875,686	.....
	{ 1893	.....	\$18,737,728
Total.....		1,875,856,715	1,124,741,034

BALANCE OF TRADE SUMMARY.**No. 23.**

It is a notable fact that for ten years, from 1875 to 1885, the Republicans never had less than \$72,000,000 of a surplus in any one year, except in 1882, when it fell to \$25,000,000, reaching the enormous sum of \$259,000,000 in 1881, while Grover Cleveland at the close of his second year, in 1887, found the balance of trade to be against us to the amount of \$28,000,000. President Harrison as soon as inaugurated, with the balance of trade against us, brought this trade back to us, so that the third year of his administration gave us \$202,000,000 of an excess of exports over that of imports.

A study of these tables will show what the Republicans and the Whigs have been able to accomplish, as against the Democrats, in the holding of the balance of trade. The following resume is given for convenience:

The Federalists lost annually for twelve years \$10,826,563, or in all \$129,918,756.

The Whigs controlled the Government for eight years, with imports amounting to \$158,878,331 and a total of exports of \$47,336,570, which gives an annual loss in the excess of imports over exports of \$13,942,744.

The Democrats had control for fifty-six years prior to Cleveland's present term, in which they show a gain of exports of \$171,949,891

BALANCE OF TRADE—Continued.

against a loss in the imports of \$1,005,004.182, making the annual loss by the Democrats for the whole fifty-six years \$14,893,648.

The Republicans had control for twenty-eight years, in which they show a gain in the excess of exports of \$1,875,856,715 against a loss in the imports of \$1,124,741,034, or an annual gain in the excess of exports of \$26,825,560.

Making a final showing in favor of the Republicans with \$26,000,000 of a gain against \$14,000,000 of a loss with the Democrats, or \$12,000,000 of a loss with the Whigs annually.

BARLEY AND BARLEY MALT—Imports.**No. 24.**

Year ending June 30—	Barley.		Barley malt.	
	Bushels.	Value.	Bushels.	Value.
1884.....	8,593,902	\$5,919,565	155,338	\$111,926
1885.....	9,984,870	6,520,827	378,806	267,796
1886.....	10,194,107	7,175,397	319,005	233,751
1887.....	10,351,895	6,170,660	206,263	149,444
1888.....	10,445,751	7,812,814	200,915	151,788
1889.....	11,365,881	7,721,475	136,256	100,314
1890.....	11,327,052	5,627,377	213,135	155,980
1891.....	5,076,471	3,221,189	120,058	74,471
1892.....	3,144,918	1,591,305	1,218	851
1893.....	1,969,761	921,301	24	19
1894.....	791,061	368,744	5,010	5,676
1895.....	2,116,816	867,742	11,069	7,495

BARLEY INDUSTRY IN THE NORTHWEST.**No. 25.**

The production of barley in Wisconsin in 1890 was 12,524,757 bushels. As Canada sent us that year 11,000,000 bushels of barley, under the duty of 10 cents existing prior to October 1, the average price for the year on the Milwaukee Board of Trade was 48½ cents, making the value at Milwaukee of the crop of 1890 \$6,074,507. The next year the price of barley in the same market had advanced to an average of 62½ cents per bushel, owing to the tariff of 30 cents per bushel fixed by the McKinley bill. The crop of barley of the year 1891, if the acreage and yield had been the same, would have had a value of \$7,765,473, and the farmers of Wisconsin would have received for their crop of barley, by reason of the practical development, by the McKinley bill, of the Republican theory of "*American markets for American farmers*," more money by \$1,690,966

BARLEY—Continued.

than they actually did receive under the tariff of 10 cents a bushel, which is 30 per cent. higher than the tariff on the Wilson bill. Here is an example of protection to the American farmer by a tariff law which benefits the farmers of Wisconsin by increasing the proceeds of sale of the crop of one cereal only, and for one year only, by nearly \$1,700,000.

Will some advocate of free trade please explain how this benefit to the producer was paid by the ultimate consumer, as the beer glass in 1891 was just as large as in 1890, and the beverage was sold at the same old price of 5 cents per glass?

The tariff act of 1890 advanced the duty on barley from 10 to 30 cents per bushel and the imports of barley fell off from 10,000,000 bushels to less than 2,000,000 in 1893. During the time this law was in operation the farmers of the United States increased their barley product 15,000,000 bushels over the average for eight years. The increase in one year was worth to the farmers over \$6,000,000, which is one of the items that has gone to swell the balance of trade against the United States in the past year and a half of Democratic tariff. In the past twenty years, from 1873 to 1893, the production of barley has increased nearly 118 per cent., from 32,000,000 in 1873 to 69,869,000 in 1893.

The Wilson law reduced the duty to 30 per cent. ad valorem, or less than 14 cents per bushel. The effect will be noticed in the increased importations.

Heretofore Canada has been our greatest competitor in the barley market, but since the Democratic tariff went into operation the Russians have begun exporting barley to this country, and unless the duty is restored she will prove a formidable competitor. For a period of seven years, from 1881 to 1887, the average export value of Russian barley was 35 cents per bushel at the port of shipment. At the above price the Democratic tariff would add 10½ cents, and about 4 cents a bushel for freight would make the price at New York 49½ or 50 cents per bushel. It is known that Russia is ready to produce barley much cheaper than this, and unless the duty is restored the Western farmer will find his former well-established and compensatory prices reduced to a figure that will make the raising of barley far from profitable.

But the farmers of Minnesota, Wisconsin, Iowa, and the Dakotas have still a greater rival to fear than Old Canada and Russia, if the present duty on barley is to remain. In the far northwest, on the

BARLEY—Continued.

other side of the British boundary line, lies a stretch of country 1,500 miles wide, where the Dominion Government is offering every inducement to settlers. The season is so short that only crops grown in least possible time will ripen before the fall frosts. Barley is one of these crops. The possibilities of production are unlimited. Since the Democratic tariff law was passed thousands of acres of this country have been devoted to barley, and millions of acres will follow if it is to remain.

BASE BULLION.**No. 26.**

Gold or silver bullion not fit for coinage by reason of the presence of base metals until refined.

BELGIUM.**No 27.**

In Belgium the standard is gold and silver; the monetary unit is the franc; the value in United States coin is \$0.19.3; the coins are gold: 10 and 20 francs; silver: 5 francs. The ratio between gold and full legal tender is 1 of gold to 15½ of silver; limited tender 1 of gold to 14.38 of silver.

BIMETALLISM DEFINED.**No 28.**

The use of the two metals as standard money at relative values set by legislative enactment; the union of two metals in circulation as money at a fixed ratio. Specifically, that system of coinage which recognizes both coins of silver and coins of gold as legal tender to any amount, or the concurrent use of coins of two metals as a circulating medium at a fixed relative value.

BIMETALLISM—The Use of Both Gold and Silver as Money, the Issue for which the Republican Party are to Contend in 1896.

No. 29.

Of the three possible measures, namely, gold monometallism, silver monometallism or bimetallism, a large majority of the people of the United States unquestionably favor the bimetallic measure. It is the middle ground between the ultra-factional elements as well as the historical and constitutional ground. The language of the Republican platforms from 1884 are here quoted in proof of the declared purpose of the party to maintain gold and silver coin at a parity:

BIMETALLISM—Continued.**PLATFORMS.**

1884.

"We have always recommended the best money known to the civilized world; and we urge that efforts should be made to unite all commercial nations in the establishment of an international standard which shall fix for all the relative value of gold and silver coinage."

1888.

"The Republican party is in favor of the use of both gold and silver as money, and condemns the policy of the Democratic Administration in its efforts to demonetize silver."

1892.

"The American people, from tradition and interest, favor bimetallism, and the Republican party demands the use of both gold and silver as standard money, with such restrictions and under such provisions, to be determined by legislation, as will secure the maintenance of the parity of values of the two metals so that the purchasing and debt-paying power of the dollar, whether of silver, gold, or paper, shall be at all times equal. The interests of the producers of the country, its farmers and its workingmen, demand that every dollar, paper or coin, issued by the Government shall be as good as any other. We commend the wise and patriotic steps already taken by our Government to secure an international conference to adopt such measures as will insure a parity of value between gold and silver for use as money throughout the world."

1896.

"The Republican party is unreservedly for sound money. It caused the enactment of the law providing for the resumption of specie payments in 1879; since then every dollar has been as good as gold."

"We are unalterably opposed to every measure calculated to debase our currency or impair the credit of our country. We are, therefore, opposed to the free coinage of silver except by international agreement with the leading commercial nations of the world, which we pledge ourselves to promote, and until such agreement can be obtained the existing gold standard must be preserved. All

BIMETALLISM—Continued.

our silver and paper currency must be maintained at parity with gold, and we favor all measures designed to maintain inviolably the obligations of the United States and all our money, whether coin or paper, at the present standard, the standard of the most enlightened nations of the earth."

LEGISLATION.

For sixteen years the Republican party has contended for the largest possible use of silver; and under the operation of the Acts of 1878 and 1890 more silver has been coined and put to money use than in all the years preceding such legislation. This silver money was never discredited until it was assaulted by the pretended friends of silver in a demand for its free and unlimited coinage. Silver coinage of standard dollars was suspended in 1806, was subjected to a mint charge by the Act of June 28, 1834, of one-half of 1 per cent., which was modified by the Act of January 18, 1837 (Section 18), to the reasonable cost of preparing the metal.

The Act of January 21, 1853, reduced the weight of subsidiary coins, and provided for all such coinage in the future to be on Government account. Government account as applied to subsidiary coin was adopted by the Republican party as the best method of keeping silver in use as standard money. Seventy-eight per cent. of the silver produced in the world is dependent upon money use, as only 22 per cent. is used in the arts. In the United States we have produced since 1878 silver to the value of \$914,150,000, of which \$201,150,000 worth was used in the arts, leaving \$713,000,000 worth for money use. The Government has coined from 1878 to 1895 \$450,387,000, and hold bullion in the Treasury to the amount of \$124,921,000, thereby giving to \$575,308,000 money use, which otherwise would have gone to depress the market price of silver used in the arts.

**BIMETALLISM—Monetary Conference, Brussels, 1892—
Instruction to Commissioners from U. S.**

No. 30.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, *Washington, Nov. 10, 1892.*

* * The main purpose which this Government seeks to accomplish by this conference is to bring about a stable relation between gold and silver.

It is the opinion of the President, and, as he believes, of the people of the United States, with singular unanimity, that a full use of

BIMETALLISM—Continued.

silver as a coined metal at a ratio to gold to be fixed by an agreement between the great commercial nations of the world, would very highly promote the prosperity of all the people of all the countries of the world. For this reason your first and most important duty will be to secure, if possible, an agreement among the chief commercial countries of the world looking to international bimetallicism—that is the unlimited coinage of gold and silver into money of full debt-paying power at a fixed ratio in coinage common to all the agreeing powers.

You should not lose sight of the fact that no arrangement will be acceptable to the people or satisfactory to the Government of the United States which would by any possibility place this country on a silver basis while European countries maintain the single gold standard.

Failing to secure international bimetallicism, the next important duty will be to secure, if possible, some action upon the part of European countries looking to a larger use of silver as currency, in order to put an end to the further depreciation of that metal. * *

JOHN W. FOSTER, *Secretary of State.*

The foregoing is a further proof of the declared purpose of the Republican party to maintain bimetallicism as in the interest of the masses.

BIMETALLISM—England Concedes the Necessity for a Bimetallic Agreement.**No. 31.**

Sir William Houldsworth, a delegate of Great Britain to the Brussels Monetary Conference, 1892, said:

"A further fall [in the level of prices] would be a disaster. I frankly admit that, in my opinion, there will never be a permanent solution of this difficulty until we have an international bimetallic agreement." Report p. 365.

BIMETALLISM vs. MONOMETALLISM.

[Statements of prominent Englishmen.]

No. 32.

Great Britain may undergo some change if we may reason from the analogy of his eminent predecessors of the conference of 1878, Mr. Gibbs, late governor of the Bank of England, and Mr. Goschen, late Chancellor of Exchequer. Mr. Gibbs, now the most prominent champion of bimetallicism, made the following statement at a public meeting:

BIMETALLISM—Continued.

"Mr. Goschen and I were together on the conference in Paris; both of us were sturdy defenders of gold monometalism; but I have changed my mind. I do not say Mr. Goschen has changed his mind, but he has somewhat modified it."

Now, let me quote Mr. Goschen's utterances at a public meeting. He said:

"There is a class of monometallists who say that bimetallism is all nonsense, and they cannot understand what it means. Now, I do not think it is nonsense at all. I think it is a very serious demand for a change, which, if adopted, would produce very large results. * * * The action of the Latin Union, the action of Germany, the displacement of silver and the enthronement of gold in its place in many countries, have had an immense effect in producing the changes which bimetallists deplore and attempt to remedy. So far, it appears to me, it can fairly be said that the action of governments have a distinct influence on the question of standards. I fully appreciate the importance of the question. I feel it almost impossible to exaggerate its importance."

On another occasion Mr. Goschen publicly remarked that monometallists, like many highly orthodox people, were so firmly impressed in their belief that they were unable to give a reason for the faith that was in them.

Now, the quasi official declaration of the honorable delegate's views, absolutely opposed to those of his colleague (Sir William Houldsworth), not only preclude any advance by other powers toward a solution of the difficulty, but places Great Britain in the invidious position of being the principal, if not the sole, obstacle to a satisfactory solution of the difficulties under which we labor. —Sir GUILFORD MOLESWORTHY, of British India, at Brussels Conf., p. 223.

BINDING TWINE.**No. 33.**

The present tariff bill strikes down the manufacture of binding twine in this country. Under the old law there was laid a duty of seven-tenths of a cent per pound. The istle or Tampico fiber, manilla, sisal grass, and sunn used in its manufacture, and which are not grown to any extent in this country, were by the act of 1890 put on the free list, while hemp, a product of the American farm, was made dutiable at \$25 per ton.

BINDING TWINE—Continued.

Hemp and binding twine under the present bill are placed on the free list.

The results show imports of hemp in 1895 to be \$754,975, and binding twine \$16,422. None reported in previous years. The Census statistics show that the "Cordage and Twine" interests of the United States embraced 140 establishments, with a capital of \$22,786,019, employing 12,506 men, paying \$4,412,640 in wages, consuming \$23,372,627 worth of material, and turning out products to the value of \$32,376,454.

BISMARCK ON AMERICAN PROTECTION.**No. 34.**

The success of the United States in material development is the most illustrious of modern times. The American Nation has not only successfully borne and suppressed the most gigantic and expensive war of all history, but immediately after disbanded its army, found work for all its soldiers and marines, paid off most of its debt, gave labor and homes to all the unemployed of Europe as fast as they could arrive within the territory, and still by a system of taxation so indirect as not to be perceived, much less felt. Because it is my deliberate judgment that the prosperity of America is mainly due to its system of protective laws, I urge that Germany has now reached that point where it is necessary to imitate the tariff system of the United States.—(Speech in the Reichstag, May 12, 1882.)

BLAINE ON BRITISH AND AMERICAN PROGRESS.**No. 35.**

In 1860 the population of the United States was, in round numbers, 31,000,000. At the same time the population of the United Kingdom was, in round numbers, 29,000,000. The wealth of the United States at that time was \$14,000,000,000; the wealth of the United Kingdom was \$29,000,000,000. The United Kingdom had therefore nearly the same population, but more than double the wealth of the United States, with the machinery for manufacturing fourfold greater than that of the United States. At the end of twenty years (1880) it appeared that the United States had added nearly \$30,000,000,000 to all her wealth, while the United Kingdom had added nearly \$15,000,000,000, or about one-half.

BLAINE—Continued.

During this period of twenty years the United States had incurred the enormous loss of \$9,000,000,000 by internal war, while the United Kingdom was at peace, enjoyed exceptional prosperity, and made a far greater gain than in any other twenty years of her history—a gain which during four years was in a large part due to the calamity that had fallen upon the United States. The United Kingdom had added 6,000,000 to her population during the period of twenty years, while the addition to the United States exceeded 18,000,000.

By the compound ratio of population and wealth in each country, even without making allowance for the great loss incurred by the civil war, it is plainly shown by the statistics here presented that the degree of progress in the United States under protection far exceeded that of the United Kingdom under free trade for the period named. In 1860 the average wealth per capita of the United Kingdom was \$1,000, while in the United States it was but \$450. In 1880 the United Kingdom had increased her per capita wealth to \$1,230, while the United States had increased her per capita wealth to \$870.

The United Kingdom had in twenty years increased her per capita wealth 23 per cent., while the United States had increased her per capita wealth more than 93 per cent. If allowance should be made for war losses, the ratio of gain in the United States would far exceed 100 per cent. Upon these results what ground has Mr. Gladstone for his assertion?

**BLAND BILL FIXED THE GOLD CLAUSE—Which Passed
the House Nov. 5, 1877.**

No. 36.

Be it enacted, etc., That there shall be coined at the several mints of the United States, silver dollars of the weight of 412½ grains Troy of standard silver, as provided in the act of January 18, 1837, on which shall be the devices and superscriptions provided by said act; which coins, together with all silver dollars heretofore coined by the United States of like weight and fineness, shall be a legal tender, at their nominal value, for all debts and dues, public and private, *except where otherwise provided by contract*; and any owner of silver bullion may deposit the same at any United States coinage mint or assay office, to be coined into such dollars, for his benefit, upon the same terms and conditions as gold bullion is deposited for coinage under existing laws.

BLAND—Continued.

Sec. 2. All acts and parts of acts inconsistent with the provisions of this act are hereby repealed.

Amended in the Senate, and became a law February 28, 1878, but was known as the Bland-Allison act.—(Record, vol. 6, p. 241.)

BOLIVIA.**No. 37.**

In Bolivia the standard is silver; the monetary unit is the boliviano; the value in United States coin is \$0.613; the coins are silver; boliviano and divisions. The ratio of gold to silver is 1 of gold to 15½ of silver.

BONDS OF THE U. S.—Bill Providing for Issue and Sale of, in the 54th Congress.

No. 38.

In the House of Representatives, December 27, 1895, Mr. Dingley, of Maine, reported from the Committee on Ways and Means the following bill:

"A bill (H. R. 2904) to maintain and protect the coin redemption fund and to authorize the issue of certificates of indebtedness to meet temporary deficiencies of revenue.

"Be it enacted, etc., That in addition to the authority given to the Secretary of the Treasury by the act approved January 14, 1875, entitled 'An act to provide for the resumption of specie payments,' he is authorized from time to time, at his discretion, to issue, sell and dispose of, at not less than par in coin, coupon or registered bonds of the United States, to an amount sufficient for the object stated in this section, bearing not to exceed 3 per cent. interest per annum, payable semi-annually, and redeemable at the pleasure of the United States, in coin, after five years from their date, and payable in fifteen years after their date, with like qualities, privileges, and exemptions provided in said act for the bonds therein authorized. And the Secretary of the Treasury shall use the proceeds thereof for the redemption of United States legal-tender notes, and for no other purpose: Provided, That nothing in this act shall be construed to repeal or modify an act approved May 31, 1878, entitled 'An act to forbid the further retirement of United States legal-tender notes.' Whenever the Secretary of the Treasury shall offer any of the bonds authorized for sale by this act or by the resumption act of 1875, he shall advertise the same and authorize subscriptions therefor to be made at the Treasury Department and at the sub-treasuries and designated depositories of the United States.

BONDS, Bill for, etc., 54th Congress—Continued.

"Sec. 2. That to provide for any temporary deficiency now existing, or which may hereafter occur, the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized, at his discretion, to issue certificates of indebtedness of the United States, to an amount not exceeding \$50,000,000, payable in three years after their date to the bearer in lawful money of the United States of the denomination of \$20, or multiples thereof, with annual coupons for interest at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum, and to sell and dispose of the same for not less than an equal amount of lawful money of the United States at the Treasury Department and at the sub-treasuries and designated depositories of the United States and at such post-offices as he may select. And such certificates shall have the like qualities, privileges, and exemptions provided in said resumption act for the bonds therein authorized. And the proceeds thereof shall be used for the purpose prescribed in this section and for no other."

On the same day the bill was considered under a special rule and passed the House February 28, 1896.

The following is the yeas and nays vote on the first section: Yeas, 170; nays, 136; not voting, 49.

PARTY VOTE.

Yeas—Republicans, 169; Democrats, 1. Nays—Republicans, 47; Democrats, 82; Populists, 7. Not Voting—Republicans, 21; Democrats, 21; Populists, 1.

The bill proposed three things: A reduction of the rate of interest and the length of time during which bonds should run, when issued under the resumption act of 1875; reducing the rate of interest from 4 per cent., as provided under the act, to 3 per cent., and reducing the length of time which the bonds had to run from thirty years to five years, with a maximum of fifteen years.

The bill as sent from the House to the Senate also provided that whenever bonds should be issued under the act of 1875 they should be offered first to the American people as a popular loan; and lastly, that the proceeds of the sale of the bonds under the act of 1875 should be devoted exclusively to resumption purposes under that act, and that whenever, incidentally, there should be a failure of revenue to meet the expenses certificates of indebtedness running three years and payable from revenue to accrue should be used instead of the proceeds of the sale of bonds.

The bill was received in the Senate December 30, 1895, and referred to the Committee on Finance, which reported it with a sub-

COINS, Bill for, etc., 54th Congress—Continued.

substitute back to the Senate January 7, 1896, and was debated at various times until February 1. The following pages of the Daily Record contain the debates thereon: 601, 609, 637, 638, 699, 755, 772, 807, 816, 869, 926, 982, 1004, 1018, 1078, 1079, 1109, 1167, 1217, 1246, 1250, 1276, 1280, and 1327.

The substitute reported by the Committee on Finance was to strike out all after the enacting clause and to insert:

That from and after the passage of this act the mints of the United States shall be open to the coinage of silver, and there shall be coined dollars of the weight of 412½ grains troy, of standard silver, nine-tenths fine, as provided by the act of January 18, 1837, upon the same terms and subject to the limitations and provisions of law regulating the coinage and legal-tender quality of silver; and whenever the said coins herein provided for shall be received into the Treasury, certificates may be issued therefor in the manner now provided by law.

Sec. 2. That the Secretary of the Treasury shall coin into standard silver dollars, as soon as practicable, according to the provisions of section 1 of this act, from the silver bullion purchased under authority of the act of July 14, 1890, entitled 'An act directing the purchase of silver bullion and the issue of Treasury notes thereon, and for other purposes,' that portion of said silver bullion which represents the seigniorage or profit to the Government, to wit, the difference between the cost of the silver purchased under said act and its coinage value, and said silver dollars so coined shall be used in the payment of the current expenses of the Government; and for the purpose of making the said seigniorage immediately available for use as money, the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized and directed to issue silver certificates against it, as if it were already coined and in the Treasury.

Sec. 3: That no national bank note shall be hereafter issued of denomination less than \$10, and all notes of such banks now outstanding of denominations less than that sum shall be, as rapidly as practicable, taken up, redeemed, and canceled, and notes of \$10 and of larger denominations shall be issued in their stead under the direction of the Comptroller of the Currency.

Sec. 4: That the Secretary of the Treasury shall redeem the United States notes, commonly called 'greenbacks,' and also the Treasury notes issued under the provisions of the act of July 14, 1890, presented for redemption, in standard silver dollars or

BONDS, Bill for, etc., 54th Congress—Continued.

in gold coin, using for redemption of said notes either gold or silver coins, or both, not at the option of the holder, but exclusively at the option of the Treasury Department, and said notes, commonly called 'greenbacks,' when so redeemed shall be reissued as provided by the act of May 31, 1878."

All amendments being rejected, the substitute as reported was adopted and the bill as amended was passed by the following vote February 1, 1896 (Record, page 1344), as follows:

The result was announced—yeas 42, nays 35, as follows:

YEAS—42.

ALLEN, Bacon, Bate, Berry, Blanchard, Brown, BUTLER, Call, Cameron, Cannon, Carter, Chilton, Clark, Cockrell, Daniel, George, Harris, Irby, Jones, A. Jones, Nev., KYLE, Mantle, Mitchell, Oreg., Pasco, PEPPER, Perkins, Pritchard, Pritchard, Pugh, Roach, Shoup, Squire, Stewart, Teller, Tillman, T. T. Vest, Voorhees, Walthall, Warren, White, Wilson.

NAYS—35.

Allison, Baker, Burrows, Caffery, Chandler, Davis, Elkins, Faulkner, F. Gallinger, Gear, Gibson, Gorman, Gray, Hale, Hawley, Hill, Hoar, Lind Lodge, McBride, McMillan, Martin, Mills, Mitchell, Wis., Morrill, Mur Nelson, Palmer, Platt, Proctor, Sherman, Thurston, Vilas, Wetmore.

NOT VOTING—12.

Aldrich, Blackburn, Brice, Cullom, Dubois, Gordon, Hansbrough, Mor Quay, Sewall, Smith, Wolcott.

Republicans in roman; Democrats in italics; Populists in small capitals.

The party vote being: Yeas—Republicans, 17; Democrats, 21; Populists, 4. Nays—Republicans, 23; Democrats, 12. Not voting—Republicans, 7; Democrats, 5.

The bill was returned to the House February 3, 1896, and referred to the Committee on Ways and Means (Record, page 1396), and was reported back to the House February 4, 1896 (Record, page 1400) and was debated for several days. The debate will be found in the following pages of the Daily Record, 1479, 1486, 1538, 1541, 1579, 1587, 1594, 1628, 1637, 1640, 1671, 1674, 1732, 1740, 1787, 1791, 1847, 1853, and 1883, when the House, on February 14, 1896, non-concurred in the amendments of the Senate. The following is the ye-a-and-nay vote:

YEAS—90.

Abbott, Aitken, Allen, Miss., Allen, Utah, Bailey, BAKER, Kans., Bankham, Bartlett, Ga., BELL, Colo., Bell, Tex., Black, Ga., Bowers, Broder Clardy, Cockrell, Cooper, Tex., Cox, Crisp, Culberson, Curtis, Kans., De Arm. Dinsmore, Dockery, Doolittle, Downing, Ellis, Gamble, Hartman, Hermann Hilborn, Hutcheson, Hyde, Johnson, Cal., Jones, KEM, Kendall, Latimer, Layton, Lester, Linney, Little, Livingston, Lockhart, Loud, Maddox, Maguire, Marshall, McClure, McCulloch, McKenney, McLachlan, McLaurin, McMillin, McRae, Meredith, Mondell, Money, Moses, Neill, NEWLANDS, Ogden, Oley, Pearson, Richardson, Robbins, Robertson, La., Sayers, Shafroth, Shaw, SHUFORD, SKINNER, Spencer, Stokes, Strait, STROWD, N. C., Swanson, Talbert, Tate, Terry, Towne, Tyler, Underwood, Walker, Va., Wheeler, Williams, Wilson, Idaho, Wilson, S. C., Woodhull, Yeakum.

BONDS, Bill for etc., 54th Congress—Continued.

NAYS—215.

Acheson, Aldrich, Andrews, Apsley, Arnold, R. I., Atwood, Avery, Babcock, Baker, Md., Baker, N. H., Barney, Bartholdt, *Bartlett*, N. Y., Beach, Bennett, Berry, Bingham, Bishop, Blue, *Boatner*, Boutelle, Brewster, Bromwell, Brosius, Brown, Brumm, Bull, Burrell, Burton, Mo., Burton, Ohio, Caderhead, Cannon, *Catchings*, Chickering, Clark, Iowa, Clark, Mo., Cobb, Mo., Coddling, Coffin, Colson, Connolly, Cook, Wis., Cooke, Ill., Cooper, Pa., Cooper, Wis., Corliss, Cousins, Crowther, Crump, Curtis, Iowa, Curtis, Y., Dalzell, Danford, Daniels, Denny, De Witt, Dingley, Dolliver, Dovers, Draper, *Elliott* S. C., Erdman, Evans, Fairchild, Faris, Fenton, Fischer, Fletcher, Fowler, Gardner, Gibson, Gillet, N. Y., Gillett, Mass., Graff, Higin, Grosvenor, Grout, Grow, Hadley, Hager, *Hall*, Halterman, Hardy, Hurmer, Harris, *Harrison*, Hart, Hatch, Heatwole, Heiner, Pa., Hemenway, Henderson, *Hendrick*, Henry, Conn., Hepburn, Hicks, Hill, Hitt, Hooker, Hopkins, Howe, Howell, Hubbard, Hulick, Huling, Hull, Hurley, Jenkins, Johnson, Ind., Johnson, N. Dak., Joy, Kerr, Kiefer, Knox, Kulp, Lacey, Mason, Lefever, Leighty, Leisenring, Lewis, Long, Loudenslager, Low, Mahany, Mahon, McCall, Mass., McCall, Tenn., McCleary, Minn., *McClellan*, McCormick, *McCreary*, Ky., Mercer, Meyer, *Miles*, Miller, W. Va., Minor, Pa., Moody, Murphy, Noonan, Northway, Odell, Otjen, Overstreet, *Owens*, Parker, *Patterson*, Payne, Perkins, Phillips, Pitney, Poole, Price, Prince, Quigg, Quigg, Ray, Reeves, Reyburn, Royse, *Rusk*, *Russell*, Ga., Sauerhering, Stanton, Settle, Shannon, Sherman, Simpkins, Smith, Ill., Smith, Mich., Suover, *Sorg*, Southard, Southwick, Spalding, Sperry, Stahle, Steele, Stephenson, Stewart, N. J., Stewart, Wis., Stone, C. W., Stone, W. A., Strode, Nebr., Strong, Sulloway, *Sulzer*, Taft, *Tarsney*, Tawney, Taylor, Thomas, Tracewell, Tracey, Treloar, *Tucker*, Turner, Ga., Turner, Va., Updegraff, Van Voorhis, Wadsworth, Walker, Mass., *Walsh*, Wanger, Warner, *Washington*, Watson, Ind., Watson, Ohio, Wellington, White, Wilber, Willis, Wilson, Ohio, Wood, Wright.

NOT VOTING—50.

Adams, Anderson, Arnold, Pa., Barrett, Belknap, Black, N. Y., *Buck*, Burke, Ala., Cobb, Ala., Cowen, Crowley, Cummings, Dayton, Eddy, *Ellett*, Va., Fitzgerald, Foote, Foss, Griswold, Hainer, Nebr., Hanly, Henry, Ind., Howland, Huff, Hunter, Kirkpatrick, Kyle, Leonard, Linton, Lorimer, *McDear*, McEwan, Meiklejohn, Miller, Kans., Milliken, Milnes, *Miner*, N. Y., Morse, Mozley, *Pendleton*, Pickler, Powers, Raney, Robinson, Pa., Russell, Tenn., *Sparkman*, Stallings, Wilson, N. Y., Woodman, Woomer.

Republicans in Roman; Democrats in italics; Populists in small capitals.

The party vote being: Yeas—Republicans, 25; Democrats, 58; Populists, 7. Nays—Republicans, 186; Democrats, 29. Not voting—Republicans, 35; Democrats, 14; Populists, 1.

No further action was taken.

BONDS OF THE U. S.

§ 39.

Senator Stanley Matthews, of Ohio, introduced the following resolution, making them payable in silver, which passed the Senate Feb. 18, 1878—Jan. 43, nays 20; passed the House Jan. 29, 1878—Yeas 19, nays 79:

Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring therein), That all the bonds of the United States issued under the said act of Congress hereinbefore recited are payable, principal and interest, at the option of the Government of the United States, in silver dollars of the coinage of the United States, containing $4\frac{1}{2}$

BONDS—Continued.

grains each of standard silver; and that to restore to its coins such silver coins as a legal tender in payment of said bonds, principal and interest, is not in violation of the public faith nor in de gation of the rights of the public creditor."

**BONDS OF THE U. S.—Paid by Cleveland and Harrison
No. 40**

Statement of U. S. bonds purchased from March 1, 1885, to March 1, 189:

	Principal.	Premium paid.	Interest saved.
From March 1, 1885, to March 1, 1889:			
4 per cents.....	\$56,726,550.00	\$15,604,309.79	\$27,450,259.22
4½ per cents.....	87,157,800.00	6,772,813.32	5,382,279.16
Total.....	143,884,350.00	22,377,123.11	32,832,538.38
From March 1, 1889, to March 1, 1893:			
4 per cents.....	121,615,950.00	30,666,138.59	53,596,469.67
4½ per cents.....	111,973,000.00	- 3,225,388.08	1,756,023.84
Total.....	233,588,950.00	33,891,526.67	55,352,493.51

Harrison paid \$89,704,600 more than Cleveland.

BONDS—Issued in 1894 and 1895.**No. 41.**

Bonds at 5 per cent. interest, payable in thirty years.....	\$100,000,000
Bonds at 4 per cent. interest, payable in thirty years.....	162,315,400
Premiums received.....	11,166,232
	<hr/> 273,481,632

These bonds when paid will cost:

Principal 5 per cents.....	\$100,000,000
Thirty years' interest.....	150,000,000
Principal 4 per cents.....	162,315,400
Thirty years' interest.....	194,778,480
	<hr/> 607,093,880

Thus we pay \$607,093,880 for having borrowed \$273,481,632, and this is the cost of a Democratic administration.

BRAZIL.**No. 42.**

In Brazil the standard is gold; the monetary unit is the milreis; the value in United States coin is \$0.54.6; the coins are gold; 5, 10 and 20 milreis; silver: ½, 1 and 2 milreis. The ratio between gold and silver is 1 of gold to 15½ of silver.

BREADSTUFFS EXPORTED, 1885 to 1895.**No. 43.**

Years.	Value.	Years.	Value.	Years.	Value.
1885.....	\$132,643,751	1889.....	\$129,665,377	1893.....	\$187,395,036
1886.....	157,627,656	1890.....	141,602,847	1894.....	125,604,506
1887.....	161,230,782	1891.....	232,621,992	1895.....	125,266,871
1888.....	116,662,663	1892.....	249,211,221		

From these figures it is shown that the farmers of this country had a market in 1892 under the McKinley law for \$122,944,350 worth more than in 1895 under the Wilson law.

BRYAN, WILLIAM J.—Populist and the Hired Servant of Bonanza Mine Owners.

[Chicago Chronicle (Dem.), July 11.]

No. 44.

There was a time when the owners of the Big Bonanzas of the far West were glad to occupy purchased seats in the United States Senate.

Sharon, Stanford, Fair, Jones, Stewart and others gratified their fancy in this manner until the novelty wore off and then they deputized attorneys and other employees to take their places and vote for protective tariffs and free silver.

Of late years, owing to the encouragement that they have received from the Republican party, which always "does something for silver" when it passes a tariff bill, the proprietors of the Big Bonanzas have found it profitable to keep a large number of orators, lecturers, and other spokesmen on the road, preaching to people already limping as a result of bites by the free-silver cur the sovereign remedy of applying the hair of the dog to the wound.

Among the men who have been thus employed and carried on the pay-roll of the Big Bonanzas for a number of years is William J. Bryan, of Nebraska. A paid agent of and spokesman for the silver combine, he has not since his retirement from Congress had any other visible means of support.

The richest men in the world, the proprietors of the Big Bonanzas, hire orators like Bryan exactly as other wealthy men hire fiddlers, and value them about as highly. Silver orators, like fiddlers, come in at the back doors of the Big Bonanzas and eat at the servants'

BRYAN—Continued.

Since he holds this relationship to the Big Bonanzas, William J. Bryan's nomination at Chicago by their order, and as a result of the free use of their money, becomes an insult to the American people of no small proportions.

The nomination by the Republicans of a traveling sales agent of a tin-plate factory on a platform making the welfare of the tin-plate makers the first concern of the country would have been a parallel case.

In addition to this, Bryan is not now and for two or three years has not pretended to be a Democrat. He formally and publicly renounced Democracy in 1894 and with equal formality and publicity joined the Populists.

BRYAN'S CORPORATION WORK—He is Assistant Attorney of the Missouri Pacific for Nebraska.**No. 45.**

New York, July 15.—Some little surprise will be caused among friends of William J. Bryan, candidate of the convention at Chicago, on learning that he has been for some time a paid employee of a large and rich corporation. This is the Missouri Pacific Railroad Company. Mr. Bryan, in the intervals of his populist rhetoric, finds time to act as assistant attorney for the State of Nebraska, under General Attorney B. P. Waggener of the Missouri Pacific.

A representative of the legal department of the Missouri Pacific Railroad Company was questioned as to Bryan's connection with the company. He said:

"Mr. Bryan has been in our employ for some time; just how long I can not tell you. His office of Assistant State Attorney is not an important one. In fact, I did not know until within a day or two, when my attention was called to it that Mr. Bryan held an office in this company. Some of his utterances would seem to be incompatible with conscientious service in a railway corporation."

It is not too much to say that the Missouri Pacific Railway Company is not populist in its nature. The president is Mr. George J. Gould. One of the heavy stockholders is Russell Sage.

BRYAN ON BOLTING, "I am not a Democrat."

[From N. Y. Sun, July 19.]

No. 46.

The Hon. William Jennings Bryan seems to have a fondness for repeating himself. When he has turned a phrase to his satisfaction he cannot grow weary of using it.

BRYAN—Continued.

One of his favorite passages in the last two years appears to have been his excited declaration of his resolve to bolt the Democratic ticket if the platform did not insist upon the free coinage of silver. At Jackson, Miss., June 11, 1895, he said: "So help me God, I will die in my tracks before I support" the action of a Democratic national convention which did not declare for free silver at the ratio of 16 to 1. At Birmingham, Ala., in the same year, he averred that "nothing in heaven above, on the earth below, or in hell beneath could make me support a gold-standard candidate on a gold-standard platform." Probably he used the same or similar expressions frequently in the free-silver speeches the making of which has been his principal occupation since 1894.

A dispatch printed in the Cincinnati Commercial-Tribune and dated Mount Vernon, Ill., July 12, relates that Mr. Bryan delivered an address in that town March 17, 1896, upon "Bimetallism." He had been imported to Mount Vernon by some of the Democratic politicians, who were not aware of his deal with the Nebraska Populists in 1894, and took him for a Democrat. "To their surprise," says the dispatch, "he took occasion to say that he was not a Democrat." Moreover:

"He announced his intention to be at the Chicago Convention, and said that his support of the nominees of that convention was contingent upon its adopting a free-silver coinage platform, and 'no power in heaven or hell,' he said, 'could induce him to vote for that nominee on other than a free-silver platform.' "

According to his own boast he was not a Democrat in March, and he is no more of a Democrat in July. According to his own threat, made in 1895 and this year, and probably frequently repeated, he would have bolted the nominations made by the Chicago Convention if that body had not made a free-silver platform.

Why should any Democrat vote for a man who admitted four months ago that he was not a Democrat? Why should any Democrat deem himself bound by considerations of party regularity to vote for a man who has repeatedly proclaimed his intention to bolt if free silver was not a part of the platform, and who has been nominated on a platform that pulls up the Democracy's principles by the roots?

BUILDING AND LOAN ASSOCIATIONS—Members of, as Money-lenders—What Free Silver at 16 to 1 Proposes to do for Them.

No. 47.

One class of money-lenders are the members of building and loan associations. There are 1,745,000 of them. They have saved \$450,667,594, or an average of \$257.26 each. There are very exact statistics as to the classes composing them. Of the membership 58.80 per cent. are artisans, mechanics, housekeepers, laborers, mill and factory employees; 22.80 per cent. are salaried clerks, saleswomen, Government employees, etc.; 12.25 per cent. merchants and dealers; 2.96 per cent. manufacturers and capitalists; 2.10 per cent. agents and brokers, and a fractional percentage each of corporation officials and lodges, churches, and societies. Of the savings of this class, the great bulk of whom are hard-working and frugal, the great free-silver idea proposes to take away about one-half because they belong to the category alleged to have oppressed the debtor more than two decades ago.

BULLION, STANDARD—Value of.

No. 48.

An ounce of gold 1000 fine is worth \$20.671834--|--.

An ounce of silver 1000 fine is worth (coining value) \$1.292929--|--.

BULLION, UNPARTED.

No. 49.

Gold containing silver, or silver containing gold, which has not been subjected to the parting operation.

BUSINESS FAILURES—Total for Six Months Past the Largest Ever Known.

[Bradstreet, New York, July 3.]

No. 50.

Business failures in the United States for six months number 7,602, the largest six months' total since records have been compiled. The increase compared with 1895 and 1894 is more than 1,000 in each instance, 15 and 16 per cent. respectively. Total liabilities are \$105,535,000. This has been exceeded only twice before in like periods, in the panic years 1884 and 1893. The increase of total liabilities over the first half of 1895 is 31 per cent., and over 1894 it is 28 per cent.

BUSINESS—Continued.

The total number of business failures in the Dominion of Canada for six months is 1,184 for 1896, compared with 934 in 1895, an increase of nearly 27 per cent. Business failures were more numerous in the past six months than in the like portion of 1895 in each of the provinces except Manitoba and British Columbia. Total liabilities this year are \$8,234,000, against \$6,629,000 last year, a gain of 24 per cent.

BUTTER—Exports and Imports, 1885 to 1895.
No. 51.

Fiscal year—	Butter exported.		Butter imported.	
	Pounds.	Value.	Pounds.	Value.
1885.....	21,683,148	\$3,643,646	187,337	\$34,961
1886.....	18,953,990	2,958,457	178,712	28,421
1887.....	12,531,171	1,983,698	236,100	38,125
1888.....	10,455,651	1,884,908	143,215	26,429
1889.....	15,504,978	2,568,765	178,851	24,577
1890.....	29,748,042	4,187,489	75,521	13,670
1891.....	15,187,114	2,197,106	380,728	58,541
1892.....	15,047,246	2,445,878	114,187	16,540
1893.....	8,920,107	1,672,680	73,423	13,479
1894.....	11,812,092	2,077,608	144,346	23,356
1895.....	5,598,812	915,533	72,148	12,930
*1896.....	14,096,499	2,194,103	65,155	10,866

*Calendar year.

BUY WHERE YOU CAN BUY CHEAPEST, not the Best Economy.

No. 52.

On a Western farm in ——— Township, ——— County, ——— State, during a busy time, when the harvest was ready, one of the boys had just returned home from school. The father proposed to the son that he go into the wheat field and assist in cutting the wheat. The price to be paid was \$4 per day—just double the ordinary harvest day's wages. The boy accepted the offer and continued to work until the harvest was put away. The father, sometime afterward, when hauling his wheat to market, asked the book-keeper in the large mill where he was delivering his wheat to do a little figuring for him, so that he might be able to determine the profit on his crop. In giving the items of labor he said, "13 days at

BUY WHERE, ETC.—Continued.

\$4 per day for John." The clerk looked at the farmer in surprise and said, "Why, you did not pay that much per day to your hands in the field?" "Yes, I did," was the reply. "Well," said the clerk, "I know that I could have hired plenty of help at less than two dollars per day; why, there were strangers passing the mill looking for work almost every day." The farmer, after a moment of serious thought, said: "Well, I did pay that boy of mine more than I need to have paid to some stranger or foreigner, but you see, my boy John wants to go back to school again next winter, and he is a good boy. He always pays me well for what I do for him, and you see, after all, it is not a big price. That thirteen days' work just comes to \$52 cash. I give the boy the money in his own hands, and I know where it is; he just gave it to his mother to keep for him. So you see that money is in our own house; it is where we could get it in case of tight times. Now, if I had hired some of those fellows who come along to-day and are gone in a few days, even though I had only paid \$2 a day, I would be out some money, for the stranger would have taken away \$26 for the thirteen days that I never would see again. Also, John, my boy, would not have \$52. So, when he is to get ready for school this winter, I would have to raise just \$52 which he now owns himself, and that ain't all; I have a payment to make on that old swamp property which I bought last year, and if I should be a little short, John can loan me \$50 without interest until I get the potato crop off.

"So you see, Mr. Clerk, you may be a great deal smarter than I be in figuring, but I tell you that I believe in takin' care of things at home, if you do pay a little more to them who you may expect some return from. I never could see no use in sending the money away to buy things cheap. I'm for home market—home industry."

CANADA—Canadian Tariff on Agricultural Products.**No. 53.**

Animals, living, not elsewhere specified, 20 per cent. ad valorem.

Live hogs, $1\frac{1}{2}$ cents per pound.

Meats, 2 cents per pound, when in barrel, the barrel to be free.

Meats, fresh, 3 cents per pound.

Canned meats and canned poultry and game, extracts of meats and fluid beef not medicated, and soups, 25 per cent. ad valorem.

Mutton and lamb, fresh, 35 per cent. ad valorem.

Poultry and game, 20 per cent. ad valorem.

CANADA—Continued.

Lard, lard compound, and similar substances, cottolene, and animal sterine of all kinds, 2 cents per pound.

Tallow and stearic acid, 20 per cent. ad valorem.

Beeswax, 10 per cent. ad valorem.

Candles, 25 per cent. ad valorem.

Soap, pearline, and other soap powders, pumice, silver, and mineral soaps, sapollo and like articles, 35 per cent. ad valorem.

Soap, common or laundry, not perfumed, 1 cent per pound.

Castile soap, mottled or white, 2 cents per pound.

Glue and muclage, 25 per cent. ad valorem.

Feathers, undressed, 20 per cent. ad valorem.

Feathers, 30 per cent. ad valorem.

Eggs, 5 cents per dozen.

Butter, 4 cents per pound.

Cheese, 3 cents per pound.

Condensed milk, 3 cents per pound.

Condensed coffee, condensed coffee with milk, milk foods and all similar preparations, 30 per cent. ad valorem.

Apples, 40 cents per barrel, including the duty on the barrel.

Beans, 15 cents per bushel.

Buckwheat, 10 cents per bushel.

Pease, 10 cents per bushel.

Potatoes, 15 cents per bushel.

Rye, 10 cents per bushel.

Rye flour, 50 cents per barrel.

Hay, \$2 per ton.

Vegetables, when fresh or dry-salted, n. e. s., 25 per cent. ad valorem.

Barley, 30 per cent. ad valorem.

Indian corn, 7½ cents per bushel.

Dutiable breadstuffs, grain and flour and meal of all kinds, when damaged by water in transitu, 20 per cent. ad valorem upon the appraised value, such appraised value to be ascertained as provided by sections 58, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, and 76 of the customs act.

Buckwheat meal or flour, one-fourth of 1 cent per pound.

Corn meal, 40 cents per barrel.

Oats, 10 cents per bushel.

Oat meal, 20 per cent. ad valorem.

Rice, uncleaned, unhulled or paddy, three-tenths of 1 cent per pound, but not to be less than 30 per cent. ad valorem.

CANADA—Continued.

Rice, cleaned, $1\frac{1}{4}$ cents per pound.

Rice and sago flour, and sago, 25 per cent. ad valorem.

Rice, when imported by makers of rice starch for use in their factories making starch, three-fourths of 1 cent per pound.

Wheat, 15 cents per bushel.

Wheat flour, 75 cents per barrel.

Biscuits of all kinds, 25 per cent. ad valorem.

Macaroni and vermicelli, 25 per cent. ad valorem.

Starch, including farina, corn starch or flour, and all preparations having the qualities of starch, $1\frac{1}{2}$ cents per pound, the weight of the package to be in all cases included in the weight for duty.

Seeds, viz., garden, field, and other seeds for agricultural and other purposes, when in bulk or in large parcels, 10 per cent. ad valorem; when put up in small papers or parcels, 25 per cent. ad valorem.

Mustard, ground, 25 per cent. ad valorem.

Mustard, cake, 15 per cent. ad valorem.

Sweet potatoes and yams, 10 cents per bushel.

Tomatoes, fresh, 20 cents per bushel and 10 per cent. ad valorem.

Tomatoes, and other vegetables, including corn and baked beans in cans or other packages, $1\frac{1}{2}$ cents per pound; the weight of the cans or other packages to be included in the weight for duty.

Pickles, sauces, and catsups, including soy, 35 per cent. ad valorem.

Malt, 15 cents per bushel, upon entry for warehouse, subject to excise regulations.

Extract of malt (non-alcoholic), for medicinal purposes, 25 per cent. ad valorem.

Hops, 6 cents per pound.

Compressed yeast, in bulk or mass of not less than 50 pounds. 3 cents per pound; in packages weighing less than 50 pounds, 6 cents per pound, the weight of the package in the latter case to be included in the weight for duty.

Yeast cakes and baking powders, 6 cents per pound, the weight of the package to be included in the weight for duty.

Trees, viz., apple, cherry, peach, pear, plum, and quince of all kinds, 3 cents each.

Grapevines and gooseberry, raspberry, currant, and rose bushes; also fruit plants, n. e. s., and shade, lawn, and ornamental trees, shrubs, and plants, 20 per cent. ad valorem.

Blackberries, gooseberries, raspberries, strawberries, cherries, and

CANADA—Continued.

currants, n. e. s., 2 cents per pound, the weight of the package to be included in the weight for duty.

Cranberries, plums, and quinces, 25 per cent. ad valorem.

Prunes, 1 cent per pound, including raisins and dried currants.

Apples, dried, desiccated, or evaporated; dates, figs, and other dried, desiccated, or evaporated fruits, n.e.s., 25 per cent. ad valorem.

Grapes, 2 cents per pound.

Oranges, lemons, and limes, in boxes of capacity not exceeding $2\frac{1}{2}$ cubic feet, 25 cents per box; in one-half boxes, capacity not exceeding $1\frac{1}{4}$ cubic feet, 13 cents per half box; in cases and all other packages, 10 cents per cubic foot holding capacity; in bulk, \$1.50 per 1,000 oranges, lemons, or limes; in barrels not exceeding in capacity that of the 196-pound flour barrel, 55 cents per barrel.

Peaches, 1 cent per pound, the weight of the package to be included in the weight for duty.

Fruits, in air-tight cans or other packages, 2 cents per pound, the weight on which duty shall be payable to include the weight of the cans or other packages.

Fruits, preserved in brandy or preserved in other spirits, \$1.90 per gallon.

Jellies, jams, and preserves, 3 cents per pound.

Honey, in the comb, or otherwise, and imitations and adulterations thereof, 3 cents per pound.

CANADA—Competition in Freights.**No 54**

The Canadian Pacific Railway brought into the United States from China and Japan via British Columbia, during the year ended June 30, 1892, 23,239,689 pounds of freight, and it carried from the United States to be shipped to China and Japan via British Columbia, 24,068,346 pounds of freight. There were also shipped from the United States over this road from eastern ports of the United States to our Pacific ports, during the same year, 13,912,073 pounds of freight, and there were received over this road at the United States eastern ports from ports on the Pacific coast 13,293,315 pounds of freight. Mr. Joseph Nimmo, jr., former Chief of the Bureau of Statistics, when before the Senate Select Committee on Relations with Canada, April 26, 1890, said that "the value of goods thus transported between different points in the United States across Canadian territory probably amounts to \$100,000,000 a year."

CANADA—Continued.

There is no disposition on the part of the people or Government of the United States to interfere in the smallest degree with the political relations of Canada. That question is wholly with her own people. It is time for us, however, to consider whether, if the present state of things and trend of things is to continue, our interchanges upon lines of land transportation should not be put upon a different basis, and our entire independence of Canadian canals and of the St. Lawrence as an outlet to the sea secured by the construction of an American canal around the Falls of Niagara and the opening of ship communication between the Great Lakes and one of our own seaports. We should not hesitate to avail ourselves of our great natural trade advantages. We should withdraw the support which is given to the railroads and steamship lines of Canada by a traffic that properly belongs to us, and no longer furnish the earnings which lighten the otherwise crushing weight of the enormous public subsidies that have been given to them. The subject of the power of the Treasury to deal with this matter without further legislation has been under consideration, but circumstances have postponed a conclusion. It is probable that a consideration of the propriety of a modification or abrogation of the article of the Treaty of Washington relating to the transit of goods in bond is involved in any complete solution of the question.

CAPITAL AND LABOR.**No. 55.**

A few years ago the London Times had an exhaustive article on this subject and as to the cost of production. Taking 100 per cent., the Times classified it thus: In England 56 per cent. goes to labor, 21 per cent. to capital, and 23 per cent. to government. In France 41 per cent. goes to labor, 36 per cent. to capital, and 23 per cent. to government.

In the United States 72 per cent. goes to labor, 23 per cent. to capital, and 5 per cent. to government.

In the United States our industrial system is not an accident; it is operated by an industrial law in which there are three elements—capital, labor, and material. Their proportions run very nearly as follows: Capital, 20 per cent., labor 20 per cent., and material 60 per cent.

Material is subject to the law of labor, which changes the natural into artificial material, which allows a greater per cent. to labor *than to capital.*

CAPITAL AND LABOR—Continued.

But in all the manufacturing interest in the United States there is a law of economic distribution under the operation of our protective system which is maintained by preventing foreign competition from reducing or increasing the prices at which any article is sold. Our tariff laws have been so adjusted that the foreign competitor was not able to pay the tariff and then change the course of the market by the price at which he might sell his goods.

By examining the report of the Census Bureau on manufactures, it will be found that each and every item reported conforms to this law. The variation is not greater than 5 per cent., usually. Where such variations occur, it goes to labor rather than to capital. The following tables exemplify the result of the Eleventh Census, as reported (the figures are taken from Extra Census Bulletin No. 67, March 15, 1894):

(See also Labor.)

EXAMPLE 1.

Agricultural implements (pages 6 and 7).

	Amount.	Per cent.
Product, total.....	\$81,271,651	100
Material and miscellaneous cost.....	42,732,813	53
Wages, cost.....	21,811,761	27
Balance to capital.....	16,727,077	20

In this example wages have an advantage over material and miscellaneous cost of 7 per cent., capital holding its just share of 20 per cent.; otherwise, the foregoing rule is true and the statistics in the manufacture of agricultural implements is borne out by this table.

EXAMPLE 2.

Boots and shoes.

	Amount.	Per cent.
Product, total.....	\$220,649,358	100
Material and miscellaneous cost.....	128,003,350	58
Wages, cost.....	66,375,076	30
Balance to capital.....	26,270,932	12

CAPITAL AND LABOR—Continued.

Here material and miscellaneous cost fall below their proportionate share, 2 per cent., while labor is increased one-half above its proportionate share, reaching 30 per cent., capital losing 8 per cent.

EXAMPLE 3.

Bread and other bakery products.

	Amount.	Per cent.
Product, total.....	\$128,421,535	100
Material and miscellaneous cost.....	78,896,301	61
Wages, cost.....	28,789,047	23
Balance to capital.....	20,736,187	16

In this example we find that the material cost is 1 per cent. above its proportionate share, being 61 per cent. instead of 60 per cent.; wages 23 per cent. instead of 20 per cent., being 3 per cent. above its share, capital losing to wages and material 4 per cent.

EXAMPLE 4.

Clothing, men's, custom work and repairing.

	Amount.	Per cent.
Product, total.....	\$126,219,151	100
Material and miscellaneous cost.....	58,408,060	47
Wages, cost.....	48,551,103	38
Balance to capital.....	19,259,588	15

In this table material and cost lose 13 per cent., capital loses 5 per cent., and wages gain 18 per cent.

EXAMPLE 5.

Iron and steel.

	Amount.	Per cent.
Product, total.....	\$430,954,348	100
Material and miscellaneous cost.....	312,696,596	72
Wages, cost.....	84,665,506	20
Balance to capital.....	33,592,246	8

CAPITAL AND LABOR—Continued.

In the fifth example, iron and steel, which stands for the general manufacture of this product, we find that material and miscellaneous cost reaches 72 per cent., or a gain of 12 per cent. over the general rule of material cost in other manufactures. Capital loses 12 per cent. and wages remain stationary at 20 per cent.

EXAMPLE 6.*Summary.*

Industry.	Material.	Wages.	Capital.
	<i>Per cent.</i>	<i>Per cent.</i>	<i>Per cent.</i>
Agricultural implements.....	53	27	20
Boots and shoes.....	58	30	12
Bread, etc.....	61	23	16
Clothing, men's, etc.....	47	38	15
Iron and steel.....	72	20	8
Average.....	58 1-5	27 3-5	14 1-5

In these five examples we have as a result but slight variations from the absolute share, running through all manufacturing, showing a loss of 2 per cent. to material and miscellaneous cost, while wages gain an increase of 5 per cent., capital losing 6 per cent. Here we have a further and distinctive proof, from absolute statistical information, that labor has had since the census of 1880 an increase above its share in the industrial system of the United States in the wages paid over all other interests, as shown by the foregoing tables.

In order to prove that the foregoing is not a garbled or isolated statement, the totals in the statistics of all manufactures for the United States, in this same report before quoted, are shown to be as follows:

EXAMPLE 7.*Total manufactures for the United States for 1890.*

	Amount.	Per cent.
Product, total.....	\$9,370,107,624	100
Material and miscellaneous cost.....	5,789,812,411	62
Wages, cost.....	2,282,823,265	24
Balance to capital.....	1,297,471,948	14

CAPITAL AND LABOR—Continued.

In this total, material and miscellaneous cost is 2 per cent. above the general average. Wages are 4 per cent. above, and capital is 6 per cent. below, the loss falling upon capital's share.

These examples are the living proofs of the necessity of equal and fair protection in any national law.

CARPETS.**No. 56.**

The census reports for 1890 show the following:

Factories	174
Capital	\$38,208,842
Employees	29,121
Wages	\$11,633,116
Material	28,644,905
Value of product.....	47,770,802

We bought from foreign countries under the McKinley tariff in 1893, \$1,575,313, on which we collected \$985,638 as duty.

CARPETS—Imports.**No. 57.**

Year ending June 30—	Square yards.	Value.
1891.....	658,006	\$1,373,162
1892.....	622,982	1,285,657
1893.....	688,364	1,580,814
1894.....	421,758	959,526
Protection average.....	597,778	1,299,790
1895.....	873,558	1,428,684
Free-Trade increase.....	275,780	128,894

CENSUS, INDUSTRIAL.

[From American Economist.]

No. 58.

McKinley Census of 1892.

Extra hands employed	37,285
New capital invested	\$40,000,000

Industrial Census, October, 1893.

Since November, 1892.

Decrease in labor	60½ per cent.
Decrease in wages	63 per cent.
Decrease in business	47.2 per cent.
Number of hands out of work.....	101,763
Total loss in weekly wages	\$1,202,851.36
<i>Average decrease in rate of wages.....</i>	<i>\$2.35 per week.</i>

CENSUS—Continued.*Industrial Census, October, 1894.*

Since 1890 Census.

Decrease in labor	30 per cent.
Decrease in wages	45 per cent.
Decrease in product value.....	44 per cent.
Decrease in cost of material.....	44 per cent.

CENTRAL AMERICA.**No. 59.**

In Central American States—Costa Rica, Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua, and Salvador—the standard is silver; the monetary unit is the peso; the value in United States coin is \$0.613; their coins are silver; peso and divisions. The ratio of gold to silver is 1 of gold to 15½ of silver.

CHEAP BUYING NOT OUR MISSION.**No. 60.**

If the rule is that it is the function of statesmanship to make it possible to sell where you can sell dearest and buy where you can buy cheapest, at what point of time has legislation the right to interfere and say that the producer shall not hire his labor at as low a price as others are hiring it? We condemn without qualification the doctrine. We do not believe that it is the true mission of statesmanship in America to buy where we can buy cheapest and sell where we can sell dearest. We do not believe in that doctrine, because conditions that surround the laboring classes in this country are widely different from the conditions that surround laboring men of other nations; and we should be false to the position we have taken if we did not draw a line of distinction between the men of their countries and the men of this country. The laboring men of America, whether farmers, miners, mechanics, or operators, are not to be judged by any standard of comparison brought across the water.

CHEAP GOODS AND CHEAP MEN.**No. 61.**

President Cleveland, in an annual message to Congress, talked about the reduced price of goods compensating for any reduction of wages which might be brought about by his tariff policy. And this is, to a great extent, the stock in trade of the free-trade theorists.

Cheap goods and cheap products of the workshop and the farm are the things to make men happy and contented with their lot in

CHEAP GOODS—Continued.

life. We deny it utterly. Adults, with no one depending upon them, may be satisfied with a bare living. But the wage-worker, the toiler in summer's lassitude and winter's frosts and snows, wants more than a living. He wants something for old age—something for his children. Besides being fed and clothed they want books to read, and pens, and ink, and pencils, and paper. They want an education with which to fight life's battle.

Go talk to the toilers in the iron hills and coal mountains in Pennsylvania and Virginia, or the bituminous coal deposits of the great West, about the advantages of cheap food and cheap clothing, and cheap commodities of every description, and they will tell you very quickly that what they want is steady employment and good wages, and they will take care of the food and clothing part of this whole business.

We are opposed to cheap goods and cheap agricultural products. Cheap goods and cheap products mean cheap labor—starvation wages for toiling slaves, without hope and without ambition for the future. Huts and hovels, and nakedness, and pauperism, and crime follow sadly after the procession of cheap labor.

(See also Consumption.)

CHEAP GOODS DON'T MAKE PEOPLE HAPPY.**No. 62.**

The greatest advantage of protection, however, is to be seen in the condition of labor under its mantle. Wages are not only higher than in England, Ireland, Italy, Hungary, Poland, and other free-trade or semi-free-trade countries, but the condition of the laborer is infinitely more bearable and hopeful. He may live comfortably and respected, and he may educate his children and expect them to become worthy, useful, and leading citizens. They are eligible to all places under the Government, capable of any business enterprise, and may hold any social position. This state of things exists only where protection is general, and it is that only in the United States. Goods are cheap in Italy, in Hungary, and in Poland, but labor is cheaper, and the laborer can not buy. The laboring man emigrates from free-trade countries to protective ones, not from protective countries to free-trade ones.

CHEAP LABOR.**No. 63.**

Cheap labor is a national curse. Nay, more, it is barbarism itself. Ill-paid labor means a degraded standard of life. Therefore, well-

DEAP LABOR—Continued.

labor and its attendant consequences are to be desired and are to be feared.

CHEAP LIVING.**64.**

The cost of living is reduced to a common factor. The price fixes condition. Barbarism is the condition.

(See also Consumption.)

CHILE.**65.**

Chile the standard is gold; the monetary unit is the peso; the value in United States coin is \$0.91.2; the coins are gold: peso (\$1.82.4), doubloon (\$4.56.1) and condor (\$9.12.3); silver: peso divisions. The ratio of gold to silver is 1 of gold to 15½ of silver.

CHINA.**66.**

China the standard is silver; the monetary unit is the tael (toms) the value in United States coin is, shanghai \$0.90.6, swan \$1.01. No gold in use as money.

CHINESE LABOR is Excluded from U. S. upon the same Principle that a Protective Tariff is Enacted.

67.

What would be the necessity of excluding the Chinese from our shores if the fruits of their labor in China are permitted to come in competition with the fruits of American labor? What is to prevent these shoemakers (and they are skilled artisans) from flooding our markets with hand-sewed shoes costing a few cents a pair, annihilating their manufacture in Newark and elsewhere, where the wholesale price is \$5.50 per pair? The answer is, nothing but a high protective duty.

(See also Labor.)

CIVIL SERVICE.**68.**

In the appointments in the Interior Department, as shown by official documents, 809 were made; of which number only 44, or 5 per cent., were ex-soldiers or sailors of the Union Army; while dismissals are reported, 184, or 21 per cent., of which were ex-soldiers or sailors; or more than four times as many ex-soldiers or sailors were dismissed as were appointed.

CIVIL SERVICE—Continued.

Table showing the number of appointments, promotions, reductions, dismissals, and resignations by request, occurring in the Interior Department between March 4, 1893, and April 19, 1894.

State.	Appointments, reinstatements, promotions.	Total salaries.	Reductions, resignations, dismissals.	Total salaries.	Gain.		Loss.	
					Total number.	Total salaries.	Total number.	Total salaries.
Alabama	44	\$26,580	8	\$7,300	36	\$19,280		
Alaska	1	900			1	900		
Arizona	24	15,810	6	3,460	18	12,350		
Arkansas	23	19,280	14	12,040	9	7,220		
California	6	8,040	8	8,700			2	\$5,580
Colorado	21	12,080	32	27,210			11	15,130
Connecticut	6	4,080	4	3,820	2	280		
Delaware	139	56,560	193	118,680			64	62,100
District of Columbia	10	6,980	7	5,900		1,080		
Florida	153	137,680	11	5,580	142	132,100		
Georgia	5	2,320	3	2,120	2	200		
Idaho	84	54,140	76	58,790	8			2,650
Illinois	83	51,780	56	37,080	27	14,700		
Indiana	3	2,200	3	1,320		880		
Indian Territory	14	2,280	37	30,530			14	16,250
Iowa	23	14,280	37	34,240			26	24,154
Kansas	19	9,086	45	34,240				
Kentucky	59	32,120	11	6,620	48	25,500		
Louisiana	23	12,820	6	3,840	17	8,980		
Maine	15	8,100	19	14,180			4	6,080
Maryland	59	30,960	63	42,030			4	11,370
Massachusetts	33	20,185	32	19,200	1	985		
Michigan	25	12,580	29	24,150			4	11,570
Minnesota	20	13,600	17	14,020	3			420
Mississippi	45	22,220	16	9,900	29	12,320		
Missouri	59	34,740	42	38,340	29			12,320
Montana	1	120	3	3,440			2	3,320
Nebraska	11	3,900	19	15,190			8	11,390
Nevada	3	1,120	1	720	2	400		
New Hampshire	7	4,180	6	4,900	1			720
New Jersey	32	15,740	20	11,666	12	4,080		
New Mexico	3	1,900	1	200	2	700		
New York	133	77,220	153	114,631			20	37,411
North Carolina	92	42,170	19	11,740	73	30,430		
North Dakota	5	2,045	6	6,280			1	4,215
Ohio	86	43,290	112	82,700			26	39,410
Oklahoma	3	2,100	1	2,000	2	100		
Oregon	4	2,100	16	6,020			7	3,920
Pennsylvania	109	52,059	116	82,110			7	40,051
Rhode Island	6	2,120	4	3,840	2			1,720
South Carolina	45	24,300	12	7,380	33	16,920		
South Dakota	4	4,190	3	2,900	1	1,890		
Tennessee	54	27,880	12	7,462	42	20,418		
Texas	47	27,480	9	4,460	38	23,000		
Utah	1	1,000			1	1,000		
Vermont	9	4,680	22	16,490			13	11,750
Virginia	118	60,640	66	43,780	52	16,860		
Washington	9	5,200	2	2,700	7	2,500		
West Virginia	48	26,700	25	15,580	23	11,140		
Wisconsin	52	43,330	27	19,140	25	24,190		
Wyoming	1	100	4	2,300			3	2,300

CIVIL SERVICE—Continued.

The table shows the number appointed, reinstated, and promoted, together with the number of reductions, dismissals, and resignations by request, with the total of salaries involved. Example: Georgia has a total of 153 appointed, etc., to whom are paid annually \$137,660. There are reported eleven dismissals, etc., to whom were paid \$5,560, showing Georgia's civil service record for the year to be a gain of 142 appointments, with salaries aggregating \$132,100. With Georgia we compare Kansas, almost equal in population. Kansas received during this same period 19 appointments, etc., with total salaries of \$9,085; being a fraction over 1 per cent., or one appointment for Kansas and 100 for Georgia. But, of the dismissals, etc., 45 were from Kansas, with salaries amounting to \$34,060, or while one was dismissed from Georgia, four were dismissed from Kansas. The totals show that Georgia has in one year 142 appointments more and Kansas 28 less than each had when Cleveland was inaugurated. Georgia draws from the public Treasury \$132,100 more, and Kansas \$24,154 less—a new deal in which Georgia has the advantage by \$156,254.

This is Democratic Civil Service Reform! Compare the Southern and Northern States. Compare the Democratic and Republican States.

CIVIL SERVICE—Doomed by the Election of Bryan and Sewall.**No. 69.**

[Democratic platform.]

"We are opposed to life tenure in the public service. We favor appointments based upon merits, fixed terms of office."

CLEVELAND, PRESIDENT—Resolution Introduced in Democratic Convention in Chicago Condemning his Administration.**No. 70.**

"We denounce the administration of President Cleveland as undemocratic and tyrannical and as a departure from those principles which are cherished by all liberty-loving Americans. The veto power has been used to thwart the will of the people as expressed by their representatives in Congress. The appointive power has been used to subsidize the press, to debauch Congress, and to overawe and control citizens in the free exercise of their constitutional rights as voters. A plutocratic despotism is thus sought to be established on the ruins of the Republic. We repudiate the construction placed on the financial plank of the last Democratic National Convention by President Cleveland and Secretary Carlisle as contrary to the plain meaning of English words, as being an act of bad faith, deserving the severest censure.

CLEVELAND—Continued.

"The issue of bonds in time of peace with which to buy gold to redeem coin obligations payable in silver or gold, at the option of the Government, and the use of the proceeds to defray the ordinary expenses of the Government, are both unlawful and usurpations of authority deserving impeachment."

COAL—Duty on, from 1789 to 1894.**No. 71.**

The changes from time to time in the duty on bituminous coal is shown in the following compilation of the tariff acts, to wit:

Year.	Rate.	Duty per ton.
1789.....	2 cents per bushel, equals.....	\$0.56
1790-1792.....	3 cents per bushel, equals.....	.84
1792-1794.....	4½ cents per bushel, equals.....	1.26
1794-1812.....	5 cents per bushel, equals.....	1.40
1812-1816.....	10 cents per bushel, equals.....	2.80
1816-1824.....	5 cents per bushel, equals.....	1.40
1824-1842.....	6 cents per bushel, equals.....	1.68
1842-1846.....	.....	1.75
1846-1857.....	30 per cent. ad valorem, equals.....	\$0.65 to .75
1857-1861.....	24 per cent. ad valorem, equals.....	.55 to .65
1861-1862.....	.....	1.00
1862-1864.....	.....	1.10
1864-1872.....	.....	1.25
1872-1893.....	.....	.75
1894.....	.....	.40

(See also Tariff.)

COAL—Exported, from 1885 to 1895.**No. 72.**

Year.	Tons.	Year.	Tons.	Year.	Tons.
1885.....	4,146,449	1889.....	6,419,939	1893.....	12,250,808
1886.....	4,158,774	1890.....	7,277,692	1894.....	11,329,291
1887.....	5,471,132	1891.....	8,682,460	1895.....	10,753,977
1888.....	6,854,598	1892.....	8,722,192		

COAL, BITUMINOUS—Imported from 1886 to 1895.**No. 73.**

Year.	Tons.	Value.	Year.	Tons.	Value.
1886.....	824,361	\$2,551,954	1891.....	1,055,069	\$3,588,273
1887.....	906,634	2,715,442	1892.....	1,331,964	4,373,079
1888.....	877,504	2,846,741	1893.....	1,102,231	3,614,202
1889.....	1,155,829	3,929,245	1894.....	1,148,454	3,704,113
1890.....	935,193	3,087,760	1895.....	1,260,109	3,848,365

COFFEE—Prices Increased by Removing the Tariff.

No. 74.

During the five years of 1868-'72 there was an import duty of 5 and 3 cents a pound on coffee. There were imported 1,231,432,087 pounds at a cost of \$126,204,643. On this the Government collected a revenue of \$53,018,331. At the clamorous demand of the Democratic party, this "robber tariff," which taxed the poor man's breakfast table, was repealed, and coffee put on the free list. During the next five years, 1873-'77, there were imported 1,675,097,330 pounds of coffee, at a cost of \$273,993,877, from which the Government derived no revenue. The average price of coffee for the five years of tariff tax was 10 cents and 1 mill per pound; the average price for the five years of free trade was 16 cents and 5 mills. Repealing the tariff on coffee cost the Government in five years \$53,018,331 in loss of revenue, and cost the people \$107,206,220 in increased price of coffee. And such is the price of Democratic statesmanship! But, you ask, How could this be? When we repealed our tariff Brazil levied an export tax and transferred the \$53,000,000 to her coffers, and the importers formed a "syndicate" and transferred the \$107,000,000 to their pockets. No wonder New York importers want free trade. (See Evans, Export Duties, 1867 to 1883, p. 127.)

COIN—Constitutional Provisions, Relating to.

No. 75.

Art. 1, Sec. 8. The Congress shall have power * * * to coin money, regulate the value thereof, and of foreign coins, and fix the standard of weights and measures.

Art. 1, Sec. 10. No State shall * * * coin money, emit bills of credit, make anything but gold and silver coin a tender in payment of debts.

After the Declaration of Independence and before the Articles of Confederation each of the thirteen original States had the right to coin money. The Articles of Confederation gave to Congress "the sole and exclusive right and power of regulating the alloy and value of coin struck by their own authority or by the respective States." Under this provision the States retained the right to coin money concurrently with the Government of the Confederation, but only according to the standard of fineness, weight and value prescribed by the central Government.

The right to emit or issue paper money, known as "bills of credit," had been exercised by the several States before the adoption of the

COIN—Continued.

Articles of Confederation, and by these, authority was given to the United States to issue such bills.

The object of delegating to the United States the sole and exclusive right to regulate the alloy and value of coin was to insure uniformity as to weight, fineness, and value throughout the several States.

Before the passage of a money system the Confederation of States gave way to the present compact under the Constitution. Thus the coinage of money and the regulation of what should be used in the payment of debts were placed under the exclusive control of the National Government. The States may make gold and silver coin a legal tender, but it must be in conformity with, and subordinate to, the laws of the United States.

It was doubtful whether Congress had the right to make coins composed of any other metals than gold or silver a legal tender. but in 1864 base metal coins were made a limited tender.

COIN—Legislative Summary Relating to.**No. 76.**

By act of Congress of April 2, 1792, provision was made for the establishing of the United States Mint. The following coins were authorized: Gold—Eagle, half eagle, and quarter eagle; Silver—Dollar, half dollar, quarter dollar, dime, and half dime. Free coinage was established, and the ratio of gold to silver was fixed at 15 to 1. Gold coins were to be 11-12 fine, of the weight of 27 grains to the dollar, 24.75 grains pure gold. Silver coins were to be 1485-1664 fine, of the weight of 416 grains to the dollar, 371¼ grains pure silver.

The act of June 28, 1834, reduced the weight of gold coins to 25.8 grains standard and 23.2 grains pure, or nearly. 900-1000 fine.

The act of January 18, 1837, made the standard fineness of both gold and silver coins 900-1000. The standard weight of the gold coins was left unchanged at 25.8 grains, but the amount of pure gold was slightly increased from 23.20 grains to 23.22 grains. The standard weight of silver coins was reduced from 416 grains to 412½ grains, but the amount of pure silver was left unchanged at 371¼ grains.

The act of March 3, 1849, authorized the coinage of the dollar eagle and gold dollar.

The act of March 3, 1851, authorized the coinage of the *cent silver piece*, to weigh 12⅞ grains, three-fourths fine.

COIN—Legislative Summary—Continued.

The act of February 21, 1853, reduced the weight of fractional silver coins to 384 grains standard and 345.6 grains pure silver, and stopped the coinage of fractional silver for private individuals, the Director of the Mint being authorized to purchase the bullion required for such coinage. The same act authorized the coinage of the three-dollar gold piece.

The act of March 3, 1853, increased the weight and fineness of the three-cent silver coins to the standard of other fractional silver coins, making it 11.52 grains standard and 10.368 grains pure.

The act of March 3, 1865, authorized the motto, "In God we trust," to be placed upon coins.

The act of February 12, 1873, which made the Mint a bureau of the Treasury Department and created the office of Director of the Mint, dropped the silver dollar, half dime and three-cent piece from the list of coins, and authorized the coinage of the trade-dollar of 420 grains standard and 378 grains pure. The weight of fractional silver coins was increased to 25 grams, or 385.8 grains standard to the dollar, or 347.22 grains pure.

The act of March 3, 1875, authorized the coinage of a twenty-cent silver piece of the same relative weight and fineness as the other fractional silver coins.

On July 22, 1876, a joint resolution was adopted by Congress depriving the trade-dollar of its legal-tender quality.

The act of February 28, 1878, restored the silver dollar of 412½ grains standard, 371¼ grains pure, to the list of coins; made it full legal tender, and authorized the purchase of from \$2,000,000 to \$4,000,000 worth of silver bullion monthly for coinage into silver dollars. This act was vetoed by President Hayes and passed over his veto.

The act of May 2, 1878, stopped the coinage of the twenty-cent silver piece.

The act of June 9, 1879, made all fractional silver coins a legal tender to the amount of ten dollars.

The act of March 3, 1887, authorized the redemption of trade-dollars and directed that their coinage should cease.

The act of July 14, 1890, amended the act of February 28, 1878, and directed that silver bullion to the amount of 4,500,000 ounces should be purchased each month, and Treasury notes be issued therefor. The coinage of silver dollars was to cease after July 1,

COIN—Continued.

1891, except as shall be necessary to provide for the redemption of the Treasury notes.

The act of September 26, 1892, stopped the coinage of the one-dollar and three-dollar gold pieces.

The act of August 5, 1892, authorized the coinage of silver half dollars of the legal weight and fineness, not to exceed \$2,500 000, to be known as Columbian half dollars, and to be paid to the World's Columbian Exposition. A special issue of Columbian quarter dollars was also authorized. These coins are legal tender to the amount of ten dollars.

COIN OF THE U. S.**No. 77.**

[Corrected to June 30, 1896.]

Gold Coins of the United States.

Denominations.	Coinage begun.	Amount coined from 1794 to June 30, 1896.	Standard weight.	Weight prior to 1834.	Abrasion allowed.	Least current weight.
			<i>Grains.</i>	<i>Grains.</i>	<i>Grains.</i>	<i>Grains.</i>
Double eagle.....	1850	\$1,277,693,220	516	.....	2.58	513.42
Eagle.....	1795	266,538,270	258	270	1.29	256.71
Half eagle.....	1795	220,631,035	129	135	0.64	128.36
Three dollars.....	1854	1,619,376	77.4	.....	0.38	77.02
Quarter eagle.....	1796	28,711,015	64.5	67.5	0.32	64.18
Dollars.....	1849	19,499,337	25.8	.....	0.13	25.67

All gold coins of the United States are worth their face value in pure gold. The alloy is never reckoned.

DOUBLE EAGLE.

Authorized to be coined, act of March 3, 1849.

Weight, 516 grains; fineness, .900.

Total amount coined to June 30, 1896.....\$1,277,693,220

EAGLE.

Authorized to be coined, act of April 2, 1792.

Weight, 270 grains; fineness, .916 2-3.

Weight changed, act of June 28, 1834, to 258 grains.

Fineness changed, act of June 28, 1834, to .899,225.

Fineness changed, act of January 18, 1837, to .900.

Total amount coined to June 30, 1896..... 266,538,270

HALF EAGLE.

Authorized to be coined, act of April 2, 1792.

Weight, 135 grains; fineness, .916 2-3.

Weight changed, act of June 28, 1834, to 129 grains.

Fineness changed, act of June 28, 1834, to .899,225.

COIN OF U. S.—Continued.

Fineness changed, act of January 18, 1837, to .900.

Total amount coined to June 30, 1896. \$220,631,035

QUARTER EAGLE.

Authorized to be coined, act of April 2, 1792.

Weight, 67.5 grains; fineness, .916 2-3.

Weight changed, act of June 28, 1834, to 64.5 grains.

Fineness changed, act of June 28, 1834, to .890,225 grains.

Fineness changed, act of January 18, 1837, to .900.

Total amount coined to June 30, 1896. 28,711,015

THREE-DOLLAR PIECE.

Authorized to be coined, act of February 21, 1853.

Weight, 77.4 grains; fineness, .900.

Total amount coined to September 26, 1890. 1,619,376

Coinage discontinued, act of September 26, 1890.

ONE DOLLAR.

Authorized to be coined, act of March 3, 1849.

Weight, 25.8 grains; fineness, .900.

Total amount coined to September 26, 1890. 19,499,337

Coinage discontinued, act of September 26, 1890.

Total gold coined. 1,814,692,253

COIN OF THE U. S.**No. 78.***Silver Coins of the United States.*

Denominations.	Coinage begun.	Coinage ceased.	Amount coined from 1793 to June 30, 1896.	Standard weight, grains.	Amount for which a legal tender.
Standard dollars.....	1878	.....	\$430,790,041.00	412.5	Unlimited.
Trade dollars.....	1873	1887	85,965,924.00	420.	Not a legal tend'r
Dollars.....	1794	1873	8,081,238.00	412.5	Unlimited.
Half dollars.....	1794	.....	132,662,308.00	192.9	Ten dollars.
Columbian half dollars.....	1892	1893	2,501,052.50	192.9	Ten dollars.
Quarter dollars.....	1796	.....	51,168,166.75	96.45	Ten dollars.
Columbian quarter dollars.....	1893	1893	10,006.75	96.45	Ten dollars.
Twenty cent.....	1875	1878	271,000.00	77.16	Five dollars.
Dimes.....	1796	.....	28,904,900.50	38.58	Ten dollars.
Half dimes.....	1796	1873	4,880,219.40	19.29	Five dollars.
Three cents.....	1851	1873	1,282,087.20	11.52	Five dollars.

DOLLAR.

Authorized to be coined, act of April 2, 1792.

Weight, 416 grains; fineness, .892.4.

Weight changed, act of January 18, 1837, to 412½ grains.

Fineness changed, act of January 18, 1837, to .900.

Coinage discontinued, act of February 12, 1873.

/ **COIN OF U. S.—Continued.**

Total amount coined to February 12, 1873, \$8,031,238.

Coinage reauthorized, act of February 28, 1878.

Amount coined from March 1, 1878, to June 30, 1896, \$430,790,041.

Total amount coined to June 30, 1896.....\$438,821,279.00

TRADE DOLLAR.

Authorized to be coined, act of February 12, 1873.

Weight, 420 grains; fineness, .900.

Coinage limited to export demand, joint resolution July 22, 1876.

Coinage discontinued, act of March 3, 1887.

Total amount coined..... 35,965,924.00

HALF DOLLAR.

Authorized to be coined, act of April 2, 1792.

Weight, 208 grains; fineness, .892.4.

Weight changed, act of January 18, 1837, to 206¼ grains.

Fineness changed, act of January 18, 1837, to .900.

Weight changed, act of February 21, 1853, to 192 grains.

Weight changed, act of February 12, 1873, to 12½ grams, or 192.9 grains.

Total amount coined to June 30, 1896..... 132,662,308.00

COLUMBIAN HALF DOLLAR.

Authorized to be coined, act of August 5, 1892.

Weight, 192.9 grains; fineness, .900.

Total amount coined2,501,052.50

QUARTER DOLLAR.

Authorized to be coined, act of April 2, 1792.

Weight, 104 grains; fineness, .892.4.

Weight changed, act of January 18, 1837, to 103¾ grains.

Fineness changed, act of January 18, 1837, to .900.

Weight changed, act of February 21, 1853, to 96 grains.

Weight changed, act of February 12, 1873, to 6¼ grams, or 96.45 grains.

Total amount coined to June 30, 1896.....51,166,166.75

COLUMBIAN QUARTER DOLLAR.

Authorized to be coined, act of March 3, 1893.

Weight, 96.45 grains; fineness, .900.

Total amount coined.....10,005.75

TWENTY-CENT PIECE.

Authorized to be coined, act of March 3, 1875.

Weight, 5 grams, or 77.16 grains; fineness, .900.

Coinage discontinued, act of May 2, 1878.

Total amount coined..... 271,000.00

COIN OF U. S.—Continued.**DIME.**

Authorized to be coined, act of April 2, 1792.

Weight, 41.6 grains; fineness, .802,4.

Weight changed, act of January 18, 1837, to 41¼ grains.

Fineness changed, act of January 18, 1837, to .900.

Weight changed, act of February 21, 1853, to 38.4 grains.

Weight changed, act of February 12, 1873, to 2½ grains, or 38.58 grains.

Total amount coined to June 30, 1896.....\$28,904,300.50

HALF DIME.

Authorized to be coined, act of April 2, 1792.

Weight, 20.8 grains; fineness, .892,4.

Weight changed, act of January 18, 1837, to 20½ grains.

Fineness changed, act of January 18, 1837, to .900.

Weight changed, act of February 21, 1853, to 19.2 grains.

Coinage discontinued, act of February, 12, 1873.

Total amount coined..... 4,880,219.40

THREE-CENT PIECE.

Authorized to be coined, act of March 3, 1851.

Weight, 12½ grains; fineness, .750.

Weight changed, act of March 3, 1853, to 11.52 grains.

Fineness changed, act of March 3, 1853, to .900.

Coinage discontinued, act of February 12, 1873.

Total amount coined.....1,282,087.20

Total silver coined..... 696,464,343.10

COIN OF THE U. S.**No. 79.***Minor Coins of the United States.*

Denominations.	Coinage begun.	Coinage ceased.	Amount coined from 1793 to June 30, 1896.	Standard weight.	Amount for which a legal tender.	Deviation allowed in coinage.
				Grains.		Grains.
Five cents...	1866	.....	\$14,292,235.30	77.16	Twenty-five cents..	2
Three cents...	1865	1890	941,349.48	30	Twenty-five cents..	4
Two cents...	1864	1873	912,020.00	96	Twenty-five cents..	4
Cents.....	1793	.....	11,644,517.78	48	Twenty-five cents..	4
Half cents...	1793	1857	39,926.11	.....	Not a legal tender..	.....

FIVE CENT (NICKEL).

Authorized to be coined, act of May 16, 1866.

Weight, 77.16 grains; composed of 75 per cent. copper and 25 per cent. nickel.

Total amount coined to June 30, 1896.....\$14,292,235.30

COIN OF U. S.—Continued.**THREE CENT (NICKEL).**

Authorized to be coined, act of March 3, 1865.

Weight, 30 grains; composed of 75 per cent. copper and 25 per cent. nickel.

Coinage discontinued, act of September 26, 1890.

Total amount coined..... 941,349.48

TWO CENT (BRONZE).

Authorized to be coined, act of April 22, 1864.

Weight, 96 grains; composed of 95 per cent. copper and 5 per cent. tin and zinc.

Coinage discontinued, act of February 12, 1873.

Total amount coined..... 912,020.00

CENT (COPPER).

Authorized to be coined, act of April 2, 1792.

Weight, 264 grains.

Weight changed, act of January 14, 1793, to 208 grains.

Weight changed by proclamation of the President, January 26, 1796, in conformity with act of March 3, 1795, to 168 grains.

Coinage discontinued, act of February 21, 1857.

Total amount coined..... 1,562,887.44

CENT (NICKEL).

Authorized to be coined, act of February 21, 1857.

Weight, 72 grains; composed of 88 per cent. copper and 12 per cent. nickel.

Coinage discontinued, act of April 22, 1864.

Total amount coined..... 2,007,720.00

CENT (BRONZE).

Coinage authorized, act of April 22, 1864.

Weight, 48 grains; composed of 95 per cent. copper and 5 per cent. tin and zinc.

Total amount coined to June 30, 1896..... 8,073,910.34

HALF CENT (COPPER).

Authorized to be coined, act of April 2, 1792.

Weight, 132 grains.

Weight changed, act of January 14, 1793, to 104 grains.

Weight changed by proclamation of the President, January 26, 1796, in conformity with the act of March 3, 1795, to 84 grains.

Coinage discontinued, act of February 21, 1857.

Total amount coined..... 39,926.11

Total minor coins..... 27,830,048.67

COIN OF U. S.—Continued.*Coin—Summary.*

Total gold coined to June 30, 1896.....	\$1,814,692,253.00
Total silver coined to June 30, 1896.....	696,464,343.10
<hr/>	
Total gold and silver coined to June 30, 1896...	2,511,156,596.10
Total minor coins to June 30, 1896.....	27,830,048.67
<hr/>	
Grand total	2,538,986,644.77

COIN—Weight and Fineness of.**No. 80.**

An ounce of gold 1000 fine is worth \$20.671834+.

An ounce of silver 1000 fine is worth (coining value) \$1.292929+.

All American gold and silver coins are $\frac{9}{10}$, or .900.

A gold dollar weighs 25.8 grains, $\frac{9}{10}$ pure gold, or 23.22 grains.

A pound sterling weighs 123.274 + grains, $\frac{11}{12}$ pure gold, or 113.0016+ grains.

A pound sterling is worth \$4.8665635287+.

One ounce of silver, English standard, is .925 fine=444 grains pure silver.

One ounce of silver, American standard, is .900 fine=432 grains pure silver.

One ounce of silver, "fine," is 1000 fine=480 grains pure silver.

A silver dollar of the United States weighs 412 $\frac{1}{2}$ grains, .900 fine, contains 371 $\frac{1}{2}$ grains pure silver.

A dollar of fractional silver weighs 25 grams=385.80 grains, .900 fine, contains 347.22 grains pure silver.

An English shilling weighs 87.273 grains, $\frac{925}{1000}$ fine, contains 80.729 grains pure silver.

The alloy in gold coin of the United States is pure silver and copper.

The alloy in the silver coin of the United States is pure copper.

The pure gold in gold coins of the United States is worth the face value of the coin.

COIN—Weight and Fineness, with Amount of Alloy.**No. 81.**

In both gold and silver coins we now use 900 parts of pure metal to 100 parts of alloy. This is what the inscription 900 fine means.

In our first gold coinage we adopted the proportion of alloy used by our mother country, England, which, as they express it, is 11-12 fine, or as we would express it now, as 916 2-3 fine. English standard silver was then, as now, 925 fine. The United States adopted the odd standard of 892 89-208 fine for our silver. In 1837 we adopted for both gold and silver the more elegant and exact deek-

COIN—WEIGHT, ETC.—Continued.

mal, French system of alloy .900 fine. In 1834 we adopted this system for gold very nearly, but accurately in 1837. As most all newly found gold contains some silver, and as it was formerly more troublesome and expensive to drive it all out, the alloy for the gold coins was allowed to contain one-half of its weight in silver and the remainder in copper. Since 1873 only one-tenth of the alloy is allowable of silver. The value of the alloy in coin is so slight as to be practically disregarded.

The total weight of the old standard gold dollar was 27 grains—composed of $24\frac{3}{4}$ grains of pure gold and $2\frac{1}{4}$ grains of alloy. The present weight of the standard dollar is 25.8 grains, of which 23.22 is pure gold, 2.58 grains alloy. The former weight of the silver dollar was 416 grains of the then standard silver, of which $371\frac{1}{4}$ grains were pure silver and $44\frac{3}{4}$ grains of alloy or copper. The copper in our dollar since 1837 is, as we have observed before, $3\frac{1}{2}$ grains less, leaving $371\frac{1}{4}$ grains of pure silver. A cent's worth of copper will furnish enough alloy for about fifteen silver dollars, or about two hundred and fifty gold dollars. This alloy is not put in to add to the weight or value, but only to harden the metal and preserve the coin from excessive wear. In 1853, finding that we could not retain in use our small silver coins—our fifty, twenty-five, ten, and five cent pieces—the Government gave an opportunity to the people to bring all the old ones that remained in the country to the mint and issued new ones with about 6 per cent. less silver in them. Since then they have been named subsidiary coins, and were a legal tender for sums not greater than five dollars. Since 1879 they have been a legal tender up to ten dollars. They were no longer money, but became token coins. The changes we have mentioned are all that have been made in the weight of metal or fineness in our coins since the organization of the mint.

COINAGE EXPLAINED—Silver and Gold at 16 to 1.**No. 82.**

[By R. E. Preston, Director of the Mint.]

All standard silver dollars coined by the mints of the United States since the passage of the act of January 18, 1837, have been coined at the ratio of 1 to 15.9884—, generally called the ratio of 1 to 16, 15.9884—, being very nearly 16. Still, to reach accurate results, the former, and not the latter, figure must be used in calculation. The ratio is obtained in this way: The silver dollar contains *371 $\frac{1}{4}$ grains of pure silver* and the gold dollar 23.22 grains of pure

COINAGE EXPLAINED—Continued.

gold. If you divide 371.25 by 23.22 you will get the ratio of weight between a gold dollar and a silver dollar, that is 15.9884—.

It is true that to be on a par with gold silver would (at our ratio) be worth \$1.2929. The reason is this: A gold dollar contains 23.22 grains of pure gold. In an ounce, or 480 grains, of gold there are as many dollars as 23.22 is contained times in 480, or one ounce. If you divide 480 by 23.22 you get \$20.67, the number of dollars that can be coined out of an ounce of pure gold; in other words, the money equivalent of one ounce of gold or of 15.9884 ounces of silver at the ratio of 1 to 15.9884.

Now, if 15.9884 ounces of silver be worth \$20.67, one ounce will be worth \$1.2929, as you can prove by simple division. The same result is obtained by dividing 480 grains or one ounce of silver by 371.25, the number of grains of pure silver in a standard silver dollar, at the ratio of 1 to 15.9884, which gives \$1.2929.

Sixteen ounces of pure silver will coin a little more than one ounce of gold; 15.9884 ounces of silver will coin exactly the same amount of money as one ounces of gold, that is, \$20.67. You can prove this by dividing 15.9884 ounces by 371.25 grains. The operation is as follows:

15.9884 multiplied by 480 divided by 371.25 equals \$20.674.

It is not true that 16 ounces of silver will coin only \$16.80 at the ratio of 1 to 16.

As will be seen above, one ounce of silver will coin \$1.2929. Multiplying \$1.2929 by 16 gives \$20.68. You can make the same result in another way; sixteen ounces Troy or 7,680 grains divided by 371.25 gives the number of silver dollars that can be coined out of sixteen ounces of silver; 7,680 divided by 371.25 equals \$20.68.

(See also Gold and Silver.).

COINAGE OF SEIGNIORAGE.**No. 83.**

[Bill for coinage of seigniorage, 53d Congress, 2d Session. In House, March 2, 1894

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Treasury shall immediately issue silver certificates of the same denominations and monetary functions as is now provided by law for silver certificates, in the amount equal to the seigniorage of the silver bullion purchased under the provisions of the act of July 14, 1890, entitled "An act directing the purchase of silver bullion and the issue of Treasury notes thereon, and for other purposes," to wit, the sum of \$55,156,681. That such silver certificates shall be immediately avail-

COINAGE OF SEIGNIORAGE—Continued.

able for the payment of the current expenditures of the Government; and all laws relating to silver certificates, as far as practicable, shall be applicable to the silver certificates herein authorized. That said seigniorage shall be coined as fast as possible into legal-tender standard silver dollars and the coins held in the Treasury for the redemption of the silver certificates.

Sec. 2. That the remainder of the silver bullion purchased in pursuance of said act of July 14, 1890, shall be coined into legal-tender standard silver dollars as fast as practicable and the coin held in the Treasury for the redemption of the Treasury notes issued in the purchase of said bullion. That as fast as the bullion shall be coined for the redemption of said notes, the notes shall not be re-issued but shall be canceled and destroyed in amounts equal to the coin held at any time in the Treasury, and silver certificates may be issued on such coin in the manner now provided by law.

Sec. 3. That a sufficient sum of money is hereby appropriated to carry into effect the provisions of this act.

The House having proceeded to consider the foregoing bill, Mr. Bland moved to strike out all after the enacting clause and insert the following:

That the Secretary of the Treasury shall immediately cause to be coined as fast as possible the silver bullion held in the Treasury, purchased under the act of July 14, 1890, entitled "An act directing the purchase of silver bullion and the issuing of Treasury notes thereon, and for other purposes," to the amount of the gain or seigniorage of such bullion, to wit: the sum of \$55,156,681, and such coin or the silver certificates issued thereon shall be used in the payment of public expenditures, and the Secretary of the Treasury may, in his discretion, if the needs of the Treasury demand it, issue silver certificates in excess of such coinage: Provided, That said excess shall not exceed the amount of the seigniorage as herein authorized to be coined.

Sec. 2. After the coinage provided for in the first section of this act, the remainder of the silver bullion purchased in pursuance of said act of July 14, 1890, shall be coined into legal-tender standard silver dollars as fast as possible, and the coin shall be held in the Treasury for the redemption of the Treasury notes issued in the purchase of said bullion; that as fast as the bullion shall be coined for the redemption of said notes the notes shall not be reissued, but *shall be canceled* and destroyed in amounts equal to the coin held

COINAGE OF SEIGNIORAGE—Continued.

at any time in the Treasury derived from the coinage herein provided for, and silver certificates shall be issued on such coin in the manner now provided by law: Provided, That this act shall not be construed to change existing law relating to the legal-tender character or mode of redemption of the Treasury notes issued under said act of July 14, 1890. That a sufficient sum of money is hereby appropriated to carry into effect the provisions of this act.

Which was agreed to by 145 Democrats, 17 Republicans, and 10 Populists voting yea; 63 Republicans and 31 Democrats voting nay.

The bill was then passed by a vote of 168 to 129: 136 Democrats, 22 Republicans and 10 Populists voting yea; 79 Republicans and 50 Democrats voting nay; 28 Democrats, 27 Republicans, and 1 Populist not voting.

In the Senate, March 15, 1894, the bill was passed by a vote of 44 to 31: 30 Democrats, 10 Republicans, and 4 Populists voting yea; 21 Republicans and 10 Democrats voting nay; 6 Republicans and 4 Democrats not voting.

COINAGE of Mints of U. S. from their organization, 1792, to Fiscal Year ending June 30, 1896.**No. 84.****Gold:**

Double eagles.....	\$1,277,693.220.00
Eagles.....	266,538.270.00
Half eagles.....	220,631,035.00
Three-dollar pieces (coinage discontinued under act of September 26, 1890).....	1,619,376.00
Quarter eagles.....	28,711,015.00
Dollars (coinage discontinued under act of September 26, 1890).....	19,499,337.00
Total gold.....	1,814,692,253.00

Silver:

Dollars (coinage discontinued, act of February 12, 1873, and resumed under act of February 28, 1878).....	\$438,821.279.00
Trade dollars (coinage authorized February 12, 1873, discontinued March 3, 1887).....	35,965,924.00
Half dollars.....	*135,163,360.50
Quarter dollars.....	†51,176,172.50
Twenty-cent pieces (coinage discontinued, act of May 2, 1878).....	271,000.00
Dimes.....	28,904,300.50
Half dimes (coinage discontinued, act of February 12, 1873).....	4,880,219.40
Three-cent pieces (coinage discontinued, act of February 12, 1873).....	1,282,087.20
Total silver.....	696,464,343.10

*Includes \$2,501,052.50 in Columbian souvenir half dollars.

†Includes \$10,005.75 in Columbian souvenir quarter dollars.

COINAGE OF MINTS OF U. S.—Continued.**Minor:**

Five-cent pieces, nickel	\$14,292,235.30
Three-cent pieces, nickel (coinage discontinued, act of September 26, 1890)	941,349.48
Two-cent pieces, bronze (coinage discontinued, act of February 12, 1873)	912,020.00
One-cent pieces, copper (coinage discontinued, act of February 21, 1857)	1,562,887.44
One-cent pieces, nickel (coinage discontinued, act of April 22, 1864)	2,007,720.00
One-cent pieces, bronze	8,073,910.34
Half-cent pieces, copper (coinage discontinued, act of February 21, 1857)	39,926.11

Total minor	27,830,048.67
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Total coinage	2,534,986,644.77
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Silver-dollar coinage under act of—

April 2, 1872	\$8,091,238
February 28, 1878	\$374,166.793
July 14, 1890	49,043,954
March 31, 1891	12,579,294
Total	430,790,041
	438,821,279

COINAGE OF THE WORLD, 1892, 1893, 1894.**No 85.**

	Calendar year.	Gold.	Silver.
1892		\$172,473,124	\$155,517,347
1893		232,420,517	137,952,690
1894		227,921,032	113,095,788

The above figures represent, as nearly as the mint has been able to ascertain, the total value of the gold and silver coinages executed in the world during the years therein named.

COINAGE—16 to 1. What Does It Mean?**No. 86.**

No public question has ever presented so many intricacies to the popular mind or is so little understood by the average citizen as the one known as free coinage and generally designated as 16 to 1. With some it means that 16 silver dollars will be equivalent in value to 1 of gold. Others think the Government will circulate 16 times as many silver as gold dollars, and nearly every one imagines that free silver will make money more plentiful or there would not be so many believers in that financial heresy.

Example: One ounce of gold, American standard of fineness, coins to gold \$18.60. Sixteen ounces of silver. American standard of fineness, coins in silver dollars \$18.60: therefore 16 to 1 means that an act of Congress shall make 16 ounces of silver equivalent in value to 1 ounce of gold. The present market price of 16 ounces of silver is

COINAGE—16 to 1—Continued.

\$9.94. Under free coinage, silver producers could take 16 ounces of silver to the Government mint and receive in return \$18.60; as they now take one ounce of standard gold and receive \$18.60.

If this 16 ounces of silver was coined at its commercial value, the holder would only receive \$9.94, and the true ratio would be 29 ounces of silver to one ounce of gold (standard bullion). The ratio of the two metals is determined by dividing the value of the gold ounce, \$18.60, by the commercial value of the silver ounce, standard bullion. The same, when applied to fine bullion is for the gold ounce, \$20.68, divided by the commercial price of the fine ounce of silver.

COINAGE LAWS—Bland-Allison Act—Feb. 28, 1878.

[To authorize the coinage of the standard silver dollar and to restore its legal-tender character.]

No. 87.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That there shall be coined, at the several mints of the United States, silver dollars of the weight of four hundred and twelve and a half grains troy of standard silver, as provided in the act of January eighteenth, eighteen hundred thirty-seven, on which shall be the devices and superscriptions provided by said act; which coins together with all silver dollars heretofore coined by the United States, of like weight and fineness, shall be a legal tender at their nominal value, for all debts and dues, public and private, except where otherwise expressly stipulated in the contract. And the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized and directed to purchase, from time to time, silver bullion, at the market price thereof, not less than two million dollars' worth per month, nor more than four million dollars' worth per month, and cause the same to be coined monthly, as fast as so purchased, into such dollars; and a sum sufficient to carry out the foregoing provision of this act is hereby appropriated out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated. And any gain or seigniorage arising from this coinage shall be accounted for and paid into the Treasury, as provided under existing laws relative to the subsidiary coinage: Provided, That the amount of money at any one time invested in such silver bullion, exclusive of such resulting coin, shall not exceed five million dollars: And provided further, That nothing in this act shall be construed to authorize the payment in silver of certificates of deposit issued under the provisions of section two hundred and fifty-four of the Revised Statutes.

COINAGE LAWS—Continued.

Sec. 2. That immediately after the passage of this act, the President shall invite the governments of the countries composing the Latin Union, so called, and of such other European nations as he may deem advisable, to join the United States in a conference to adopt a common ratio between gold and silver, for the purpose of establishing internationally the use of bimetallic money, and securing fixity of relative value between those metals; such conference to be held at such place, in Europe or in the United States, at such time within six months as may be mutually agreed upon by the Executives of the Governments joining in the same, whenever the governments so invited, or any three of them, shall have signified their willingness to unite in the same.

The President shall, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, appoint three commissioners, who shall attend such conference on behalf of the United States, and shall report the doings thereof to the President, who shall transmit the same to Congress.

Said commissioners shall each receive the sum of two thousand five hundred dollars and their reasonable expenses, to be approved by the Secretary of State; and the amount necessary to pay such compensation and expenses is hereby appropriated out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated.

Sec. 3. That any holder of the coin authorized by this act may deposit the same with the Treasurer or any assistant treasurer of the United States, in sums not less than ten dollars, and receive therefor certificates of not less than ten dollars each, corresponding with the denominations of the United States notes. The coins deposited for or representing the certificates shall be retained in the Treasury for the payment of the same on demand. Said certificates shall be receivable for customs, taxes, and all public dues, and, when so received, may be reissued.

Sec. 4. All acts and parts of acts inconsistent with the provisions of this act are hereby repealed.

COINAGE LAWS—Repeal of Purchasing Clause of Sherman Law, Nov. 1, 1893.

No. 88.

An Act to repeal a part of an act approved July fourteenth, eighteen hundred and ninety, entitled "An Act directing the purchase of silver bullion and the issue of Treasury notes thereon, and for other purposes."

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That so much of *the act approved July fourteenth, eighteen hundred and ninety,*

COINAGE LAWS—Continued.

entitled "An Act directing the purchase of silver bullion and issue of Treasury notes thereon, and for other purposes," as directs the Secretary of the Treasury to purchase from time to time silver bullion to the aggregate amount of four million, five hundred thousand ounces, or so much thereof as may be offered in each month at the market price thereof, not exceeding one dollar for three hundred and seventy-one and twenty-five one-hundredths grains of pure silver, and to issue in payment for such purchases Treasury notes of the United States, be, and the same is hereby, repealed. And it is hereby declared to be the policy of the United States to continue the use of both gold and silver as standard money, and to coin both gold and silver into money, of equal intrinsic and exchangeable value, such equality to be secured through international agreement, or by such safeguards of legislation as will insure the maintenance of the parity in value of the coins of the two metals, and the equal power of every dollar at all times in the markets and in the payment of debts. And it is hereby further declared that the efforts of the Government should be steadily directed to the establishment of such a safe system of bimetallism as will maintain at all times the equal power of every dollar coined or issued by the United States, in the markets and in the payment of debts.

COLOMBIA.**No. 89.**

In Colombia the standard is silver; the monetary unit is the peso; the value in United States money is \$0.613; the coins are gold: condor (\$9.647) and double condor; silver: peso. The ratio between gold and silver is 1 of gold to 15½ of silver.

CONFEDERATE CONSTITUTION—Tariff Clause of.**No. 90.**

"The Congress shall have power:

"To lay and collect taxes, duties, imposts, and excises, for revenue necessary to pay the debts, provide for the common defense, and carry on the government of the Confederate States; but no bounties shall be granted from the Treasury, nor shall any duties or taxes on importations from foreign nations be laid to promote or foster any branch of industry; and all duties, imposts, and excises shall be uniform throughout the Confederate States."

CONGRESS AND THE FREE COINAGE OF SILVER.**No. 91.**

Free silver coinage has grown steadily weaker in the popular branch of Congress for the last six years.

CONGRESS—Continued.

In the 51st Congress (Rep.) it was beaten by 24 majority. In the 52d (Dem.) the House bill was beaten by a tie vote on March 24, 1892, and a bill passed by the Senate was rejected in the House by a majority of 18 on July 13. In the 53d Congress (Dem.) a free-coinage amendment was rejected by a majority of 101. At the late session of the 54th Congress it was squarely beaten, after a full debate, by a majority of 125.

CONGRESS—Apportionment under Eleventh Census.[357 *Members.*]**No. 92.**

Alabama	9	Maine.....	4	Ohio.....	21
Arkansas	6	Maryland.....	6	Oregon.....	2
California	7	Massachusetts.....	13	Pennsylvania.....	30
Colorado	2	Michigan.....	12	Rhode Island.....	2
Connecticut	4	Minnesota.....	7	South Carolina.....	7
Delaware	1	Mississippi.....	7	South Dakota.....	2
Florida	2	Missouri.....	15	Tennessee.....	10
Georgia	11	Montana.....	1	Texas.....	13
Idaho	1	Nebraska.....	6	Utah.....	1
Illinois.....	22	Nevada.....	1	Vermont.....	2
Indiana.....	13	New Hampshire.....	2	Virginia.....	10
Iowa.....	11	New Jersey.....	8	Washington.....	2
Kansas	8	New York.....	34	West Virginia.....	4
Kentucky	11	North Carolina.....	9	Wisconsin.....	10
Louisiana	6	North Dakota.....	1	Wyoming.....	1

CONGRESS—Ratio of Representation.**No. 93.**

Constitution, 1789, ratio 30,000, whole number of Representatives	65
First Census, 1793, ratio 33,000, whole number of Representatives	105
Second Census, 1803, ratio 33,000, whole number of Representatives	141
Third Census, 1813, ratio 35,000, whole number of Representatives	181
Fourth Census, 1823, ratio 40,000, whole number of Representatives	213
Fifth Census, 1833, ratio 47,700, whole number of Representatives	240
Sixth Census, 1843, ratio 70,680, whole number of Representatives	223
Seventh Census, 1853, ratio 93,423, whole number of Representatives	233
Eighth Census, 1863, ratio 127,381, whole number of Representatives	243
Ninth Census, 1873, ratio 131,425, whole number of Representatives	293

CONGRESS—Continued.

Tenth Census, 1883, ratio 151,911, whole number of Representatives 325
 Eleventh Census, 1893, ratio 173,901, whole number of Representatives 356
 Population at each census:

179	3,923,214	1830	12,866,020	1870	38,558,371
1800	5,308,453	1840	17,009,453	1880	50,156,783
1810	7,239,861	1850	23,191,876	1890	62,622,260
1820	9,633,822	1860	31,443,321		

CONSUMPTION—Per Capita in U. S.**No. 94.**

Year.	Consumption per capita of—						Consumption of raw wool.	
	Raw cotton.	Wheat.	Corn.	Sugar.	Coffee.	Tea.	Total per capita.	Per cent. foreign.
	<i>Pounds.</i>	<i>Bushels.</i>	<i>Bushels.</i>	<i>Pounds.</i>	<i>Pounds.</i>	<i>Pounds.</i>	<i>Pounds.</i>	
1867...	8.48	3.92	23.52	21.1	5.01	1.09	5.45	19
1868...	10.51	5.36	20.44	30.9	6.52	.96	5.14	11.9
1869...	12.88	5.21	23.79	85	6.45	1.08	5.78	17.8
1870...	12.82	5.41	22.62	83	6	1.10	5.43	22.7
1871...	14.10	4.69	27.40	38.2	7.91	1.14	5.73	29.4
1872...	11.10	4.79	21.09	40.4	7.28	1.46	6.75	45.3
1873...	15.19	4.81	22.86	39.8	6.87	1.53	5.67	33.2
1874...	13.60	4.46	20.95	41.5	6.59	1.27	4.81	17.5
1875...	11.90	5.38	18.66	43.6	7.06	1.44	5.28	22.1
1876...	14.77	4.89	28.14	36.2	7.33	1.35	5.21	18.3
1877...	14.03	5.01	26.13	39.9	6.94	1.23	5.16	16.3
1878...	13.71	5.72	26.37	34.3	6.24	1.33	5.28	16.9
1879...	15.90	5.58	26.61	40.7	7.42	1.21	5.03	14.2
1880...	13.94	5.35	28.88	42.9	8.78	1.39	6.11	34.9
1881...	19.64	6.09	31.64	44.2	8.25	1.54	5.66	17.3
1882...	16.15	4.98	21.92	48.4	8.30	1.47	6.36	19
1883...	20.80	6.64	29.24	51.1	8.91	1.30	6.62	18.7
1884...	16.30	5.64	27.40	53.4	9.26	1.09	6.85	20.6
1885...	15.16	6.77	31.04	51.8	9.60	1.18	6.69	18
1886...	19.59	4.57	32.60	56.9	9.36	1.37	7.39	28.9
1887...	16.84	5.17	27.63	52.7	8.53	1.49	6.68	27.4
1888...	19.59	5.62	23.86	56.7	6.81	1.40	6.31	28.9
1889...	17.22	5.34	31.28	51.8	9.16	1.29	6.33	31.8
1890...	18.50	6.09	32.09	52.8	7.83	1.33	6.03	27
1891...	22.02	4.58	22.79	66.1	7.99	1.29	6.43	30.8
1892...	24.03	5.91	30.33	63.5	9.61	1.37	6.72	33.1
1893...	17.07	4.85	23.66	63.4	8.24	1.32	7.05	35.7
1894...	15.91	3.41	22.76	66	8.01	1.34	5.08	14.2
1895...	22.48	4.54	16.98	62.6	9.22	1.38	6.32	46.1

COOPERAGE, 1890.**No. 95.**

Establishments	2,652
Capital	\$17,806,554
Employees	24,652
Wages	\$11,665,366

COOPERAGE—Continued.

Materials	20,636,911
Products	38,617,956

Annual wages paid per capita, \$473.20; duty under old law, 30 per cent.; duty under new law, 20 per cent.

COPPER—A Money Metal. Why not Demand Free Coinage for?**No. 96.**

The copper producers have just as substantial ground for complaint as the silver mine owners, due to the depreciation of their metal, which is equally a money metal with silver. When silver was of full value with gold, at a ratio of 16 to 1, copper was marketable at 21 cents a pound. Silver since then has depreciated from \$1.29 $\frac{3}{8}$ per ounce down to the present price—69 cents.

Copper, meantime, has gone down from 21 cents a pound to the present price, 9 $\frac{1}{4}$ cents per pound, from the same cause—over-supply. Instead of free and unlimited coinage of silver at a ratio of 16 to 1, when the bullion value of silver makes it over 30 to 1, copper would make more honest money for the country, and more of it (if that is what is wanted by the farmers and others), as the ratio can be made 100 cents to \$1, and still make it honest money, and, if the coin should be made four times the size of the present penny, it would really be restoring the money of our daddies if made free, unlimited, and independent coinage.

CORDAGE AND TWINE, 1890.**No. 97.**

Establishments	140
Capital	\$22,786,019
Employees	12,506
Wages	\$4,412,640
Materials	\$23,372,637
Products	32,376,454

Annual wages paid per capita, \$352.85.

COTTON GOODS in 1890 in U. S.**No. 98.**

Establishments.....	905
Capital.....	\$354,020,843
Employees	221,585
Wages.....	\$69,480,272
Materials.....	154,912,079
Products.....	267,981,724

Annual wages paid per capita, \$313.60.

COTTON GOODS—Continued.

Imports, 1893, \$33,343,553; duty received, \$19,031,638; duty under old law, 52.55 per cent.; duty under new law, 43.54.

COTTON GOODS—Imports, 1894-'95.**No. 99.**

	1894.		1895.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Cloth (square yards)—				
Not bleached, dyed, colored, stained, painted, or printed.....dut.....	1,213,472	\$98,973	1,926,732	\$159,078
Bleached, dyed, colored, stained, painted, or printed.....dut.....	30,919,132	3,724,896	48,380,746	5,826,863
Totals.....dut.....	32,132,604	3,823,869	50,307,478	5,985,941
Clothing, ready-made, and other articles of wearing apparel, etc.....dut		2,089,143		2,866,735
Knit goods: Stockings, hose, half hose, shirts, drawers, etc.....dut.....		4,806,503		6,729,760
Laces, edgings, embroideries, insertings, neck ruffings, etc.....dut		9,080,038		11,965,007
Thread (not on spools), yarn, warps or warp yarn.....dut.. lbs.....	1,098,404	427,471	3,072,303	896,587
All other.....dut.....		4,728,585		6,657,802
Total manufactures.....		24,968,629		35,101,832

CRIME OF 1873.**No. 100.**

The 16 to 1 theorists, who propose to cure all evils by restoring the condition which existed prior to 1873, will not stop with the restoration of silver. The proposed restoration must include the doubling of everything which has shrunken. The following is suggestive of others:

DISEASE.

Ten days per annum is the average amount of sickness in human life. That is hardly enough. What we need is to have the per capita doubled. If there was twenty days' sickness instead of ten then the doctors would earn just twice as much as they do now, and, of course, would spend twice as much, and that would increase the money, and everybody would be just twice as well off. The production of the country would be thus increased, for there are a good many more doctors than there are silver mine owners, and by doubling their earnings and thus setting twice as much money in circulation business would revive. The doctors would have to use more horses to drive around among their patients and so there would be twice as many oats used. This would double the price of oats, and so all around there would be a rise in values.

CRIME OF 1873--Continued.

Wages would go way up with the other things, and then, too, a man would not have to work so hard as he does now, for he would lay off with sickness twice as many days as he does now. Ever since the demonetization of disease sickness has been gradually declining and the per capita is altogether too low. What we need is more sickness, and there should at once be a return to the old ratio of our fathers, 1 to 16, that is, one sick day to sixteen well days, which would make about twenty sick days in a year instead of ten. Until this is done we can have no prosperity.

CUBA.**No. 101.**

In Cuba the standard is gold and silver; the monetary unit is the peso; the value in United States coin is \$.92.6; the coins are of gold: doubloon (\$5.01.7); silver: peso. The ratio of gold to silver is 1 of gold to 15½ of silver.

CUBA, WAR IN--Action of 54th Congress Respecting.**No. 102.**

Senator Morgan, from the Committee on Foreign Relations, in the Senate, reported a concurrent resolution as a substitute for various resolutions on January 29, 1896 (Record, page 1210), and on February 5, 1896, he reported a further substitute. These resolutions were debated in the Senate, beginning February 20, 1896, and continuing at intervals until February 28, 1896, when the Senate voted on the various propositions pending, and passed the following by a vote of yeas, 64; nays, 6:

"Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring), That, in the opinion of Congress, a condition of public war exists between the Government of Spain and the Government proclaimed and for some time maintained by force of arms by the people of Cuba; and that the United States of America should maintain a strict neutrality between the contending powers, according to each all the rights of belligerents in the ports and territory of the United States.

"Resolved further, That the friendly offices of the United States should be offered by the President to the Spanish Government for the recognition of the independence of Cuba."

The Senate concurrent resolution was received in the House the same day.

On February 27, 1896, in the House of Representatives, Mr. Hitt,

CUBA, WAR IN—Continued.

from the Committee on Foreign Affairs, reported the resolution presented by him March 2.

On March 2, 1896, Mr. Hitt, of Illinois, moved that the rules be suspended, that the Committee on Foreign Affairs be discharged from further consideration of Senate concurrent resolutions in regard to the relations between the United States and Cuba, and that the resolution which he sent to the desk be adopted by the House as a substitute therefor:

"Resolved by the House of Representatives (the Senate concurring), That in the opinion of Congress a state of public war exists in Cuba, the parties to which are entitled to belligerent rights, and the United States should observe a strict neutrality between the belligerents.

"Resolved, That Congress deplores the destruction of life and property caused by the war now raging in that island, and believing that the only permanent solution of the contest equally in the interest of Spain, the people of Cuba, and other nations would be in the establishment of a government by the choice of the people of Cuba, it is the sense of Congress that the Government of the United States should use its good offices and friendly influences to that end.

"Resolved, That the United States has not intervened in struggles between any European governments and their colonies on this continent; but from the very close relations between the people of the United States and those of Cuba in consequence of its proximity and the extent of the commerce between the two peoples, the present war is entailing such losses upon the people of the United States that Congress is of the opinion that the Government of the United States should be prepared to protect the legitimate interests of citizens by intervention if necessary."

After debate on the same day, the rules were suspended and the resolutions agreed to—Yeas, 262; nays, 17.

The House substitute was transmitted to the Senate and after the correction of some clerical errors, on March 4, 1896, the Senate asked for a conference.

On April 1, in the House, and April 6, 1896, in the Senate, the conference report was agreed to, the House having receded.

The Senate resolutions were thus adopted.

President Cleveland took no action respecting these resolutions.

CURRENCY—Circulation, 1878 to 1896.**No. 103.**

June 30—	Legal-tender notes,	Treasury notes, 1890	Currency certificates	Gold certificates.	Silver certificates.	Total Government paper.
1878.....	\$274,660,895	.....	46,245,000	\$24,697,680	\$7,080	\$345,810,655
1879.....	272,269,112	.....	29,355,000	15,279,620	414,480	317,838,412
1880.....	313,660,457	.....	14,235,000	7,963,900	5,789,569	341,648,926
1881.....	316,470,924	.....	11,650,000	5,759,520	89,110,729	372,997,173
1882.....	312,010,427	.....	13,245,000	5,029,020	54,506,090	364,790,537
1883.....	310,182,177	.....	13,060,000	59,807,370	72,620,696	455,670,233
1884.....	306,497,214	.....	12,190,000	71,146,640	96,427,011	466,260,865
1885.....	301,635,637	.....	29,585,000	126,729,730	101,590,946	559,479,313
1886.....	305,562,639	.....	18,250,000	76,044,375	88,116,225	487,973,299
1887.....	317,897,219	.....	8,770,000	91,225,437	142,118,017	560,010,673
1888.....	294,282,812	.....	14,415,000	119,887,370	200,387,376	628,972,558
1889.....	300,344,931	.....	16,735,000	116,792,759	257,102,445	690,975,135
1890.....	323,046,826	.....	11,830,000	131,380,019	297,210,043	763,466,888
1891.....	323,714,272	\$40,463,165	21,365,000	120,850,399	307,364,148	813,756,984
1892.....	311,814,840	98,051,657	29,830,000	141,235,339	326,880,803	907,812,639
1893.....	320,675,683	140,661,694	11,935,000	92,970,019	326,489,165	882,931,561
1894.....	268,772,371	134,862,009	58,935,000	66,344,409	327,084,381	856,008,170
1895.....	265,109,456	115,978,708	55,405,000	48,381,569	319,731,752	804,606,455
1896, June 1	225,562,735	98,080,506	33,430,000	42,961,909	336,313,080	736,348,259

CURRENCY—Continental.**No. 104.**

The issue of paper money by the Continental Congress was one of the necessities of the period during which the war for independence was being waged. It proved so costly, however, that not until a greater crisis than the Revolution had arisen was a Government issue of legal-tender paper money emitted. Some \$200,000,000 of Continental currency was issued between 1775 and 1780, and all of it was retired without the formality of redemption. After the first year of issue this currency steadily depreciated, until in 1781 one thousand dollars' worth of paper money was worth only one dollar in specie. "Then," as Mr. Jefferson writes, "it expired without a single groan. Not a murmur was heard on this occasion among the people. On the contrary, universal congratulations took place on their seeing this gigantic mass, whose dissolution had threatened convulsions which should shake their infant confederacy to its center, quietly interred in its grave." There is reason to believe that the Continental Congress never declared the currency to be a legal tender, although it did enact that any one refusing to take the money should be deemed an enemy of his country. Nearly all the States, however, at the suggestion of Congress, made the Continental currency legal tender.

CURRENCY—Gold Reserves Held Against.

No. 105.

Since the resumption of specie payments on January 1, 1879, the Government has kept a reserve of \$100,000,000 gold, to protect the issue of United States Treasury notes aggregating \$346,681,016. Gold certificates can not be issued except for gold actually deposited, and such deposits must be held exclusively for the redemption of the certificates so issued. Whenever the gold in the Treasury in excess of the gold certificates outstanding falls below \$100,000,000, the law directs that the issue of gold certificates shall cease.

The gold actually owned by the Government is to be determined by deducting from the gross amount in the Treasury the amount of gold certificates outstanding, and the net will be the reserve which the Government holds. The silver certificates are the only Government issue of paper money redeemable solely in silver. Of the other issues, the currency certificates are redeemable in legal-tender notes, and they in turn, with the Treasury notes of 1890, are redeemable in coin, either gold or silver. The ratio of Treasury gold reserves to paper money redeemable in gold in the discretion of the Secretary of the Treasury is shown as follows:

Notes redeemable in gold—gold reserves.

June 30—	Total paper redeemable in gold.	Total gold in U. S. Treasury.	Total gold reserve.	Paper re- deemable in gold, less gold certificates.	Net gold in U. S. Treas- ury.	In gold other than gold certifi- cates.
			<i>Per cent.</i>			<i>Per cent.</i>
1878.....	\$945,806,575	\$128,460,203	86.1	\$320,905,895	\$108,562,523	32.3
1879.....	316,923,932	135,236,475	42.7	301,644,112	119,956,655	59.8
1880.....	335,859,357	126,145,427	37.6	327,895,457	118,181,527	36.4
1881.....	333,886,444	163,171,661	48.9	338,126,924	157,412,141	48.0
1882.....	330,294,447	148,506,390	44.9	325,255,427	143,477,370	44.1
1883.....	388,049,547	198,078,568	51.7	323,242,177	138,271,198	42.8
1884.....	389,833,854	204,876,594	52.5	318,687,214	133,729,954	42.0
1885.....	457,948,307	247,028,625	54.0	331,218,637	120,238,895	36.6
1886.....	399,857,074	232,838,124	58.3	323,812,699	156,739,749	48.4
1887.....	417,892,656	278,101,106	66.5	326,667,219	186,875,689	57.2
1888.....	428,585,182	313,753,617	73.2	308,697,812	193,866,247	62.8
1889.....	433,872,690	303,504,320	70.0	317,079,931	184,711,561	58.9
1890.....	466,256,845	321,612,423	69.0	344,876,826	190,232,404	56.8
1891.....	506,392,836	236,518,122	47.1	335,342,437	117,607,723	35.5
1892.....	580,931,836	255,577,704	44.0	439,696,437	114,342,367	26.0
1893.....	566,442,396	186,455,433	33.3	473,472,377	95,485,414	20.2
1894.....	528,913,789	131,217,434	24.8	462,569,380	61,873,025	14.0
1895.....	494,874,733	155,894,932	32.2	436,493,164	107,512,363	24.6
1896, June 1	400,035,170	151,307,143	37.8	357,073,361	108,345,234	30.3

There is no silver "reserve" except as to silver certificates.

CURRENCY—Issue of.**No. 106.**

The new Federal Government had been in existence twenty-three years before an issue of government notes was authorized by Congress. On June 30, 1812, within two weeks after war had been declared with England, an act of Congress authorizing the issue of \$5,000,000 Treasury notes was approved by President Madison. These notes were payable one year after date, bore interest at 5-2-5 per cent. per annum, and were to be issued "to such public creditors as chose to receive them at par." They were made receivable for all duties and taxes due the United States and for public lands. Various issues of Treasury notes were authorized by acts of Congress, down to 1861, but in every case they were merely temporary loans, usually bearing interest and payable only to such persons "as chose to receive them."

CURRENCY—Legal-tender Notes, Issue of.**No. 107.**

For nearly fifty years, from 1812 to 1861, at various times Congress authorized the issue of Treasury notes, but not until the latter year was it ever proposed to make such notes a legal tender. A bankrupt Treasury, an impaired credit, and a civil war of unparalleled proportions made desperate measures necessary, and there was scarcely a financier in 1861 who did not consider the proposed issue of legal-tender notes a desperate undertaking, justified only, if at all, by the law of self-preservation, which operates in behalf of nations as well as individuals. The first "legal-tender" act was approved February 25, 1862. It authorized the issue of \$150,000,000 non-interest-bearing notes, payable to bearer, in denominations of not less than \$5, and legal tender in payment of all debts, public and private, except duties on imports and interest on the public debt. These notes were made exchangeable for 6 per cent. bonds and receivable for loans that might thereafter be made by the Government. Supplementary acts of July 11, 1862, and January 17, 1863, authorized additional issues of \$150,000,000 each, in denominations of not less than one dollar, and the time in which to exchange the notes for bonds was limited to July 1, 1863. It was under these acts that the legal-tender notes known as "greenbacks," now outstanding, were issued. The legal-tender issues during the war period were:

CURRENCY—Continued.

Authorizing act.	Amount authorized.	Amount issued.	Length of loan.	Sold at—	Rate of interest;
Feb. 25, 1862	\$150,000,000	\$447,300,203*	Indefinite.	Par.	None.
July 11, 1862	150,000,000				
Mar. 3, 1863	150,000,000				
Mar. 3, 1863	400,000,000	44,520,000†	1 year.	Par.	5 per cent.
		168,480,000†	2 years.	Par.	5 per cent.
		238,565,440†	3 years.	Par.	6 per cent. compound.

* Highest amount outstanding at any one time, June 30, 1864. † Includes reissues.

The one-year and two-year 5 per cent. notes of 1863, and the 6 per cent. compound interest notes of 1863, were legal tender for only their face value exclusive of interest, and were in a very short time retired from circulation by holders who kept them for an investment.

CURRENCY—Legal-tender Notes, Redemption of.**No. 108.**

The retirement of the Treasury notes began soon after the war closed, and on April 12, 1866, an act of Congress authorized the Secretary of the Treasury to retire and cancel not more than \$10,000,000 of notes within six months of the passage of the act and \$4,000,000 per month thereafter.

On February 4, 1868, an act of Congress, suspending the authority of the Secretary of the Treasury to retire and cancel United States notes, became a law without the approval of the President.

On March 18, 1869, an act "to strengthen the public credit" was passed, which declared that the United States notes were redeemable in coin. This act concluded as follows: "And the United States also solemnly pledges its faith to make provision at the earliest practicable period for the redemption of the United States notes in coin."

On January 14, 1875, the act "to provide for the resumption of specie payments" was passed. It declared that "on and after January 1, 1879, the Secretary of the Treasury shall redeem in coin the United States legal-tender notes then outstanding, on their presentation for redemption at the office of the Assistant Treasurer of the United States in the city of New York, in sums of not less than fifty dollars." The same act provided that while the legal-tender notes outstanding remained in excess of \$300,000,000, the Secretary of the Treasury should redeem such notes to the amount of 80 per cent. of the increase in national-bank notes issued.

CURRENCY—Continued.

On May 31, 1878, an act was passed forbidding the further retirement of United States legal-tender notes, and providing that "when any of said notes may be redeemed or be received into the Treasury under any law from any source whatever and shall belong to the United States, they shall not be retired, canceled, or destroyed, but they shall be reissued and paid out again and kept in circulation." When this act was passed there were \$346,681,016 of United States notes outstanding, and there has been no change in the amount since.

CURRENCY—Losses from Bank Failures.**No. 109.**

Thompson's Bank Note Reporter was the standard authority before the war. In the issue of Jan. 2, 1858, is published a list of 758 broken and worthless banks. This authority estimated that from 1850 to 1860 the people lost \$75,000,000 from worthless bills alone; while other creditors or these banks scarcely realized anything, and their losses must have been many times that amount. In his report of Nov. 25, 1878, the Comptroller of the Currency says of these State institutions: "The losses upon currency are estimated to have been 5 per cent. annually upon the amount issued, but no estimate has ever been made of the losses to creditors and stockholders." The losses from the failure of five State banks in Chicago in 1877-'78, he says, was \$3,819,500, more than half as much as from the failure of 69 national banks in 16 years, which amounted to \$6,415,423. The failure of the one City of Glasgow Bank entailed a loss of \$26,000,000. These facts illustrate the value of Government inspection. Not a dollar has ever been lost by the bill-holder of a national bank by its failure; the Government redeems them all out of the proceeds of their bonds.

CURRENCY—Metallic Reserves.**No. 110.**

The total issue of Government paper money, including all certificates, but excluding national-bank notes, with the gross amount of gold and silver in the Treasury, and the ratio of reserves to currency outstanding, are shown as follows:

CURRENCY—Continued.

Paper currency in circulation.*	Secured by coin and bullion in United States Treasury.		Ratio to paper cur- rency in circulation.		
			Gold. Silver		Total reserve.
	Gold.	Silver.	Per ct.	Per ct.	
\$345,810,655	\$128,460,203	\$15,059,828	37.1	4.3	41.4
317,338,412	135,236,475	33,239,917	42.6	10.5	53.1
341,648,926	126,145,427	49,549,851	36.9	14.5	51.4
372,997,173	163,171,661	65,854,671	43.7	17.6	61.3
384,790,537	148,506,390	90,384,724	38.6	23.5	62.1
455,670,233	198,078,568	116,396,235	43.5	25.5	69.0
486,260,865	204,876,594	139,616,414	42.1	28.7	70.8
559,479,313	247,028,625	169,451,998	44.1	30.3	74.4
487,973,299	232,838,124	184,345,764	47.7	37.8	85.5
560,010,673	278,101,108	222,401,405	49.6	39.7	89.4
628,972,558	313,753,617	254,499,241	49.9	40.5	90.4
690,975,135	303,504,320	289,688,374	43.9	41.9	85.8
763,466,888	321,612,423	323,909,360	42.1	42.4	84.5
813,756,984	238,518,122	379,705,279	29.2	46.4	75.6
907,812,639	255,577,706	433,858,402	28.2	47.8	76.0
892,931,561	188,455,433	480,476,527	21.1	53.8	74.9
856,008,170	131,217,434	495,409,178	15.3	57.9	73.2
804,606,485	155,898,932	495,785,906	19.4	61.6	81.0
736,348,250	151,307,143	496,562,413	20.5	67.4	87.9

*National-bank notes not included. †June 1.

CURRENCY—National and State.

1. At the close of the Revolutionary war the public debt amounted to \$80,000,000. The script had become worthless. The confederation had no power to levy taxes, and its financial credit had disappeared. The money of the several States was in utter confusion, and of no kind or value. To bring order and credit out of this financial chaos was accomplished by a series of financial measures: assumption of the revolutionary debts of the confederation and the States, with promise to pay them in full. Passage of a tariff law to provide for the support of the Government, the payment of these debts, and the encouragement and protection of manufactures. The mint act, to give unity to the denominations and value of

the establishment of the Bank of the United States, to provide a central agent, and a sound and uniform paper currency.

NATIONAL.

The Whig party was in favor of a national currency, to be supplied through a national bank and branches, and throughout its

CURRENCY—Continued.

existence strove to secure such an institution, but in vain. Democratic party having defeated all such attempts, was finally committed to the system of State banks, declaring in its national platform of 1840, "That Congress has no power to charter a United States Bank; and we believe such an institution one of deadly hostility to the best interests of the country, dangerous to our republican institutions and the liberties of the people." Yet Washington signed one national-bank act, and Madison another.

STATE.

As long as the Democratic party was in power the currency was local, issued under authority of the States, in accordance with their fundamental principle of State sovereignty. Before the rebellion free trade and State currency had produced their invariable effects. In spite of the Mexican war, the Irish famine, European revolutions, and the Crimean war, creating extraordinary demands for our food products, the low tariff and excessive bank issues stimulated speculations, the balance of trade ran heavily against us, and all the gold of California could not save us. The crash came on the heels of Buchanan's election, and its effects are thus described by him, in his message of Dec. 8, 1857:

"It is this paper system of extravagant expansion, raising the nominal price of every article far beyond its real value, when compared with the cost of similar articles in countries whose circulation is wisely regulated, which has prevented us from competing in our own markets with foreign manufactures, has produced extravagant importations, and has counteracted the effect of the large incidental protection afforded to our domestic manufactures by the present revenue tariff. But for this, the branches of our manufactures, composed of raw materials, the product of our own country—such as cotton, iron, and woolen fabrics—would not only have acquired almost exclusive possession of the home market, but would have created for themselves a foreign market throughout the world."

WAR CURRENCY.

This was the condition of the currency when the Republicans came into power in 1861, and found the country with an empty Treasury and a broken credit, and in the arms of a formidable rebellion. It was found impossible to carry on the operations of the war with this currency. The first call of the Treasury exhausted

CURRENCY—Continued.

specie, and the banks promptly suspended payments. A national currency had to be created or the nation must perish. Legal-tender Treasury notes (greenbacks) were issued to take the place of the disappearing specie; a system of national banks was devised, the circulating notes secured by a deposit of Government bonds; the rubbish was cleared away by a 10 per cent. tax on the circulating notes of State banks; and revenue was provided by means of a protective tariff.

GREENBACKISM.

After the war the Democratic party, dazed at the constant failure of its own evil prophecies, the rapid recovery of the country from the tremendous strain, and the popularity of the national currency, completely lost its head, plunged into the vagaries of greenbackism, and demanded the indefinite issue of Treasury notes. But this was not its settled conviction, could in no wise be reconciled to its principles, and has measurably passed away. It has never forgiven the capitalists of the country for furnishing the "means of war," nor relaxed its hostility to anything in the shape of a national bank. In its national platform, all false pretenses are laid aside, and it recommends "that the prohibitory 10 per cent. tax on State bank issues be repealed." And here the currency issue is ended. The Republican party insists that all circulating notes shall be issued by national authority, under national inspection, and on a pledge of national securities. The Democratic party insists that State banks shall be allowed to issue circulating notes on such conditions as the States see proper to impose. National versus State paper currency is an issue to be again fought out. If the people prefer Wild Cat and Red Dog to Greenbacks and national currency, they will have the opportunity to say so.

CURRENCY—Postal and Fractional.**112.**

The scarcity of "small change" during the war, caused by the disappearance of fractional silver, led to the use of postage stamps and metallic tokens issued by individuals. Congress took the matter into consideration and provided for the issue of a paper currency in denominations of less than \$1, known first as postal currency, and afterwards as fractional currency. The different issues were as follows:

CURRENCY—Continued.

Act of Congress.	Series.	Amount issued.	Issue began.	Issue ceased.	Denominations in cents.
July 17, 1862...	First....	\$20,215,635.00	Aug. 21, 1862	Sept. 21, 1866	5, 10, 25, 50, 100
Mar. 3, 1863...	Second...	23,164,483.65	Oct. 10, 1863	Feb. 23, 1867	5, 10, 25, 50, 100
June 30, 1864...	Third....	86,115,028.80	Dec. 5, 1864	Apr. 16, 1869	3, 5, 10, 15, 25, 50, 100
" " " "...	Fourth...	176,567,032.00	July 14, 1869	Feb. 16, 1875	10, 15, 25, 50, 100
" " " "...	Fifth....	62,861,900.00	Feb. 25, 1874	Feb. 15, 1876	10, 25, 50, 100
Total issue...	.....	368,724,079.45			

The act of June 30, 1864, was amended by acts of March 3, 1865, April 7 and May 16, 1866. Some \$15,000,000 of fractional currency has never been redeemed.

CURRENCY—Redemption of.**No. 113.**

The Government is responsible for the redemption of five classes of currency which it has issued: (1) Legal-tender notes issued during the war as promissory notes; (2) Treasury notes of 1890 issued in the purchase of silver bullion; (3) Currency certificates issued for legal-tender notes deposited with the Government; (4) Gold certificates issued for gold deposited, and (5) Silver certificates issued for silver deposited.

CURRENCY—Redemption of Treasury Notes by Use of Silver Bullion in Treasury.**No. 114.**

We have in the Treasury as a redemption fund under the act of 1890 silver bullion that cost \$124,000,000 and \$13,000,000 of coined silver dollars, against one hundred and thirty-seven millions of Treasury notes. Under that act it is provided that this silver bullion shall be coined as fast as it may be required for the redemption and cancellation of Treasury notes that may be presented for redemption in silver dollars. How does it happen that while this volume of Treasury notes was originally over \$155,000,000, it was on January 31, 1896, only \$137,000,000? It is explained by \$18,000,000 being redeemed by using this coined bullion in the last eighteen months. There is going on a process of redemption and cancellation of Treasury notes by the substitution of silver certificates, gradually and safely, as business demands. This comes under a provision of the act of 1890, which provides that the volume of outstanding Treasury notes shall at no time exceed the silver dollars coined from the bullion purchased under this act and the cost of the uncoined bullion; so that when a Treasury note is redeemed in silver it must be immediately canceled, as the silver dollar or silver certificate representing the silver dollar goes into circulation in its place.

CURRENCY—Redemption of—Two Ways Proposed. No. 115.

The United States has outstanding over \$350,000,000 of notes, every dollar of which represents 100 cents of value received by the Government. There are two plans proposed for dealing with those notes which the Treasury is under obligations to redeem. One is proposed by the party which is running William J. Bryan for President. It is as follows:

"We are opposed to the policy and practice of surrendering to the holders of the obligations of the United States the option reserved by law to the Government of redeeming such obligations in either silver or gold coin."

Here is the plan outlined by the Republicans, who nominated William McKinley:

"All our silver and paper currency must be maintained at parity with gold, and we favor all measures designed to maintain inviolable the obligations of the United States, and all our money, whether coin or paper, at the present standard, the standard of the most enlightened nations of the earth."

That is the policy of equal justice to every creditor of the Government, the policy of keeping every dollar in circulation good for 100 cents everywhere, and having no gold fluctuations to disturb the value of each acre of land and bushel of wheat in the market. Every man of sound sense and honesty knows that the McKinley way is the right way.

CURRENCY—Refunding National Debt. No. 116.

The report of the Comptroller of the Currency, Nov. 20, 1870, says:

"The wisdom of Secretary Chase, and the others who, in 1862, advocated the establishment of a national banking system, was long since recognized by those who understood the principles which should govern a sound system of currency and banking; but, in the light of the extraordinary financial operations of the Government during the present year, the wisdom and the economy of the system, both for the Government and the people, are now more apparent than ever.

"The refunding of the national debt commenced in 1871, at which time the national banks held nearly four hundred millions of the 5 and 6 per cent. bonds; and from that date to the present time they have held more than one-fifth of the interest-bearing debt of the United States. A large portion of the bonds held by them in 1871 bore interest at the rate of 6 per cent. This class

CURRENCY—Continued.

of bonds has been greatly reduced, and is now less than one-sixth of all the bonds pledged for circulation, while more than one-third of the amount consists of bonds bearing interest at 4 per cent.

"It is certain that if the national banking system had not existed, and United States notes had alone been issued, the refunding operations here described and the consequent large reduction of interest upon the public debt would not have been possible."

CURRENCY—Resumption of Specie Payment.**No. 117.**

The redemption act not only fixed the day of resumption, but authorized the Secretary, in order to prepare and provide therefor, to use any surplus revenues not otherwise appropriated, and to issue, sell, and dispose of, at not less than par in coin, any of the bonds of the United States described in the act of July 14, 1870. Under this act, the Secretary in 1877 sold at par fifteen millions of four-and-a-half, and twenty-five millions of fours; and in April, 1878, he sold fifty millions of four-and-a-half per cents. at a premium of one-and-a-half per cent. The coin in the Treasury continually increased, so that on the day of redemption the Secretary held over one hundred and thirty-five millions (\$135,382,639) of gold coin and bullion, and, in addition, over thirty-two millions (\$32,476,095) in silver coin and bullion, the gold coin alone being nearly equal to 40 per cent. of the United States notes then outstanding.

CURRENCY—State Restrictions upon Issue of, by State Constitutions.**No. 118.**

No corporation can be authorized to issue or put in circulation any notes or other paper to circulate as money.

Arkansas (Constitution 1874, 12, 10).

California (Constitution 1879, 12, 5).

Oregon (Constitution 1857, 11, 1).

Nevada (Constitution 1864, 8, 6).

Texas (Constitution 1876, 16, 16).

Washington (Constitution 1889, 12, 11).

In the following States no general banking law or act granting bank charters (except in some cases for deposit and discount) shall go into effect unless submitted to a popular vote at the next general election succeeding its passage and approved by a majority of votes cast upon the question:

CURRENCY—State Restrictions, etc.—Continued.

Illinois (Constitution 1870, 11, 5).

Missouri (Constitution 1875, 12, 26).

Iowa (Constitution 1857, 8, 5).

Kansas (Constitution 1859, 13, 8).

Michigan (Constitution 1850, 15, 2, and amendment 1862).

Wisconsin (Constitution 1848, 11, 45).

Of these six States only one (Wisconsin) has a law authorizing the issue of bank notes or the incorporation of banks with the right of issue. All these States, however, have provided for the incorporation of banks of discount and deposit.

In the following States, notes, if issued, shall be a first lien on assets:

New York (Constitution, 8, 8).

Indiana (Constitution, 11, 8).

Michigan (Constitution, 15, 5).

Iowa (Constitution, 8, 10).

Minnesota (Constitution, 9, 13).

Kansas (Constitution, 13, 4).

Alabama (Constitution, 14, 17).

In the following States the Constitutions provide for double liability of stockholders:

New York (Constitution, 8, 7).

Indiana (Constitution, 11, 6).

Illinois (Constitution, 11, 6).

Iowa (Constitution, 8, 9).

Nebraska (Constitution, 11, 7).

West Virginia (Constitution, 11, 6).

Minnesota (Constitution, 9, 13).

North Dakota (Constitution, 7, 145).

South Dakota (Constitution, 18).

Washington (Constitution, 12, 11).

South Carolina (Constitution, 12, 8).

Maryland (Constitution, 3, 39).

In Minnesota the wording of the provision is that stockholders "shall be individually liable in an amount equal to double the amount of stock owned by them."

In South Carolina and Maryland: "The stockholders shall be liable to the amount of their respective share or shares of stock." Does this mean double liability?

In Michigan, officers and stockholders of associations issuing

CURRENCY—State Restrictions, etc.—Continued.

circulating notes "shall be individually liable for all debts contracted during the term of their being officers or stockholders of such corporation or association equally and ratably to the extent of their respective shares of stock."

CURRENCY SYSTEM—Advantages of.**No. 119.**

The advantages of the national over the State bank system are, (1) uniformity of value in all parts of the country, (2) security to the bill-holder through Government redemption, (3) reduction of the danger of counterfeiting to the minimum, (4) more constant and rigid inspection of their condition, (5) greater security to their creditors from loss by insolvency, (6) reduction of interest charges on loans, (7) saving of exchange between different parts of the country, (8) absorption of Government bonds to secure circulation, (9) facility in making Government loans in an emergency, and (10) strengthening of the sentiment of unity and national authority.

1. Congress has constitutional power to charter national banks, and has been compelled to exercise it during or after every great war, in order to conduct its financial operations with success.

2. The present national-bank system is not liable to the charges made against the Second United States Bank, as it can neither be made a monopoly nor an instrument of partisan political power.

3. The repeal of the 10 per cent. tax on State-bank issues is not necessary in order to have State banks of deposit and discount, for these are now more numerous and do a larger business than the national banks.

4. The proposal to repeal the 10 per cent. tax on State-bank issues has the one purpose, to re-establish State-bank money in place of national-bank money.

DAVIS, JEFF—Was He a Tool of Wall Street?**No. 120.**

Jefferson Davis, while at De Soto, Mo., on the Iron Mountain Railroad—a Greenback convention being in session—a crowd assembled at the depot to see the distinguished person, who was easily persuaded to speak, when some one asked, "How about Greenbacks?" Davis replied, "If you want script to trade with among yourselves, you can issue county script or township script. It will be good as long as you have faith in it; but if you want to do business with the world at large, you must use the only currency that is recognized by all the nations of the earth, and that is GOLD COIN."

DEBT AND WEALTH OF NATIONS CONTRASTED.**21.**

During the decade reaching from 1870 to 1880 taxation in Great Britain increased 20.17 per cent.; in France, 36.13 per cent.; in Russia, 10.10 per cent.; in Sweden and Norway, 50.10 per cent.; in Germany, 57.81 per cent.; and taking into account the other governments, great and small, of Europe, we arrive at for all an average of 30.1 per cent.

In the United States for the same period taxation decreased 9.15 per cent. Thus we find the financial condition of the United States satisfactorily exceptional when compared with that of other nations. Our national debt is rapidly disappearing; our rate of increase is diminishing.

Table showing wealth, debt, and per capita wealth and debt of all nations.

Countries.	Wealth.	Debt of all kinds.	Wealth per capita.	Debt per capita.
United States.....	\$60,475,000,000	\$957,876,000	\$1,039 00	\$32 37
France or Great Britain.....	43,600,000,000	5,685,659,000	.....	87 79
Germany.....	40,300,000,000	4,892,840,000	1,060 89	116 85
Italy.....	31,600,000,000	2,695,265,000	681 31	.....
Spain.....	21,715,000,000	4,869,768,000	257 92	30 79
Sweden.....	18,065,000,000	2,642,021,000	462 31	72 42
Norway.....	11,755,000,000	2,250,000,000	399 05	76 06
Denmark.....	7,965,000,000	1,106,650,000	452 58	71 27
Netherlands.....	4,935,000,000	518,000,000	.....	95 56
Belgium.....	4,030,000,000	213,000,000	705 64	63 10
Austria.....	3,475,000,000	580,000,000	739 70	13 73
Prussia.....	3,250,000,000	273,000,000	.....	47 51
Russia.....	3,150,000,000	110,000,000	.....	6 89
China.....	2,950,000,000	.....	.....	.....
Japan.....	1,855,000,000	593,670,000	418 61	134 11
Portugal.....	1,830,000,000	59,467,000	963 66	15 66
United Republic.....	1,660,000,000	148,000,000	.....	71 98
Spain.....	1,620,000,000	65,000,000	.....	3 72
France.....	1,410,000,000	29,869,000	.....	7 13
Germany.....	1,055,000,000	13,625,000	520 71	49 06
.....	.....	868,590,000	.....	.....
.....	.....	92,850,000	.....	.....
China, U. S. of.....	.....	15,000,000	.....	.....
.....	.....	342,624,000	.....	.....
.....	.....	79,100,000	.....	.....
.....	.....	63,700,000	.....	.....
.....	.....	782,000,000	.....	.....
Other countries.....	.....	3,500,000,000	.....	.....
Total of the world.....	253,685,000,000	34,456,574,000	.....	.....

In the above table it appears the United States stands at the head of nations as to wealth, and has in proportion to debt about \$60 of her assets. No other great nation can show anything like his proportion; yet, notwithstanding all this, a party of proslavery citizens of our land want us to adopt a policy that suits

DEBT AND WEALTH, ETC.—Continued.

a nation that has a debt of \$1 to every \$7 she can show of wealth. Is it not time for the people to adopt a financial policy that will suit our own nation first, and let the debt-burdened nations of Europe follow our lead, if they wish to, since we can show that within two hundred years we have outstripped them all in progress of every kind?

THE LESSON IT TEACHES.

While the United States stands at the head of all the nations of the earth in wealth, amounting to \$1,039 per capita, she also stands at the foot of the list of great nations in her per capita indebtedness, which amounts to \$32.37. The population of the United States in 1860 was thirty-one millions, and her wealth amounted to fourteen billions of dollars, showing a per capita of about \$450, while in 1890 her population was sixty-two millions and her total wealth sixty-eight billions of dollars, or a per capita of \$1,039.

It will be seen by the foregoing statement that while her population has about doubled since 1860, her wealth per capita has more than trebled. This is what the Democrats call a bankrupt nation.

In 1880 the public debt amounted to three billion forty-five millions. In 1890 it was reduced to two billion twenty-seven millions—a reduction in ten years of one billion eighteen million dollars. Thus it will be seen that the per capita indebtedness of the national Government was reduced from \$60.73 in 1880 to \$32.37 in 1890. This is a favorable showing for a wasteful nation, using the words of the Democratic tariff reformers of the present day.

DEBT OF U. S.—Interest-bearing.**No. 122.****Highest amount—**

August 31, 1865.....	\$2,385,039,315
June 30, 1892.....	585,637,100

Amount paid.....	1,799,402,215
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June 30, 1896.....	847,363,890
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Amount increase	262,726,790
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The amount of the debt August 31, 1865, known as high-water mark (see above) was gradually reduced until 1893, when Mr. Harrison retired from the executive office. The amount paid as shown above is a monument to the Republican party and the policy it

DEBT OF U. S.—Interest-bearing—Continued.

enforced. The amount June 30, 1896, with its ugly increase is a striking proof of the un wisdom of applying experiments to well-established principles of business. A tariff for revenue will not find many advocates in the future.

DEBT OF U. S.—Interest-bearing—Compared.**No. 123.**

The reduction of the national debt by four-year periods is given on March 1 of each fourth year as follows, cents omitted:

March 1, 1869, Johnson.....	\$280,430,492
March 1, 1873, Grant.....	403,948,484
March 1, 1877, Grant.....	65,204,017
March 1, 1881, Hayes.....	73,646,781
March 1, 1885, Arthur.....	480,161,982
March 1, 1889, Cleveland.....	341,448,449
March 1, 1893, Harrison.....	259,071,960

Total reduction of..... 1,903,912,165

Then there was a change of policy and also a change of results. On March 1, 1896, the national debt had been increased by \$262,-602,245.

DEBT OF U. S., 1896.**No. 124.**

July 1—		Total interest-bearing debt.	Annual interest charge.
1869	Republicans.....	\$2,162,060,522 39	\$125,523,998 34
1870		2,046,455,722 39	118,784,960 34
1871		1,934,696,750 00	111,949,330 50
1872		1,814,794,100 00	103,968,463 00
1873		1,710,483,950 00	98,049,804 00
1874		1,738,930,750 00	98,796,004 50
1875		1,722,676,300 00	96,855,690 50
1876		1,710,685,450 00	95,104,269 00
1877		1,711,888,500 00	95,160,643 50
1878		1,794,735,650 00	94,654,472 50
1879		1,797,643,700 00	83,773,778 50
1880		1,723,993,100 00	79,633,981 00
1881		1,639,567,750 00	75,018,695 50
1882		1,463,810,400 00	57,300,110 75
1883		1,338,229,150 00	51,436,709 50
1884		1,226,563,850 00	47,926,432 50
1885	Cleveland.....	1,196,150,950 00	47,014,133 00
1886		1,146,014,100 00	45,510,098 00
1887		1,021,692,350 00	41,780,529 00
1888		950,522,500 00	38,991,935 25
1889	Harrison.....	829,853,990 00	33,752,354 60
1890		725,313,110 00	29,417,603 15
1891		610,529,120 00	23,615,735 80
1892		585,029,330 00	22,893,883 20
1893	Cleveland.....	585,037,100 00	22,894,194 00
1894		635,041,890 00	25,394,385 60
1895		716,202,060 00	29,140,792 40
1896		847,363,890 00	.....

DEBT OF U. S.—Increased by Sale of Bonds in 1894 and 1895.

No. 125.

Bonds at 5 per cent. interest, payable in 30 years.....\$100,000,000
 Bonds at 4 per cent. interest, payable in 30 years..... 162,315,400
 Premiums received 11,166,232

Total 273,481,632

These bonds when paid will cost—

Principal 5 per cents..... 100,000,000
 30 years' interest 150,000,000
 Principal, 4 per cents..... 162,315,400
 30 years' interest 194,778,480

Total 607,093,880

Thus we pay \$607,093,880 for having borrowed \$273,481,632, and that is the cost of a Democratic Administration.

DEBT OF U. S.—From Treasury Statement of June, 1896.

No. 126.

Classification.	June 30, 1896.
Interest-bearing debt.....	\$847,363,890 00
Debt on which interest has ceased since maturity	1,636,890 26
Debt bearing no interest.....	373,728,570 14
Aggregate of interest and non-interest bearing debt	1,222,729,350 40
Certificates and Treasury notes offset by an equal amount of cash in the Treasury.....	547,110,973 00
Aggregate of debt, including certificates and Treasury notes....	1,769,840,323 40

DEBT OF U. S.—War Debt.

No. 127.

On July 1, 1864, the public debt had reached \$1,815,784,370.57. At that time, under the pressure of the enormous expenditures, and of open and violent opposition to further efforts to put down the rebellion, which found expression in the Democratic national platform of two months later, the public credit reached its ebb, \$1 in gold being worth \$2.58 in greenbacks. But in November Mr. Lincoln was re-elected, and in the spring following the rebellion collapsed. The great army was paid off and disbanded, and on August 31, 1865, the debt reached its maximum, being thus stated *by Secretary McCulloch*;

DEBT OF U. S.—Continued.

Funded debt	\$1,109,568,191.80
Matured debt	1,503,020.09
Temporary loans	107,148,713.16
Certificates of indebtedness	85,093,000.00
Five per cent. legal tenders	33,954,230.00
Compound-interest legal tenders	217,024,160.00
Seven-thirty notes (legal tenders)	830,000,000.00
United States notes (legal tenders)	433,160,569.00
Fractional currency	26,344,742.51
Suspended requisitions	2,111,000.00
Total	2,845,907,626.56

Notwithstanding this enormous increase of debt—about a thousand millions in one year—political and military success so restored confidence in the Government that the public credit greatly appreciated; so that \$1 in gold was now worth but \$1.44 in greenbacks. With large revenues and reduced expenses the Government addressed itself to the work of improving the financial situation by reducing the debt, refunding its obligations at lower interest, and pushing on to specie payments with the following gratifying results:

Debt of the United States.

Year.	Amount public debt.	Annual interest.	Value of gold.
1865.....	\$2,845,907,626 56	\$150,977,697	\$144.0
1866.....	2,773,236,173 69	146,068,196	151.6
1867.....	2,678,126,103 87	138,892,451	139.4
1868.....	2,611,687,857 19	128,450,598	142.7
1869.....	2,588,452,213 94	125,523,998	136.1
1870.....	2,480,672,427 81	118,784,960	116.8
1871.....	2,353,211,332 32	111,949,330	112.4
1872.....	2,253,251,078 75	103,988,463	114.3
1873.....	2,234,482,743 20	98,049,804	115.7
1874.....	2,251,690,218 43	98,796,004	110.0
1875.....	2,232,284,281 95	96,865,690	114.8
1876.....	2,180,394,817 15	95,104,269	112.1
1877.....	2,205,301,142 10	93,160,643	105.8
1878.....	2,256,205,398 20	94,654,472	100.6
1879.....	2,349,567,232 04	83,773,778	100.0

In 14 years after the close of the war one-sixth of the debt was paid, the interest account was reduced to about one-half, and Government notes without interest were brought to par with gold.

DEBT OF THE STATES.**No. 128.**

The combined State, county, municipal, and school debt, per capita, less sinking fund of the several States and Territories, for 1890.

Rank.	States and Territories.	Per capita.	Rank.	States and Territories.	Per capita.
1	West Virginia.....	\$3 32	25	New Mexico.....	\$18 44
2	Utah.....	3 69	26	Idaho.....	18 89
3	Mississippi.....	4 66	27	Missouri.....	19 24
4	Florida.....	5 56	28	Ohio.....	19 35
5	Iowa.....	5 90	29	Minnesota.....	20 01
6	Wisconsin.....	6 19	30	South Dakota.....	20 11
7	North Carolina.....	6 87	31	Colorado.....	20 41
8	Oregon.....	7 90	32	North Dakota.....	21 03
9	Michigan.....	8 09	33	New Hampshire.....	21 64
10	Washington.....	9 00	34	Montana.....	22 09
11	Texas.....	9 02	35	Maine.....	23 60
12	Arkansas.....	9 60	36	Wyoming.....	27 14
13	Kentucky.....	10 46	37	Kansas.....	28 47
14	Illinois.....	10 94	38	Nevada.....	29 23
15	Georgia.....	11 03	39	Louisiana.....	29 80
16	Indiana.....	11 15	40	Virginia.....	30 70
17	Vermont.....	11 39	41	Connecticut.....	31 76
18	South Carolina.....	11 55	42	New York.....	33 64
19	Alabama.....	12 51	43	New Jersey.....	34 14
20	California.....	12 89	44	Massachusetts.....	36 42
21	Pennsylvania.....	13 51	45	Rhode Island.....	37 75
22	Nebraska.....	14 67	46	Maryland.....	40 46
23	Tennessee.....	16 71	47	Arizona.....	49 28
24	Delaware.....	17 32	48	District of Columbia.....	85 86

DEFALCATIONS in Collections and Disbursements of U. S. Funds.

Administration.	Period of service.	Total.			Total.		
		Receipts.	Losses.	Loss on \$1,000	Disbursements.	Losses.	Loss on \$1,000
	Yrs.						
Washington.....	8	\$56,448,721	\$210,551	\$3 72	\$55,426,822	\$38,497	\$0 69
Adams.....	4	46,085,418	42,249	91	43,811,926	190,950	4 35
Jefferson.....	8	108,238,977	287,260	2 65	107,686,311	303,834	2 82
Madison.....	8	266,246,514	294,975	1 10	255,105,106	1,855,446	7 27
Monroe.....	8	178,649,964	629,946	3 52	188,437,779	2,492,535	13 22
Adams.....	4	97,818,064	332,953	3 40	97,264,000	513,829	5 28
Jackson.....	8	255,182,775	1,412,387	5 53	223,546,049	2,306,236	10 31
Van Buren.....	4	129,948,548	392,328	3 01	137,094,438	2,899,653	21 15
Harrison.....	4	116,736,004	429,981	3 68	109,187,401	1,133,242	10 37
Tyler.....							
Polk.....	4	201,857,508	18,109	08	203,194,700	1,712,169	8 34
Taylor.....	4	211,908,612	276,270	1 30	194,370,493	1,485,192	7 64
Fillmore.....							
Pierce.....	4	282,179,829	213,001	75	285,638,875	1,674,852	5 86
Buchanan.....	4	312,359,679	194,003	62	328,183,268	2,292,825	6 98
Lincoln.....	4	4,670,460,137	508,593	70	4,667,457,921	6,599,022	1 41
Johnson.....	4	4,042,316,438	2,562,721	63	3,891,576,259	1,889,641	48
Grant.....	8	5,318,698,324	1,189,139	22	5,287,604,645	1,138,541	21
Hayes.....	2	1,728,979,907	None.	None.	1,557,034,964	1,383	.....
		18,024,115,418	8,994,375	49	17,634,620,963	28,527,857	1 61
Prior to June 30, 1861.....		2,263,660,610	4,734,020	2 09	2,230,947,173	18,899,268	8 47
July 1, '61-June 30, '79.....		15,760,454,807	4,260,353	27	15,403,673,790	9,628,589	62

Since 1880 amounts are below 1 mill on \$1,000.

DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION—New National Committee to be Selected will Meet in Indianapolis on Aug. 7 and Issue Formal Call.

No. 130.

Chicago, July 21.—The sound-money Democratic conference has adopted the following resolution, providing for a national convention to nominate sound-money candidates on a sound-money platform:

"In view of the revolutionary action of the recent Chicago Convention, its repudiation of all Democratic platforms and principles, and its condemnation of the National Democratic Administration—

"Resolved, first, That it is the sense of this conference, composed of Democrats from Illinois, Ohio, Indiana, Wisconsin, Kentucky, Missouri, Michigan, Texas, Iowa, Minnesota, and Nebraska, that a thoroughly sound and patriotic declaration of Democratic principles be enunciated, and that candidates for President and Vice President in accordance therewith be nominated.

"Second, That the Democrats in the several States who are in sympathy with the recommendation and unalterably opposed to the declarations and tendencies of the Chicago platform be requested to arrange to select a member of a national Democratic committee.

"Third, That the national committee thus selected meet at the city of Indianapolis on Friday, the 7th day of August, at 2 o'clock P. M., 1896, for the purpose of issuing a formal call for a national Democratic convention, to be held not later than the 2d day of September, 1896, at such place and to be constituted and convened in such manner as said national committee may determine.

"Fourth, That an executive committee of five be appointed by the chairman of this conference, of which he shall be one, with authority and directions to name a suitable person in each State where necessary to take appropriate steps to cause State meetings to be held with all convenient speed for the purpose of selecting members of such committee, or if not, committeemen be selected in any State in time for said committee meeting to designate a member to represent such State temporarily."

DEMOCRATIC PLATFORMS, 1840 TO 1896—Extracts from, on the Question of Money.

No. 131.

1840.

That Congress has no power to charter a United States Bank; that we believe such an institution one of deadly hostility to the best interests of the country, dangerous to our Republican institutions and the liberties of the people, and calculated to place the

DEMOCRATIC PLATFORMS—Continued.

business of the country within the control of a concentrated money power and above the laws and the will of the people.

That the separation of the moneys of the Government from banking institutions is indispensable for the safety of the Government funds and the rights of the people.

1844.

Bank clause of 1840 reaffirmed.

1848.

Bank clause of 1840 reaffirmed with the following Sec. 21. * * *
In defeating the declared purposes of their opponents in creating a national bank; in preventing the corrupt and unconstitutional distribution of the land proceeds from the common Treasury of the Union for local purposes; in protecting the currency and labor of the country from ruinous fluctuations, and guarding the money of the country for the use of the people by the establishment of the constitutional treasury.

1852.

Reaffirmed the two planks of 1840 on the United States Bank.

1856.

Reaffirmed the two planks of 1840, substituting the words "national banks" for United States Bank.

1868.

Payment of the public debt of the United States as rapidly as practicable; all moneys drawn from the people by taxation, except so much as is requisite for the necessities of the Government, economically administered, being honestly applied to such payment, and where the obligations of the Government do not expressly state upon their face, or the law under which they were issued does not provide that they shall be paid in coin, they ought, in right and in justice, to be paid in the lawful money of the United States.

Equal taxation of every species of property according to its real value, including Government bonds and other public securities.

1872.

We demand a system of Federal taxation which shall not unnecessarily interfere with the industry of the people, and which shall provide the means necessary to pay the expenses of the Government, economically administered, the pensions, the interest on the public debt, and a moderate reduction annually of the principal thereof; and recognizing that there are in our midst honest but *irreconcilable* differences of opinion with regard to the respective

DEMOCRATIC PLATFORMS—Continued.

systems of protection and free trade, we remit the discussion of the subject to the people in their Congressional districts, and to the decision of Congress thereon, wholly free from Executive interference or dictation.

The public credit must be sacredly maintained, and we denounce repudiation in every form and guise.

1876.

Reform is necessary to establish a sound currency, restore the public credit, and maintain the national honor.

1880.

Honest money—the strict maintenance of the public faith—consisting of gold and silver, and paper convertible into coin on demand; the strict maintenance of public faith, State and national, and a tariff for revenue only. The subordination of the military to the civil power, and a general and thorough reform of the civil service.

1884.

We believe in honest money, the gold and silver coinage of the Constitution, and a circulating medium convertible into such money without loss.

1888.

The money now lying idle in the General Treasury, resulting from superfluous taxation amounts to more than one hundred and twenty-five millions, and the surplus collected is reaching the sum of more than sixty millions annually. Debauched by this immense temptation the remedy of the Republican party is to meet and exhaust by extravagant appropriation and expenses, whether constitutional or not, the accumulation of extravagant taxation. The Democratic policy is to enforce frugality in public expenses and abolish unnecessary taxation.

1892.

We denounce the Republican legislation known as the Sherman act of 1890 as a cowardly makeshift, fraught with possibilities of danger in the future which should make all of its supporters, as well as its author, anxious for its speedy repeal. We hold to the use of both gold and silver as the standard money of the country, and to the coinage of both gold and silver without discriminating

DEMOCRATIC PLATFORMS—Continued.

against either metal or charge for mintage, but the dollar unit of coinage of both metals must be of equal intrinsic and exchangeable value, or be adjusted through international agreement or by such safeguards of legislation as shall insure the maintenance of the parity of the two metals and the equal power of every dollar at all times in the markets and in the payment of debts; and we demand that all paper currency shall be kept at par with and redeemable in such coin. We insist upon this policy as especially necessary for the protection of the farmers and laboring classes, the first and most defenseless victims of unstable money and a fluctuating currency.

1896.

Recognizing that the money question is paramount to all others at this time, we invite attention to the fact that the Constitution names silver and gold together as the money metals of the United States, and that the first coinage law passed by Congress under the Constitution made the silver dollar the money unit of value and admitted gold to free coinage at a ratio based upon the silver dollar unit. We declare that the act of 1873, demonetizing silver without the knowledge or approval of the American people, has resulted in the appreciation of gold and a corresponding fall in the prices of commodities produced by the people, a heavy increase in the burden of taxation and of all debts, public and private, the enrichment of the money-lending class at home and abroad, prostration of industry, and impoverishment of the people.

We are unalterably opposed to monometallism, which has locked fast the prosperity of an industrial people in the paralysis of hard times. Gold monometallism is a British policy, and its adoption has brought other nations into financial servitude to London. It is not only un-American, but anti-American, and it can be fastened on the United States only by the stifling of that indomitable spirit and love of liberty which proclaimed our political independence in 1776 and won in the War of the Revolution.

We demand the free and unlimited coinage of both silver and gold at the present legal ratio of 16 to 1, without waiting for the aid or consent of any other nation. We demand that the standard silver dollar shall be a full legal tender, equally with gold, for all debts, public and private, and we favor such legislation as will prevent for

DEMOCRATIC PLATFORMS—Continued.

the future the demonetization of any kind of legal-tender money by private contract. We are opposed to the policy and practice of surrendering to the holders of the obligations of the United States the option reserved by law to the Government of redeeming such obligation in either silver coin or gold coin.

DEMONETIZE DEFINED.**No. 132.**

To divest of monetary value; withdraw from use as money; deprive of the character of money.

DEMONETIZATION OF SILVER, 1873.**No. 133.**

The act of February 12, 1873, only abolished the dollar or unit of the law of 1792. All the silver dollars of full weight in use at that date (February 12, 1873), were still money of full legal-tender value.

The full-weight coins, coined from 1792 to 1853, was \$2,553,000 and \$85,436,375 subsidiary coin, or a total of \$87,989,376.

DEMONETIZATION OF SILVER—Cause of.**No. 134.**

What was the situation at that time? In 1873 a separation in value of the metals began, and it has grown year by year wider and wider, being greater now than at any time heretofore. The leading causes of this separation are well known and are not a matter of serious dispute. Nearly all agree that it was the legislation of Germany, of the Latin Union states, and of the United States. At that time there had been no greatly increased production of silver, and it did not enter the public mind that there was too much silver, which was in as great demand as gold when this course of legislation was entered upon.—(Senator Wm. B. Allison, at Brussels Conference, p. 340.)

ECUADOR.**No. 135.**

In Ecuador the standard is silver, the monetary unit is the sucre, the value in United States coin is \$0.613. The coins are gold: condor (\$9.647) and double condor. Silver: sucre and divisions. The ratio of gold to silver is 1 of gold to 15½ of silver.

EDUCATION AND LABOR—Democrats Oppose.**No. 136.**

It is a well-known fact—admitted by the candid men representing the South—that their laborers are not so well paid as in the North. And as an excuse for that, they say their labor is not so intelligent and consequently worth less. This explanation would be entirely satisfactory were it not for the fact that they resist every effort to educate and enlighten their laborers, so they may demand and receive better wages.

When it was proposed to pass a bill establishing schools in which the poor may be educated, under the rules of the House, adopted by the majority, the Speaker exercises his one-man power and appoints a committee that utterly refuses to report to the House the "Blair educational bill," which was in the interest of all laboring men who are unable to school their children. Then when we take the further declarations made by these men—or some of them—that they of the South would be able to live under a tariff that would starve the labor of the North to death, we can but conclude that they are satisfied with their own labor and want to keep it in the condition it now is. They are willing to force a measure through the House the tendency of which will be to reduce the labor of the North to an equality of their own.

EGGS AND POULTRY.**No. 137.**

An enumeration of poultry and poultry products in the United States was attempted for the first time by the census of 1880. As then reported, there were in the United States in 1880, exclusive of spring hatching, 102,265,653 barnyard fowl (chickens) and 23,234,687 other domestic fowl, such as geese, ducks, and turkeys. The number of dozens of eggs produced during the year 1879 was 456,875,080. The figures of the Eleventh Census, just issued, make the number of barnyard fowl for the year 1890, 258,472,155; that of turkeys, geese, and ducks, 26,816,545; and the number of dozens of eggs produced during 1889, 817,211,146. This shows during the decade under consideration an increase in the number of barnyard fowl of 153 per cent., of other fowl 15 per cent., and in the number of eggs produced of 79 per cent. At 12 cents a dozen, a very moderate estimate, the annual value of the egg production on the farm rose from \$55,000,000 in 1879 to \$98,000,000 in 1889.

If in addition to this the annual consumption of meat sold from

EGGS AND POULTRY—Continued.

The poultry reported is considered, the importance of this branch of rural industry will be more fully appreciated.

The value of eggs imported in 1893 was \$392,616.90, at 12 cents per dozen. The duty collected was \$164,792.12. The duty under the McKinley law was 5 cents per dozen or 41.29 per cent. average ad valorem. Under present law 3 cents per dozen or 24.78 per cent. average ad valorem.

The importations of eggs under the McKinley law in 1894 show an increase over 1893 of 1,014,072 dozens, valued at \$125,600.

EGYPT.**No. 138.**

In Egypt the standard is gold, the monetary unit is the pound (100 piasters), the value in United States coin is \$4.043. The coins are gold: pound (100 piasters), 5, 10, 20, and 50 piasters. Silver: 1, 2, 5, 10, and 20 piasters. The ratio of gold to silver is 1 of gold to 15.68 of limited-tender silver.

ELECTIONS.**No. 139.****Vote by States, 1876 to 1892.**

(The vote is that cast for Presidential Electors.)

ALABAMA.

Population in 1890, 1,513,017.

Voting population, 324,822: White, 184,659; colored, 140,763.

Election.	Dem.	Rep.	Gbk.	Pro.	Un. Lab.	Totals.
1876.....	102,989	68,708	.....	.....	.....	171,697
1880.....	91,185	56,221	4,642	.....	.....	152,048
1884.....	93,951	59,591	873	612	.....	155,027
1888.....	117,320	57,197	.....	593	.....	175,110
1892.....	138,138	9,197	* 85,181	239	.....	232,755

*Populist.

Congressional vote, 1892.					Congressional vote, 1894.				
	Dem.	Rep.	Pop.	Pro.		Dem.	Rep.	Pop.	Pro.
1.....	12,514	1,015	7,156	.....	1.....	6,314	.....	898	.....
2.....	16,781	863	* 10,994	.....	2.....	9,728	.....	5,324	.....
3.....	16,885	252	9,928	.....	3.....	10,719	.....	5,713	.....
4.....	16,159	1,948	8,534	156	4.....	10,494	.....	* 7,406	.....
5.....	13,357	2,205	11,518	.....	5.....	10,651	.....	9,903	.....
6.....	14,342	2,054	6,453	.....	6.....	5,721	1,914	2,622	.....
7.....	10,917	98	9,091	.....	7.....	3,452	.....	6,838	.....
8.....	15,607	11,808	2,279	496	8.....	8,901	.....	6,474	.....
9.....	20,848	461	8,954	103	9.....	7,319	.....	* 6,153	.....
Total...	137,410	20,704	74,907	255	Total...	73,299	1,914	51,331	.....
Total vote, 233,276.					Total vote, 126,544.				
*Fusion. †Scattering.					*Fusion.				

ELECTIONS—Continued.**ARKANSAS.**

Population in 1890, 1,128,179.

Voting population, 257,868: White, 188,296; colored, 69,572.

Election.	Dem.	Rep.	Gbk.	Pro.	Un. Lab.	Totals.
1876.....	58,071	38,669	.....	.....	.....	96,740
1880.....	60,775	42,436	4,079	.....	.....	107,290
1884.....	72,927	50,895	1,847	.....	.....	125,669
1888.....	85,962	58,752	.....	614	10,613	155,941
1892.....	87,752	46,974	*11,831	113	.....	146,670

*Populist.

Congressional vote for 1892.					Congressional vote for 1894.				
	Dem.	Rep.	Pop.	Pro.		Dem.	Rep.	Pop.	Pro.
1.....	16,679	9,541	.....	.....	1.....	6,025	.....	1,299	†46
2.....	16,508	.....	7,272	†7	2.....	5,097	.....	88	†199
3.....	17,493	.....	8,197	.....	3.....	5,933	.....	.....	†183
4.....	13,630	.....	5,910	†9	4.....	6,299	2,264	1,557	.....
5.....	13,700	.....	10,267	.....	5.....	7,533	4,976	759	.....
6.....	16,594	.....	1,926	†415	6.....	6,439	3,153	.....	†313
Total.	94,604	9,541	33,572	431	Total.	37,326	10,393	3,703	741
Total vote, 138,148.					Total vote, 52,163.				
†Scattering.					†Scattering.				

CALIFORNIA.

Population in 1890, 1,208,130.

Voting population, 462,289: White, 390,228; colored, 72,061.

Election.	Dem.	Rep.	Gbk.	Pro.	Un. Lab.	Totals.
1876.....	76,468	79,279	.....	.....	.....	155,747
1880.....	80,426	80,348	3,392	.....	.....	164,166
1884.....	89,288	102,416	2,017	2,920	.....	196,641
1888.....	117,729	124,816	5,761	.....	.....	248,306
1892.....	118,151	118,927	*25,311	8,096	.....	270,485

*Populist.

Congressional vote for 1892.					Congressional vote for 1894.				
	Dem.	Rep.	Pop.	Pro.		Dem.	Rep.	Pop.	Pro.
1.....	19,306	13,123	.....	.....	1.....	13,570	15,101	7,246	790
2.....	20,741	16,781	.....	1,307	2.....	15,732	19,302	8,946	866
3.....	13,130	13,162	3,521	278	3.....	13,103	15,795	5,162	637
4.....	14,997	13,226	1,980	296	4.....	14,748	9,785	627	388
5.....	13,694	14,660	2,484	771	5.....	*8,384	13,379	7,820	866
6.....	20,676	14,271	.....	1,805	6.....	11,693	18,746	9,761	2,120
7.....	14,869	15,856	5,578	1,844	7.....	12,111	18,494	10,719	1,669
Total...	117,413	101,079	13,563	6,301	Total...	96,152	110,542	65,284	7,336
Total vote, 238,356.					Total vote, 269,314.				
					*8,311 Ind. Dem.				

COLORADO.

Population in 1890, 412,198.

Voting population, 164,920: White, 161,015; colored, 3,905.

Election.	Dem.	Rep.	Gbk.	Pro.	Un. Lab.	Totals.
1876.....	.....	By legis- lature.	.....	.....	.....	.....
1880.....	24,647	27,450	1,435	.....	.....	56,532
1884.....	27,723	36,290	1,958	761	.....	66,732
1888.....	37,567	50,774	.....	2,191	.....	91,798
1892.....	.....	38,620	*53,584	1,687	1,266	93,891

*Populist.

Congressional vote for 1892.					Congressional vote for 1894.				
	Dem.	Rep.	Pop.	Pro.		Dem.	Rep.	Pop.	Pro.
1.....	2,240	17,609	*20,004	876	1.....	1,847	47,710	34,223	2,465
2.....	.....	19,572	*31,589	645	2.....	(†)	42,369	*47,703	2,032
Total...	2,240	37,181	51,593	1,521	Total...	1,847	90,079	81,926	4,497
Total vote, 92,535.					Total vote, 178,508.				
* Fusion.					* Fusion. †157, Labor.				

ELECTIONS—Continued.**CONNECTICUT.**

Population in 1890, 746,258.

Voting population, 224,092: White, 220,116; colored, 3,979.

Election.	Dem.	Rep.	Gbk.	Pro.	Un. Lab.	Totals.
1876.....	61,934	59,034	.....	.....	.....	120,968
1880.....	61,415	67,071	868	409	.....	132,763
1884.....	67,199	65,923	1,688	2,305	.....	137,115
1888.....	74,920	74,584	4,234	.....	240	153,978
1892.....	82,395	77,032	*809	4,026	309	164,571

*Populist.

Congressional vote for 1892.

	Dem.	Rep.	Pop.	Pro.
1.....	19,029	18,506	222	1,022
2.....	27,624	24,772	602	1,182
3.....	11,277	11,928	36	840
4.....	21,035	21,825	29	892
Total...	81,965	77,031	889	3,936
Total vote, 163,821.				

Congressional vote for 1894.

	Dem.	Rep.	Pop.	Pro.
1.....	15,115	20,322	669	596
2.....	21,821	28,749	1,164	599
3.....	9,047	12,095	180	477
4.....	18,559	24,012	457	447
Total...	64,542	85,178	2,440	2,119
Total vote, 154,27				

DELAWARE.

Population in 1890, 168,493.

Voting population, 47,559: White, 40,007; colored, 7,552.

Election.	Dem.	Rep.	Gbk.	Pro.	Un. Lab.	Totals.
1876.....	13,381	10,752	.....	.....	.....	24,133
1880.....	15,275	14,133	120	.....	.....	29,528
1884.....	16,964	12,951	6	55	.....	29,976
1888.....	16,414	12,973	.....	400	.....	29,787
1892.....	18,581	18,077	.....	564	13	37,235

Congressional vote for 1892.

	Dem.	Rep.	Pop.	Pro.
At large....	18,554	18,083	.....	548
Total vote, 37,185.				

Congressional vote for 1894.

	Dem.	Rep.	Pop.	Pro.
At large....	18,492	19,789	.....	584
Total vote, 38,865.				

FLORIDA.

Population in 1890, 391,422.

Voting population, 96,213: White, 58,068; colored, 38,145.

Election.	Dem.	Rep.	Gbk.	Pro.	Un. Lab.	Totals.
1876.....	22,927	23,849	.....	.....	.....	46,776
1880.....	27,904	23,653	.....	.....	.....	51,618
1884.....	31,706	28,031	.....	72	.....	59,869
1888.....	39,561	26,659	.....	403	.....	66,623
1892.....	30,143	.....	*4,843	570	.....	35,556

*Populist.

Congressional vote for 1892.

	Dem.	Rep.	Pop.	Pro.
1.....	16,113	.....	.....	.....
2.....	14,668	.....	4,641	.....
Total...	30,781	.....	4,641	.....
Total vote, 35,422.				

Congressional vote for 1894.

	Dem.	Rep.	Pop.	Pro.
1.....	12,379	.....	2,135	.....
2.....	9,229	.....	2,334	*34
Total...	21,608	.....	4,469	34
Total vote, 26,111.				
*Scattering.				

GEORGIA.

Population in 1890, 1,837,353.

Voting population, 398,122: White, 219,094; colored, 179,028.

Election.	Dem.	Rep.	Gbk.	Pro.	Un. Lab.	Totals.
1876.....	130,088	50,446	.....	.....	.....	180,534
1880.....	102,470	54,096	969	.....	.....	157,525
1884.....	94,667	48,603	145	195	.....	143,610
1888.....	100,449	40,446	.....	1,808	.....	142,703
1892.....	129,386	48,305	*42,939	988	†2,363	223,981

*Populist.

†Scattering.

ELECTIONS—Continued.**GEORGIA—Continued.**

Congressional vote for 1892.					Congressional vote for 1894.				
	Dem.	Rep.	Pop.	Pro.		Dem.	Rep.	Pop.	Pro.
1.....	12,447	3,502	3,900	.....	1.....	14,328	.....	5,415	.....
2.....	11,517	.....	6,060	.....	2.....	8,703	.....	5,080	.....
3.....	11,574	.....	4,982	.....	3.....	8,503	.....	2,568	.....
4.....	12,779	.....	7,145	.....	4.....	10,291	.....	7,683	.....
5.....	9,732	.....	6,447	.....	5.....	7,393	.....	5,042	.....
6.....	11,628	.....	6,387	.....	6.....	11,608	.....	6,045	.....
7.....	13,572	.....	7,037	.....	7.....	10,145	.....	8,583	.....
8.....	11,133	.....	5,550	.....	8.....	10,586	.....	7,433	.....
9.....	13,952	.....	9,481	.....	9.....	14,551	.....	10,546	.....
10.....	17,772	.....	12,333	.....	10.....	10,193	.....	8,637	.....
11.....	11,091	.....	5,882	.....	11.....	8,163	.....	5,139	.....
Total...	137,197	3,502	75,204	.....	Total...	114,464	.....	72,172	.....
Total vote, 215,903.					Total vote, 186,636.				

IDAHO.

Population in 1890, 84,385.

Voting population, 31,490 : White, 29,525 ; colored, 1,965.

Election.					Dem.					Rep.		Pop.		Pro.		Total.								
1892.....										8,599		10,520		285		19,407								
Congressional vote for 1892.										Congressional vote for 1894.														
Dem.					Rep.					Pop.					Pro.									
At large.....					6,029					8,549					4,567					222				
Total vote, 19,367.																								
Dem.					Rep.					Pop.					Pro.									
At large.....					5,834					10,383					7,547					173				
Total vote, 23,937.																								

ILLINOIS.

Population in 1890, 3,826,351.

Voting population, 1,072,663 : White, 1,054,463 ; colored, 18,200.

Election.					Totals.				
	Dem.	Rep.	Gbk.	Pro.	Un. Lab.				
1876.....	268,601	278,232	.....	.....	.....	536,833			
1880.....	277,321	318,087	26,358	443	.....	622,159			
1884.....	312,355	337,474	10,910	12,074	.....	672,813			
1888.....	348,371	370,475	.....	21,703	7,134	747,683			
1892.....	426,281	399,288	*22,207	25,870	.....	873,646			

*Populist.

Congressional vote for 1892.					Congressional vote for 1894.				
	Dem.	Rep.	Pop.	Pro.		Dem.	Rep.	Pop.	Pro.
1.....	20,982	25,428	.....	.....	1.....	12,854	33,902	6,265	667
2.....	23,059	15,869	.....	.....	2.....	16,852	21,194	8,484	.....
3.....	20,933	12,525	.....	.....	3.....	15,856	15,325	3,945	.....
4.....	20,615	13,018	.....	.....	4.....	*8,801	14,017	2,812	395
5.....	20,908	14,857	.....	.....	5.....	14,875	18,732	4,143	153
6.....	18,396	12,598	.....	.....	6.....	15,433	17,602	4,158	.....
7.....	21,676	19,799	.....	.....	7.....	11,370	25,546	6,109	.....
8.....	14,910	21,299	.....	.....	8.....	9,104	22,631	1,016	1,517
9.....	16,090	24,010	.....	.....	9.....	11,301	24,177	1,028	1,311
10.....	15,355	22,546	.....	.....	10.....	8,392	21,829	2,877	.....
11.....	19,431	17,599	.....	.....	11.....	14,890	19,372	2,216	1,077
12.....	18,046	21,125	.....	.....	12.....	11,925	21,122	1,875	938
13.....	18,326	21,405	.....	.....	13.....	12,725	20,896	1,177	1,333
14.....	21,003	18,448	.....	.....	14.....	17,224	20,579	1,613	803
15.....	21,777	19,312	.....	.....	15.....	19,115	20,550	1,539	1,285
16.....	22,033	16,473	.....	.....	16.....	17,816	17,776	1,929	802
17.....	20,521	17,422	.....	.....	17.....	17,503	20,441	1,405	1,317
18.....	18,341	16,520	.....	.....	18.....	12,040	15,291	1,432	772
19.....	20,754	18,345	.....	.....	19.....	18,758	20,128	2,077	734
20.....	17,585	15,757	.....	.....	20.....	15,737	17,431	2,783	641
21.....	20,470	17,335	.....	.....	21.....	17,159	18,953	2,764	623
22.....	20,507	21,873	.....	.....	22.....	10,585	18,180	2,509	409
Total...	481,768	402,655	.....	.....	Total...	319,953	445,679	63,857	14,777
Total vote, 834,423.					Total vote, 844,286.				

*10,638 Ind. Dem.

ELECTIONS—Continued.**INDIANA.**

Population in 1890, 2,192,404.

Voting population, 596,066 : White, 581,987 ; colored, 13,079.

Election.	Dem.	Rep.	Gbk.	Pro.	Un. Lab.	Totals
1876.....	213,526	208,011	.....	.....	.....	421,537
1880.....	225,822	232,164	12,986	.....	.....	470,974
1884.....	244,990	239,463	8,293	3,028	.....	494,779
1888.....	261,013	263,361	.....	9,881	2,694	536,947
1892.....	262,740	255,615	*22,198	13,044	.....	553,597

*Populist.

Congressional vote for 1892.

	Dem.	Rep.	Pop.	Pop.
1.....	19,720	19,266	2,110	527
2.....	17,700	15,792	3,000	512
3.....	20,930	17,957	1,294	386
4.....	19,009	15,928	421	788
5.....	17,693	16,610	1,438	1,088
6.....	11,845	20,444	2,581	1,181
7.....	28,233	26,951	1,021	846
8.....	22,949	21,327	2,323	880
9.....	19,291	23,416	2,517	1,502
10.....	18,298	13,256	1,948	1,193
11.....	21,899	21,141	3,065	1,765
12.....	19,991	16,926	2,027	1,006
13.....	21,675	19,735	565	1,041

Total... 259,233 253,689 24,305 12,665

Total vote, 549,892.

Congressional vote for 1894.

	Dem.	Rep.	Pop.	Pro.
1.....	18,245	20,535	8,820	333
2.....	15,896	17,624	8,063	472
3.....	19,153	19,709	1,111	260
4.....	17,471	17,905	703	554
5.....	16,416	18,340	1,545	712
6.....	10,707	22,724	1,598	987
7.....	23,557	29,900	2,360	697
8.....	20,669	23,238	3,675	856
9.....	*20,237	25,179	.....	1,358
10.....	16,923	20,858	2,896	997
11.....	21,079	25,008	2,414	1,481
12.....	17,145	19,658	2,195	423
13.....	19,376	23,523	1,348	767

Total... 238,874 294,501 26,728 9,892

Total vote, 559,935.

*Fusion.

IOWA.

Population in 1890, 1,911,896.

Voting population, 520,832 : White, 517,006 ; colored, 3,326.

Election.	Dem.	Rep.	Gbk.	Pro.	Un. Lab.	Totals.
1876.....	112,121	171,326	.....	.....	.....	283,447
1880.....	105,845	183,927	32,701	592	.....	323,065
1884.....	177,316	197,089	.....	1,472	.....	375,877
1888.....	179,877	211,958	.....	3,550	9,105	404,490
1892.....	196,367	219,373	*20,616	6,322	.....	442,678

*Populist.

Congressional vote for 1892.

	Dem.	Rep.	Pop.	Pro.
1.....	17,787	18,416	691	402
2.....	23,129	15,357	557	254
3.....	20,585	22,043	.....	337
4.....	18,090	19,690	.....	408
5.....	18,935	20,033	637	529
6.....	16,572	17,747	2,889	450
7.....	13,883	19,963	2,562	547
8.....	15,968	20,287	3,687	834
9.....	17,809	20,319	2,610	407
10.....	18,453	23,482	1,689	.....
11.....	*20,707	21,984	.....	787

Total... 201,923 219,211 15,322 4,955

Total vote, 441,411.

*Fusion.

Congressional vote for 1894.

	Dem.	Rep.	Pop.	Pro.
1.....	13,747	17,583	2,065	497
2.....	18,274	18,710	1,573	135
3.....	17,200	22,892	.....	.....
4.....	13,304	20,457	1,235	658
5.....	15,487	21,261	1,218	526
6.....	11,582	18,418	6,663	502
7.....	*12,942	20,167	.....	.....
8.....	*17,538	21,672	.....	.....
9.....	*18,817	21,874	.....	367
10.....	*10,905	25,262	.....	.....
11.....	12,425	22,406	5,265	902

Total... 162,221 230,702 17,019 3,587

Total vote, 413,529.

*Fusion.

ELECTIONS—Continued.**KANSAS.**

Population in 1890, 1,427,096.

Voting population, 383,231: White, 370,688; colored, 12,543.

Election.	Dem.	Rep.	Gbk.	Pro.	Un. Lab.	Totals.
1876.....	37,902	78,322	.....	.....	.....	116,224
1880.....	59,801	121,549	19,851	25	.....	201,226
1884.....	90,132	154,406	16,341	4,495	.....	265,374
1888.....	102,745	182,904	.....	6,779	37,788	330,216
1892.....	.....	157,341	*163,111	4,553	.....	324,905

*Populist.

Congressional vote for 1892.

	Dem.	Rep.	Pop.	Pro.
At large. *163,634	156,761	.....	4,055	.....
1.....	161	19,401	15,782	276
2.....	22,900	*22,817	656	.....
3.....	21,594	*23,098	382	.....
4.....	25,307	*22,603	749	.....
5.....	568	18,842	20,162	471
6.....	1,301	17,887	19,398	330
7.....	.....	32,059	33,822	583
Total..	2,030	157,990	157,682	3,447
Total vote, 321,149.	.....	.....	.....	.....

*Fusion.

Congressional vote for 1894.

	Dem.	Rep.	Pop.	Pro.
At large. 26,093	147,858	114,459	4,898	.....
1.....	.....	19,202	*15,844	202
2.....	4,780	24,763	13,811	883
3.....	2,695	20,631	18,505	16
4.....	2,546	25,154	18,790	698
5.....	2,788	18,428	15,821	524
6.....	2,934	16,391	16,585	397
7.....	.....	27,444	*25,459	1,004
Total..	15,653	150,013	124,815	3,724
Total vote, 294,205.	.....	.....	.....	.....

*Fusion.

KENTUCKY.

Population in 1890, 1,858,635.

Voting population, 450,792: White, 387,371; colored, 63,421.

Election.	Dem.	Rep.	Gbk.	Pro.	Un. Lab.	Totals.
1876.....	159,696	97,158	.....	.....	.....	256,852
1880.....	149,068	106,306	11,499	258	.....	267,131
1884.....	152,961	118,122	1,681	3,139	.....	275,903
1888.....	183,800	155,134	.....	5,225	.....	344,158
1892.....	175,461	135,441	*23,500	6,412	.....	340,844

*Populist.

Congressional vote for 1892.

	Dem.	Rep.	Pop.	Pro.
1.....	15,295	8,438	4,686	438
2.....	15,063	9,781	6,903	.....
3.....	14,986	14,056	2,742	.....
4.....	16,043	11,485	5,954	.....
5.....	20,445	13,767	226	772
6.....	18,564	10,729	749	522
7.....	16,588	9,433	730	.....
8.....	14,092	.....	.....	.....
9.....	18,295	15,339	713	.....
10.....	14,515	11,743	.....	.....
11.....	10,483	17,087	1,259	.....
Total..	174,359	121,858	23,962	1,732
Total vote, 321,911.	.....	.....	.....	.....

Congressional vote for 1894.

	Dem.	Rep.	Pop.	Pro.
1.....	13,912	2,701	10,794	510
2.....	13,363	10,381	4,385	458
3.....	15,644	16,645	.....	.....
4.....	15,636	16,828	.....	544
5.....	16,462	20,592	190	531
6.....	14,008	11,968	924	.....
7.....	13,667	13,576	262	554
8.....	13,505	12,155	322	759
9.....	18,396	19,098	487	.....
10.....	14,845	14,592	.....	.....
11.....	10,932	11,628	4,975	.....
Total..	160,370	153,162	22,339	3,356
Total vote, 339,227.	.....	.....	.....	.....

LOUISIANA.

Population in 1890, 1,118,587.

Voting population, 250,563: White, 130,748; colored, 119,815.

To.	Election.	Dem.	Rep.	Gbk.	Pro.	Un. Lab.	Totals.
To.....	70,508	75,315	.....	.....	.....	145,823
.....	65,067	38,637	439	.....	.....	101,143
.....	62,540	46,347	.....	.....	.....	108,887
.....	85,026	30,701	.....	127	39	115,893
.....	87,922	13,311	*13,332	.....	.....	114,565

*Populist.

ELECTIONS—Continued.**LOUISIANA—Continued.**

Congressional vote for 1892.				Congressional vote for 1894.			
	Dem.	Rep.	Pop.		Dem.	Rep.	Pop.
1.....	10,878	4,789	.....	1.....	13,404	6,676	390
2.....	12,288	6,102	.....	2.....	14,864	7,211	169
3.....	14,033	3,123	.....	3.....	14,388	8,620	504
4.....	16,442	5,167	.....	4.....	12,257	.....	5,932
5.....	19,571	4,301	3,108	5.....	15,520	.....	5,994
6.....	12,258	2,043	.....	6.....	8,136	.....	2,115
Total.	85,470	25,525	3,108	Total.	78,629	22,507	15,104
Total vote, 114,103.				Total vote, 116,240.			

MAINE.

Population in 1890, 661,086.

Voting population, 201,241: White, 200,639; colored, 632.

Election.	Dem.	Rep.	Gbk.	Pro.	Un. Lab.	Totals.
1876.....	49,917	66,300	.....	.....	.....	116,217
1880.....	65,171	74,039	4,408	93	.....	143,711
1884.....	52,140	72,299	3,953	2,160	.....	130,462
1888.....	50,482	73,734	.....	2,600	1,345	128,251
1892.....	48,024	62,878	*2,045	3,062	336	116,345

*Populist.

Congressional vote for 1892.				Congressional vote for 1894.			
	Dem.	Rep.	Pop.		Dem.	Rep.	Pop.
1.....	14,635	16,312	.....	1.....	8,901	17,086	*315
2.....	13,566	17,194	*1,193	2.....	8,159	18,097	*1,693
3.....	13,700	15,582	883	3.....	6,063	16,891	1,986
4.....	12,261	16,549	*2,166	4.....	6,889	17,433	*1,322
Total.	54,162	65,637	4,242	Total.	30,612	69,507	5,316
Total vote, 127,601.				Total vote, 108,168.			
*Labor.				*Labor.			

MARYLAND.

Population in 1890, 1,042,390.

Voting population, 270,738: White, 218,843; colored, 51,895.

Election.	Dem.	Rep.	Gbk.	Pro.	Un. Lab.	Totals.
1876.....	91,780	71,981	.....	.....	.....	163,761
1880.....	93,706	73,515	818	.....	.....	173,039
1884.....	96,932	85,699	531	2,794	.....	185,956
1888.....	106,168	99,986	.....	4,767	.....	210,921
1892.....	113,866	92,736	*796	5,377	†27	213,303

*Populist.

†Scattering.

Congressional vote for 1892.				Congressional vote for 1894.			
	Dem.	Rep.	Pop.		Dem.	Rep.	Pop.
1.....	15,608	13,714	323	1.....	13,953	12,914	394
2.....	22,772	17,926	103	2.....	19,100	19,291	1,816
3.....	19,806	13,769	.....	3.....	16,228	15,709	670
4.....	21,455	14,646	.....	4.....	17,184	16,178	671
5.....	15,391	13,505	138	5.....	13,421	15,523	355
6.....	18,899	18,292	.....	6.....	16,742	19,709	307
Total.	113,931	91,852	564	Total.	96,628	99,324	1,056
Total vote, 211,937.				Total vote, 204,473.			

MASSACHUSETTS.

Population in 1890, 2,238,943.

Voting population, 665,009: White, 657,042; colored, 7,967.

Election.	Dem.	Rep.	Gbk.	Pro.	Un. Lab.	Totals.
1876.....	108,777	150,063	.....	.....	.....	258,840
1880.....	111,960	165,205	4,549	692	.....	282,395
1884.....	122,481	146,724	21,433	10,626	.....	301,264
1888.....	151,855	183,892	.....	8,701	.....	344,448
1892.....	176,813	202,814	*3,210	7,539	649	391,025

*Populist.

ELECTIONS—Continued.**MASSACHUSETTS—Continued.**

Congressional vote for 1892.					Congressional vote for 1894.				
	Dem.	Rep.	Pop.	Pro.		Dem.	Rep.	Pop.	Pro.
1.....	13,695	14,198	.....	896	1.....	9,961	14,018	585	839
2.....	12,718	15,131	.....	1,019	2.....	7,924	15,480	1,050	746
3.....	13,262	14,139	226	.....	3.....	8,251	13,788	592	568
4.....	13,058	16,009	.....	893	4.....	8,432	16,992	774	.....
5.....	14,423	12,645	520	.....	5.....	12,341	14,372	763	316
6.....	10,228	16,385	740	696	6.....	5,819	15,064	1,299	546
7.....	9,783	9,699	1,001	602	7.....	9,699	16,383	.....	.....
8.....	14,679	15,671	.....	.....	8.....	8,747	15,188	756	.....
9.....	14,454	8,622	.....	517	9.....	11,459	9,545	.....	511
10.....	*7,591	†8,822	.....	274	10.....	*7,113	†9,833	.....	327
11.....	14,404	16,961	.....	560	11.....	9,456	16,905	916	.....
12.....	12,673	17,316	.....	516	12.....	6,359	15,830	2,164	.....
13.....	9,006	13,945	.....	.....	13.....	8,548	13,497	.....	.....
Total...	169,481	181,778	2,487	5,973	Total...	122,977	188,082	8,899	3,853
Total vote, 359,669.					Total vote, 323,811.				
*Ind. Dem., 9,507. †Ind. Rep., 2,235.					*Ind. Dem., 8,868. †Ind. Rep., 1,187.				

MICHIGAN.

Population in 1890, 2,093,889.

Voting population, 617,445: White, 611,008; colored, 6,437.

Election.	Dem.	Rep.	Gbk.	Pro.	Un. Lab.	Totals.
1876.....	141,095	166,534	.....	.....	307,629
1880.....	131,597	185,341	34,895	942	352,775
1884.....	149,835	192,669	42,243	18,403	403,150
1888.....	213,469	236,387	.....	20,948	470,856
1892.....	202,296	222,708	*19,892	14,069	458,965

*Populist.

Congressional vote for 1892.					Congressional vote for 1894.				
	Dem.	Rep.	Pop.	Pro.		Dem.	Rep.	Pop.	Pro.
1.....	18,854	17,587	1,039	.....	*1.....	18,441	18,605	778	238
2.....	22,007	21,443	1,061	2,280	2.....	†17,596	23,708	.....	2,082
3.....	15,802	21,287	2,898	2,510	3.....	8,075	20,115	3,217	2,217
4.....	.....	21,352	20,246	1,931	4.....	9,874	21,722	3,744	1,601
5.....	*20,095	20,085	.....	1,860	5.....	10,405	19,973	2,168	1,585
6.....	19,669	21,046	2,298	2,220	6.....	13,881	22,894	855	2,394
7.....	16,125	15,602	1,837	1,267	7.....	12,334	18,152	1,645	1,135
8.....	15,886	17,411	997	1,125	8.....	10,118	16,565	2,865	1,572
9.....	13,053	13,969	1,033	1,673	9.....	7,142	15,761	2,768	1,330
10.....	14,858	14,599	1,073	647	10.....	12,456	16,304	2,130	196
11.....	*16,038	18,359	.....	1,886	11.....	6,503	19,578	3,528	1,728
12.....	16,674	20,097	975	1,898	12.....	7,897	20,935	3,053	1,840
Total...	189,061	222,837	33,457	19,297	Total...	129,672	234,312	26,251	16,768
Total vote, 464,652.					Total vote, 407,773.				
*Fusion.					*Labor, 770. †Fusion. ‡Scattering.				

MINNESOTA.

Population in 1890, 1,301,826.

Voting population, 376,036: White, 374,027; colored, 2,009.

Election.	Dem.	Rep.	Gbk.	Pro.	Un. Lab.	Totals.
1876.....	48,799	72,962	.....	.....	121,761
1880.....	53,315	93,903	3,267	286	150,171
1884.....	70,144	111,923	3,583	4,684	190,334
1888.....	104,385	152,492	.....	15,311	263,265
1892.....	100,579	122,736	*30,398	14,017	374,807

*Populist.

Congressional vote for 1892.					Congressional vote for 1894.				
	Dem.	Rep.	Pop.	Pro.		Dem.	Rep.	Pop.	Pro.
1.....	15,000	18,141	2,342	1,554	1.....	10,479	22,650	4,664	1,276
2.....	11,299	18,207	6,268	1,833	2.....	7,912	23,269	10,362	1,487
3.....	15,890	14,727	3,464	1,415	3.....	14,193	19,461	4,988	948
4.....	13,415	16,624	2,213	1,963	4.....	10,168	20,573	5,055	579
5.....	15,910	18,463	3,151	2,438	5.....	11,536	22,456	7,043	1,039
6.....	17,337	16,940	4,103	1,692	6.....	15,836	25,487	6,475	.....
7.....	7,096	12,529	12,614	2,586	7.....	3,466	18,200	17,408	7,226
Total...	95,947	115,631	34,155	13,481	Total...	73,610	152,096	55,995	8,065
Total vote, 259,214.					Total vote, 289,766.				

ELECTIONS—Continued.**MISSISSIPPI.**

Population in 1890, 1,289,600.

Voting population, 271,080: White, 120,611; colored, 150,469.

Election.	Dem.	Rep.	Gbk.	Pro.	Un. Lab.	Totals.
1876.....	112,173	52,605	.....	.....	.....	164,778
1880.....	75,750	34,854	5,797	.....	.....	116,401
1884.....	76,510	43,509	.....	.....	.....	120,019
1888.....	85,471	30,096	.....	218	222	116,007
1892.....	40,237	1,406	*10,259	610	.....	52,512

*Populist.

Congressional vote for 1892.

	Dem.	Rep.	Pop.	Pro.
1.....	5,605	.....	1,418	.....
2.....	6,153	.....	1,740	.....
3.....	2,495	159	.....	.....
4.....	6,233	.....	3,905	.....
5.....	7,541	.....	3,028	.....
6.....	4,610	.....	1,054	.....
7.....	4,894	207	1,902	.....

Total... 37,531 366 13,047
 Total vote, 50,944.

Congressional vote for 1894.

	Dem.	Rep.	Pop.	Pro.
1.....	2,977	.....	643	.....
2.....	3,845	165	1,067	.....
3.....	1,646	207	.....	.....
4.....	5,213	.....	3,715	.....
5.....	5,346	.....	2,953	.....
6.....	3,721	.....	1,908	.....
7.....	3,597	.....	1,355	173

Total... 26,345 372 11,841 173
 Total vote, 38,731.

MISSOURI.

Population in 1890, 2,679,184.

Voting population, 705,718: White, 667,451; colored, 38,267.

Election.	Dem.	Rep.	Gbk.	Pro.	Un. Lab.	Totals.
1876.....	203,077	145,029	.....	.....	.....	348,106
1880.....	208,609	153,567	35,135	.....	.....	397,311
1884.....	235,988	202,929	.....	2,153	.....	441,070
1888.....	261,954	236,253	.....	4,540	18,589	521,336
1892.....	268,628	226,762	*41,133	4,298	.....	540,871

*Populist.

Congressional vote for 1892.

	Dem.	Rep.	Pop.	Pro.
1.....	19,263	15,920	3,316	.....
2.....	21,928	16,626	2,317	.....
3.....	18,749	15,288	4,365	.....
4.....	15,859	14,600	3,221	278
5.....	19,407	14,240	1,475	158
6.....	16,545	13,151	5,587	446
7.....	21,549	17,848	4,447	.....
8.....	18,927	16,453	104	.....
9.....	17,534	14,944	579	.....
10.....	12,465	15,628	557	.....
11.....	14,902	14,969	241	147
12.....	12,813	11,841	214	128
13.....	19,903	15,006	.....	.....
14.....	19,440	15,732	3,864	.....
15.....	17,487	15,767	5,815	523

Total... 266,771 228,008 36,102 1,685
 Total vote, 532,566.

Congressional vote for 1894.

	Dem.	Rep.	Pop.	Pro.
1.....	15,537	15,786	4,270	228
2.....	18,039	16,178	2,761	.....
3.....	16,230	15,890	4,053	258
4.....	14,034	15,695	2,910	193
5.....	16,533	15,798	2,517	111
6.....	13,735	13,643	6,391	.....
7.....	17,490	17,793	3,567	262
8.....	16,815	16,885	3,528	.....
9.....	14,950	15,082	595	.....
10.....	8,887	16,654	1,081	146
11.....	12,883	15,175	750	80
12.....	10,095	7,469	1,283	68
13.....	16,021	16,849	.....	.....
14.....	15,097	16,184	5,591	.....
15.....	14,036	16,630	5,741	387

Total... 220,217 231,711 45,033 1,733
 Total vote, 498,699.

ELECTIONS—Continued.**MONTANA.**

Population in 1890, 132,159.

Voting population, 65,415: White, 61,943; colored, 3,467.

Election.	Dem.	Rep.	Pop.	Pro.	Un. Lab.	Total.
1892.....	17,534	18,838	7,259	517		44,148

Congressional vote for 1892.

	Dem.	Rep.	Pop.	Pro.
At large..	17,686	17,906	6,938	554
Total vote, 43,134.				

Congressional vote for 1894.

	Dem.	Rep.	Pop.	Pro.
At large..	10,369	23,140	15,240	519
Total vote, 49,263.				

NEBRASKA.

Population in 1890, 1,053,910.

Voting population, 301,500; white, 297,281; colored, 4,219.

Election.	Dem.	Rep.	Gbk.	Pro.	Un. Lab.	Totals.
1876.....	17,554	31,916				49,470
1880.....	28,523	54,979	3,950			87,452
1884.....	54,391	76,912		2,899		134,202
1888.....	80,552	108,425		9,429	4,226	202,632
1892.....	24,943	87,227	*83,134	4,902		200,206

*Populist.

Congressional vote for 1892.

	Dem.	Rep.	Pop.	Pro.
1.....	13,785	13,674	2,409	863
2.....	10,338	11,438	3,152	362
3.....	10,630	13,635	9,636	
4.....	8,988	15,648	11,486	1,312
5.....	833	14,230	17,430	
6.....	4,202	12,197	15,328	636

Total. 48,830 80,842 59,501 3,173
Total vote, 192,946.

Congressional vote for 1894.

	Dem.	Rep.	Pop.	Pro.
1.....	*12,728	18,185		1,078
2.....	8,165	12,946	3,962	393
3.....	8,019	16,531	11,738	851
4.....	2,763	19,943	15,542	905
5.....	875	16,410	15,450	651
6.....		14,676	17,077	891

Total... 32,550 98,691 63,769 4,769
Total vote, 199,779.

*Fusion.

NEVADA.

Population in 1890, 45,761.

Voting population, 20,951: White, 17,002; colored, 3,949.

Election.	Dem.	Rep.	Gbk.	Pro.	Un. Lab.	Totals.
1876.....	9,308	10,383				19,691
1880.....	9,613	8,732				18,345
1884.....	5,578	7,198	26			12,797
1888.....	5,326	7,238		41		12,605
1892.....	711	2,822	*7,267	85		10,885

*Populist.

Congressional vote for 1892.

	Dem.	Rep.	Pop.	Silver.
1.....	345	2,295		7,171
Total vote, 9,811.				

Congressional vote for 1894.

	Dem.	Rep.	Pop.	Silver.
1.....	217	2,774	2,751	4,581
Total vote, 10,323				

ELECTIONS—Continued.**NEW HAMPSHIRE.**

Population in 1890, 376,530.

Voting population, 118,135: White, 117,889; colored, 246.

Election.	Dem.	Rep.	Gbk.	Pro.	Un. Lab.	Totals.
1876.....	38,509	41,539	.....	.....	.....	80,048
1880.....	40,794	44,852	528	180	.....	86,354
1884.....	39,183	43,249	552	1,571	.....	84,555
1888.....	43,436	45,723	.....	1,593	42	90,819
1892.....	42,081	45,658	*293	1,297	.....	89,329

*Populist.

Congressional vote for 1892.

	Dem.	Rep.	Pop.	Pro.
1.....	20,412	21,031	134	601
2.....	20,996	21,425	161	793
Total..	41,408	42,456	295	1,394
Total vote, 85,553.				

Congressional vote for 1894.

	Dem.	Rep.	Pop.	Pro.
1.....	16,507	22,730	401	734
2.....	17,122	23,446	272	766
Total..	33,629	46,146	673	1,500
Total vote, 81,948.				

NEW JERSEY.

Population in 1890, 1,444,933.

Voting population, 413,530: White, 398,966; colored, 14,564.

Election.	Dem.	Rep.	Gbk.	Pro.	Un. Lab.	Totals.
1876.....	115,962	103,517	.....	.....	.....	219,479
1880.....	122,565	120,555	2,617	191	.....	245,928
1884.....	127,798	123,440	3,496	6,159	.....	260,893
1888.....	151,508	144,360	.....	7,933	.....	303,801
1892.....	171,066	156,080	*985	8,134	1,337	337,609

*Populist.

Congressional vote for 1892.

	Dem.	Rep.	Pop.	Pro.
1.....	22,511	25,099	.....	1,940
2.....	20,597	22,716	169	1,348
3.....	20,407	17,080	.....	992
4.....	21,765	20,726	595	2,307
5.....	20,693	19,231	428	464
6.....	21,651	20,284	.....	412
7.....	22,416	19,585	2,719	171
8.....	14,393	13,400	210	502
Total.	164,433	158,121	4,121	8,136
Total vote, 394,811.				

Congressional vote for 1894.

	Dem.	Rep.	Pop.	Pro.
1.....	12,082	24,462	1,835	1,731
2.....	12,900	22,641	630	1,278
3.....	14,427	18,403	677	791
4.....	14,709	16,116	507	1,586
5.....	10,459	16,731	2,514	489
6.....	14,746	23,219	1,634	503
7.....	23,207	23,500	1,193	299
8.....	12,805	19,041	815	518
Total.	115,335	164,113	9,803	7,195
Total vote, 296,446.				

All labor parties thrown with Populists.

NEW YORK.

Population in 1890, 5,997,853.

Voting population, 1,769,649: White, 1,745,418; colored, 24,231.

Election.	Dem.	Rep.	Gbk.	Pro.	Un. Lab.	Totals.
1876.....	521,949	489,207	.....	.....	.....	1,011,156
1880.....	531,511	555,544	12,373	1,517	.....	1,103,945
1884.....	563,154	562,105	16,994	25,016	.....	1,167,169
1888.....	635,965	650,338	.....	30,231	626	1,317,160
1892.....	654,869	609,350	*16,429	38,190	5,037	1,323,875

*Populist.

ELECTIONS—Continued.**NEW YORK—Continued.**

Congressional vote for 1892.					Congressional vote for 1892.				
	Dem.	Rep.	Pop.	Pro.		Dem.	Rep.	Pop.	Pro.
1.....	21,650	13,749	.....	1,104	1.....	14,961	20,864	821	.....
2.....	20,697	13,593	.....	.....	2.....	13,194	14,507	*3,924	.....
3.....	21,607	15,907	612	538	3.....	14,215	18,568	*3,741	.....
4.....	22,118	14,885	.....	.....	4.....	17,514	19,802	.....	.....
5.....	16,675	14,488	1,157	498	5.....	11,825	19,372	1,474	197
6.....	17,151	12,139	.....	.....	6.....	12,525	14,427	750	118
7.....	14,905	7,122	.....	441	7.....	9,133	7,676	*2,357	287
8.....	15,287	7,132	656	.....	8.....	9,466	9,099	.....	.....
9.....	16,897	7,175	1,435	.....	9.....	8,088	5,214	*7,084	.....
10.....	18,452	12,224	787	329	10.....	15,086	10,098	*841	.....
11.....	16,780	8,355	1,317	174	11.....	11,208	10,524	.....	.....
12.....	16,575	7,766	592	203	12.....	10,938	9,592	*2,430	98
13.....	18,979	11,181	824	225	13.....	13,089	13,555	*2,516	100
14.....	26,267	17,442	1,329	449	14.....	18,355	24,332	.....	.....
15.....	27,741	15,872	1,684	.....	15.....	17,028	21,562	*6,381	.....
16.....	25,795	19,312	1,054	.....	16.....	19,294	24,853	362	624
17.....	17,659	17,306	.....	.....	17.....	13,520	19,327	.....	781
18.....	20,115	21,034	.....	1,536	18.....	16,640	22,169	.....	529
19.....	26,783	19,085	.....	834	19.....	17,514	20,934	.....	595
20.....	19,509	17,883	740	622	20.....	17,529	19,199	439	369
21.....	24,507	23,187	329	1,661	21.....	20,395	24,473	491	1,254
22.....	16,707	26,209	659	2,070	22.....	12,885	22,383	316	1,223
23.....	16,947	25,690	414	1,382	23.....	11,143	25,526	318	.....
24.....	17,287	23,858	.....	.....	24.....	13,473	23,320	.....	1,255
25.....	19,299	20,445	.....	1,369	25.....	16,269	22,510	735	1,006
26.....	.....	28,980	873	3,879	26.....	15,877	29,149	.....	631
27.....	18,412	25,737	1,353	1,627	27.....	16,307	24,467	1,875	1,211
28.....	20,601	28,724	178	2,404	28.....	15,926	29,528	983	1,697
29.....	17,646	21,443	1,382	2,242	29.....	16,510	22,051	471	1,745
30.....	19,479	24,205	911	2,494	30.....	13,950	24,541	887	1,648
31.....	19,255	19,762	1,548	1,156	31.....	15,530	21,488	1,076	588
32.....	16,440	12,086	1,056	591	32.....	13,893	15,548	2,103	187
33.....	15,548	19,701	995	832	33.....	11,695	23,595	796	532
34.....	15,098	24,951	2,395	2,905	34.....	10,674	25,964	1,631	2,131
Total... 632,768 605,018 24,280 34,218					Total... 485,529 660,237 43,792 18,819				
Total vote, 1,296,284.					Total vote, 1,208,377.				
*Ind. Dem.									

All labor parties thrown with Populists.

NORTH CAROLINA.

Population in 1890, 1,617,947.

Voting population, 342,653: White, 233,307; colored, 109,346.

Election.	Dem.	Rep.	Gbk.	Pro.	Un. Lab.	Totals.
1876.....	125,427	108,417	.....	.....	.....	233,844
1880.....	124,208	115,874	1,126	.....	.....	241,208
1884.....	142,952	125,068	.....	454	.....	268,474
1888.....	147,902	134,784	.....	2,789	147	285,622
1892.....	132,951	100,346	*44,732	2,636	.....	280,665

*Populist.

Congressional vote for 1892.**Congressional vote for 1894.**

	Dem.	Rep.	Pop.	Pro.		Dem.	Rep.	Pop.	Pro.
1.....	14,623	.....	11,576	.....	1.....	13,456	.....	16,510	.....
2.....	13,925	11,814	5,452	.....	2.....	14,721	9,413	5,314	.....
3.....	12,457	5,271	9,869	.....	3.....	10,699	6,966	9,705	.....
4.....	14,640	2,106	13,030	372	4.....	14,335	.....	18,662	.....
5.....	13,746	14,366	4,358	434	5.....	14,030	16,882	2,069	252
6.....	16,624	.....	12,127	.....	6.....	13,996	.....	13,552	.....
7.....	14,303	9,136	5,399	.....	7.....	13,124	.....	15,371	.....
8.....	16,896	13,215	3,564	.....	8.....	15,491	18,775	109	.....
9.....	16,010	14,560	872	.....	9.....	16,734	16,869	.....	.....
Total 133,224 70,468 66,297 806					Total 126,536 68,905 81,292 252				
Total vote, 270,796.					Total vote, 277,035.				

ELECTIONS—Continued.**NORTH DAKOTA.**

Population in 1890, 182,719.

Voting population, 55,959: White, 55,769; colored, 190.

Election.	Dem.	Rep.	Pop.	Pro.	Un. Lab.	Total.
1892.....	17,519	17,650	875	.....	36,044

Congressional vote for 1892.

Congressional vote for 1894.

Dem.	Rep.	Pop.	Pro.	Dem.	Rep.	Pop.	Pro.
At large, 11,921	17,695	*7,434	.....	At large, 15,660	21,615	439	1,283
Total vote, 37,050.				Total vote, 38,997.			

*Independent.

OHIO.

Population in 1890, 3,672,316.

Voting population, 1,016,464: White, 990,512; colored, 25,922.

Election.	Dem.	Rep.	Gbk.	Pro.	Un. Lab.	Totals.
1876.....	323,182	330,698	.....	.....	.....	653,880
1880.....	340,821	375,048	6,456	2,616	.....	724,941
1884.....	368,280	400,082	5,179	11,069	.....	784,610
1888.....	396,455	416,054	.....	24,356	3,496	840,361
1892.....	404,115	405,187	*14,850	26,012	.....	850,164

*Populist.

Congressional vote for 1892.

Congressional vote for 1894.

	Dem.	Rep.	Pop.	Pro.		Dem.	Rep.	Pop.	Pro.
1.....	18,014	19,269	495	317	1.....	10,373	19,315	1,679	279
2.....	20,074	22,240	644	258	2.....	10,709	22,247	2,448	239
3.....	24,686	20,370	418	1,116	3.....	22,529	22,327	1,369	700
4.....	20,417	12,823	1,599	1,177	4.....	15,388	13,910	3,223	1,002
5.....	19,873	15,269	1,065	1,042	5.....	14,899	16,546	2,015	.....
6.....	18,091	21,341	684	1,374	6.....	12,505	20,283	1,183	1,419
7.....	17,068	19,434	590	1,536	7.....	11,731	18,021	1,603	1,459
8.....	18,384	21,742	47	1,890	8.....	11,740	21,730	2,045	1,645
9.....	20,041	20,027	738	913	9.....	14,109	20,715	2,964	.....
10.....	15,486	19,847	....	647	10.....	9,465	19,768	1,496	878
11.....	17,254	19,905	575	938	11.....	11,601	20,731	3,115	1,000
12.....	20,298	17,045	423	804	12.....	17,362	18,953	2,015	.....
13.....	24,186	17,037	893	1,097	13.....	18,453	19,131	2,983	1,022
14.....	22,285	20,396	506	1,573	14.....	14,262	21,302	1,930	1,521
15.....	17,550	18,718	214	1,097	15.....	12,010	19,291	1,508	1,234
16.....	17,314	17,273	363	1,542	16.....	10,300	17,481	1,977	1,495
17.....	23,077	16,723	81	1,463	17.....	17,403	19,061	2,668	343
18.....	22,600	21,389	1,218	1,682	18.....	11,051	20,803	8,912	1,679
19.....	16,069	23,870	1,094	2,185	19.....	7,164	22,361	4,492	1,530
20.....	16,460	17,417	645	937	20.....	8,351	17,327	2,722	931
21.....	17,389	14,165	450	569	21.....	13,260	17,968	1,944	489
Total.	406,616	396,300	12,742	24,157	Total.	274,670	409,271	54,291	18,865
Total vote, 839,815.					Total vote, 757,097.				

OREGON.

Population in 1890, 313,767.

Voting population, 111,744: White, 102,113; colored, 9,631.

Election.	Dem.	Rep.	Gbk.	Pro.	Un. Lab.	Totals.
1876.....	14,149	15,206	.....	.....	.....	29,355
1880.....	19,948	20,619	249	.....	.....	40,816
1884.....	24,604	26,860	726	492	.....	52,682
1888.....	26,522	33,291	.....	1,677	863	61,853
1892.....	14,243	35,002	*26,875	2,281	.....	78,401

*Populist.

ELECTIONS—Continued.**OREGON—Continued.**

Congressional vote for 1892.					Congressional vote for 1894.				
	Dem.	Rep.	Pop.	Pro.		Dem.	Rep.	Pop.	Pro.
1.....	13,019	18,929	7,518	1,285	1.....	12,620	22,264	10,790	1,080
2.....	12,120	15,659	5,940	1,178	2.....	9,013	18,875	10,749	775
Total.	25,139	34,588	13,458	2,463	Total.	21,633	41,139	21,539	1,855
Total vote, 75,648.					Total vote, 86,166.				

PENNSYLVANIA.

Population in 1890, 5,258,014.

Voting population, 1,461,869: White, 1,426,996; colored, 34,873.

Election.	Dem.	Rep.	Gbk.	Pro.	Un. Lab.	Totals.
1876.....	366,204	384,184	.....	.....	.....	750,388
1880.....	407,428	444,704	20,668	1,939	.....	874,739
1884.....	392,785	473,804	16,992	15,283	.....	898,864
1888.....	444,327	523,585	.....	20,708	3,877	992,497
1892.....	452,264	516,011	*8,714	25,123	808	1,002,920

*Populist.

Congressional vote for 1892.					Congressional vote for 1894.				
	Dem.	Rep.	Pop.	Pro.		Dem.	Rep.	Pop.	Pro.
At large.	447,456	511,433	4,948	22,930	At large.	324,623	571,085	18,764	22,982
At large.	448,714	512,577	8,140	23,677	At large.	.....	566,249	19,344	23,501
1.....	13,693	22,908	.....	.....	1.....	10,995	26,957	.....	171
2.....	9,057	16,106	.....	.....	2.....	5,488	17,550	.....	143
3.....	15,519	.....	*5,500	.....	3.....	16,980	13,443	.....	.....
4.....	22,950	37,200	.....	468	4.....	16,056	42,461	.....	624
5.....	21,426	32,638	.....	.....	5.....	12,530	38,986	272	316
6.....	13,938	19,129	.....	1,530	6.....	9,803	20,717	.....	1,513
7.....	21,805	21,985	.....	670	7.....	18,087	22,913	149	629
8.....	17,837	11,593	.....	.....	8.....	14,762	14,565	218	479
9.....	28,175	17,270	.....	.....	9.....	21,273	19,325	518	.....
10.....	10,266	20,052	.....	.....	10.....	7,181	19,266	.....	723
11.....	10,225	10,814	.....	1,041	11.....	12,027	14,104	487	1,009
12.....	15,554	14,092	.....	1,390	12.....	12,614	18,144	.....	1,506
13.....	13,440	11,539	.....	269	13.....	11,718	13,949	.....	.....
14.....	13,993	19,058	.....	988	14.....	9,177	19,139	954	1,176
15.....	12,055	17,241	.....	1,420	15.....	6,575	14,356	718	.....
16.....	14,724	17,966	.....	1,445	16.....	11,687	16,791	1,049	1,676
17.....	15,333	10,030	.....	916	17.....	11,683	12,677	242	1,038
18.....	15,631	19,247	.....	547	18.....	11,778	19,388	.....	.....
19.....	21,963	16,198	.....	678	19.....	18,754	21,138	.....	690
20.....	17,420	22,601	149	176	20.....	12,592	23,969	680	849
21.....	20,245	23,942	.....	1,197	21.....	14,107	26,671	1,902	963
22.....	15,939	22,647	.....	287	22.....	.....	29,136	1,491	.....
23.....	8,177	14,628	.....	193	23.....	3,420	13,721	541	.....
24.....	25,224	23,971	2,089	1,100	24.....	17,304	27,538	2,321	995
25.....	15,559	19,650	824	1,930	25.....	10,435	22,156	1,919	1,475
26.....	17,887	14,600	182	.....	26.....	13,265	15,729	.....	740
27.....	9,523	12,479	572	1,486	27.....	4,845	11,717	906	1,724
28.....	17,285	13,284	.....	1,277	28.....	15,197	16,994	.....	1,429
Total...	454,843	502,768	9,316	19,008	Total..	327,763	573,500	13,767	19,873
Total vote, 985,935.					Total vote, 934,903.				
*Ind. Rep.									

ELECTIONS—Continued**RHODE ISLAND.**

Population in 1890, 345,506.

Voting population, 100,017: White, 97,756; colored, 2,261.

Election.	Dem.	Rep.	Gbk.	Pro.	Un. Lab.	Totals.
1876.....	10,712	15,787	.....	.....	.....	26,499
1880.....	10,779	18,195	236	20	.....	29,230
1884.....	12,391	19,030	422	928	.....	32,771
1888.....	17,530	21,969	.....	1,251	.....	40,750
1892.....	24,335	27,069	*227	1,565	.....	53,196

* Populist.

Congressional vote for 1892.

	Dem.	Rep.	Pop.	Pro.
1.....	11,238	10,303	.....	1,013
2.....	10,770	10,020	.....	1,570

Total.. 22,008 20,323

Total vote, 44,914.

Congressional vote for 1894.

	Dem.	Rep.	Pop.	Pro.
1.....	7,255	11,355	*812	426
2.....	6,394	11,306	*241	720

Total.. 13,649 22,661 1,053 1,146

Total vote, 38,509.

* Labor.]

SOUTH CAROLINA.

Population in 1890, 1,151,149.

Voting population, 235,606: White, 102,657; colored, 132,949.

Election.	Dem.	Rep.	Gbk.	Pro.	Un. Lab.	Totals.
1876.....	90,896	91,870	.....	.....	.....	182,766
1880.....	112,312	58,071	566	.....	.....	170,949
1884.....	69,890	21,733	.....	.....	.....	91,623
1888.....	65,825	18,740	.....	.....	.....	79,565
1892.....	54,698	13,384	*2,410	.....	.....	70,492

* Populist.

Congressional vote for 1892.

	Dem.	Rep.	Pop.	Pro.
1.....	6,819	.....	.....	.....
2.....	8,001	.....	.....	.....
3.....	8,330	787	.....	.....
4.....	10,401	1,730	.....	.....
5.....	8,791	2,099	.....	.....
6.....	10,133	1,822	.....	.....
7.....	4,955	4,995	.....	.....

Total.. 56,929 11,433

Total vote, 68,362.

Congressional vote for 1894.

	Dem.	Rep.	Pop.	Pro.
1.....	5,650	3,913	.....	.....
2.....	3,913	.....	.....	.....
3.....	5,778	985	*342	.....
4.....	8,425	2,771	.....	.....
5.....	6,141	1,545	*1,163	.....
6.....	8,171	2,452	.....	.....
7.....	7,358	2,712	.....	.....

Total.. 47,465 14,378 1,505

Total vote, 63,378.

* Ind. Dem.

SOUTH DAKOTA.

Population in 1890, 328,808.

Voting population, 96,765: White, 96,177; colored, 588.

Election.	Dem.	Rep.	Pop.	Pro.	Un. Lab.	Total.
1892.....	9,081	34,888	26,512	.....	.....	70,481

Congressional vote for 1892.

	Dem.	Rep.	Pop.	Pro.
1.....	.....	33,794	25,444	.....
2.....	14,218	33,288	24,659	.....

Total.. 14,218 67,082 50,103

Total vote, 131,403.

Congressional vote for 1894.

	Dem.	Rep.	Pop.	Pro.
1.....	8,041	40,623	27,354	823
2.....	8,102	40,383	27,383	872

Total.. 16,143 81,006 54,737 1,695

Total vote, 153,581.

ELECTIONS—Continued.**TENNESSEE.**

Population in 1890, 1,767,518.

Voting population, 402,476: White, 310,014; colored, 92,462,

Election.	Dem.	Rep.	Gbk.	Pro.	Un. Lab.	Totals.
1876.....	133,166	89,566	.....	.....	.....	222,732
1880.....	128,191	107,677	5,917	43	.....	241,828
1884.....	133,258	124,078	957	1,131	.....	259,424
1888.....	158,779	138,988	.....	5,969	.....	303,736
1892.....	136,477	99,973	*23,622	4,856	.....	264,928

*Populist.

Congressional vote for 1892.

	Dem.	Rep.	Pop.	Pro.
1.....	13,207	17,890	.....	841
2....	7,875	13,952	798	765
3.....	15,984	15,035	2,171	493
4.....	14,010	11,225	.....	.....
5.....	13,709	.....	8,062	654
6.....	15,695	.....	9,002	605
7.....	12,013	.....	8,480	459
8.....	13,038	12,929	.....	.....
9.....	14,334	.....	*10,883	352
10.....	12,164	.....	4,785	.....

Total.. 132,029 76,022 44,181 4,169

Total vote, 256,401.

*Fusion.

Congressional vote for 1894.

	Dem.	Rep.	Pop.	Pro.
1.....	8,542	18,017	.....	2,662
2.....	*13,191	16,215	638	414
3.....	13,947	17,019	.....	1,699
4.....	11,965	10,582	.....	.....
5.....	11,440	320	9,543	.....
6.....	11,234	4,798	4,783	.....
7.....	9,098	6,366	1,844	.....
8.....	12,161	13,071	.....	.....
9.....	10,634	.....	*7,983	.....
10.....	6,654	1,955	1,454	.....

Total.. 108,866 88,343 26,245 4,775

Total vote, 228,229.

*Fusion.

TEXAS.

Population in 1890, 2,235,523.

Voting population, 535,942: White, 434,010; colored, 101,932.

Election.	Dem.	Rep.	Gbk.	Pro.	Un. Lab.	Totals.
1876.....	104,803	44,803	.....	.....	.....	149,606
1880.....	156,428	57,893	27,405	.....	.....	241,726
1884.....	225,309	93,141	3,321	3,534	.....	325,305
1888.....	234,883	88,280	.....	4,749	29,459	357,371
1892.....	239,148	81,444	*99,638	2,165	.....	422,395

*Populist.

Congressional vote for 1892.

	Dem.	Rep.	Pop.	Pro.
1.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
2.....	19,854	1,508	10,371	.....
3.....	16,335	.....	12,177	.....
4.....	16,521	4,709	10,371	.....
5.....	24,983	4,563	170	.....
6.....	29,913	.....	17,078	.....
7.....	19,718	15,493	.....	.....
8.....	17,997	2,009	12,937	.....
9.....	19,763	.....	12,384	.....
10.....	13,017	9,452	4,297	.....
11.....	15,247	8,055	5,765	.....
12.....	13,930	7,290	6,574	.....
13.....	21,921	1,629	9,815	.....

Total. 229,199 54,708 101,939

Total vote, 385,846.

Congressional vote for 1894.

	Dem.	Rep.	Pop.	Pro.
1.....	14,920	2,164	10,097	.....
2.....	23,292	.....	16,223	.....
3.....	15,462	.....	12,411	.....
4.....	15,873	1,726	14,515	.....
5.....	19,722	13,540	1,517	.....
6.....	19,965	963	19,261	.....
7.....	18,822	17,092	.....	.....
8.....	16,480	.....	16,104	.....
9.....	18,460	.....	16,591	.....
10.....	12,177	10,870	7,874	.....
11.....	17,946	.....	16,089	.....
12.....	11,045	11,358	4,213	.....
13.....	13,687	1,566	13,321	*5,788

Total. 217,851 59,884 148,216 5,788

Total vote, 431,739.

*Ind. Dem.

ELECTIONS—Continued.**UTAH.**

Congressional vote for 1892.				Congressional vote for 1894.			
Delegate...	Dem.	Rep.	Pop.	Delegate..	Dem.	Rep.	Pop.
	15,211	12,405	6,989		19,505	21,323	555
First State Election, Nov. 5, 1895.							
Congressional vote.							
	Dem.		Rep.				Pop.
	19,666		20,563				1,170

VERMONT.

Population in 1890, 332,422.

Voting population, 101,697: White, 101,369; colored, 328.

	Election	Dem.	Rep.	Gbk.	Pro.	Un. Lab.	Totals.
1876.....		20,350	44,428	.....	.....	.....	64,778
1880.....		18,316	45,567	1,215	.....	.....	65,098
1884.....		17,331	39,514	785	1,752	.....	59,382
1888.....		16,788	45,192	.....	1,459	.....	63,439
1892.....		16,325	37,992	*43	1,424	.....	55,784

*Populist.

Congressional vote for 1892.				Congressional vote for 1894.			
	Dem.	Rep.	Pop.	Pro.		Dem.	Rep.
1.....	9,396	19,429	.....	646	1.....	6,987	21,546
2.....	8,649	18,568	.....	635	2.....	6,658	20,337
Total.	18,045	37,997	.....	1,281	Total.	13,645	41,883
Total vote,	57,323.				Total vote,	55,528.	

VIRGINIA.

Population in 1890, 1,655,980.

Voting population, 378,782: White, 248,035; colored, 130,747.

	Election.	Dem.	Rep.	Gbk.	Pro.	Un. Lab.	Totals.
1876.....		139,670	95,558	.....	.....	.....	235,228
1880.....		128,586	84,020	.....	.....	.....	212,606
1884.....		145,497	139,356	.....	138	.....	284,991
1888.....		151,977	150,438	.....	1,678	.....	304,093
1892.....		163,977	113,256	*12,274	2,798	.....	292,305

*Populist.

Congressional vote for 1892.				Congressional vote for 1894.			
	Dem.	Rep.	Pop.	Pro.		Dem.	Rep.
1.....	14,524	.....	10,545	.....	1.....	11,598	6,944
2.....	17,431	12,414	968	*509	2.....	12,375	8,868
3.....	18,595	.....	10,488	.....	3.....	11,745	4,653
4.....	10,330	.....	7,482	.....	4.....	8,773	7,909
5.....	14,112	12,066	.....	.....	5.....	10,750	8,417
6.....	18,255	.....	13,849	.....	6.....	10,602	8,288
7.....	15,558	.....	10,147	.....	7.....	11,041	9,500
8.....	17,124	.....	10,066	.....	8.....	10,801	8,450
9.....	18,431	12,639	1,709	.....	9.....	13,331	14,287
10.....	17,778	.....	14,986	.....	10.....	12,423	11,530
Total...	162,138	37,179	80,240	509	Total...	113,438	88,846
Total vote,	280,066.				Total vote,	214,755.	
*Scattering.							

ELECTIONS—Continued.**WASHINGTON.**

Population in 1890, 349,390.

Voting population, 146,918: White, 141,934; colored, 4,984.

Election.	Dem.	Rep.	Pop.	Pro.	Un. Lab.	Totals.
1892.....	29,844	36,470	19,105	2,553	.....	87,972

Congressional vote for 1892.

	Dem.	Rep.	Pop.	Pro.
At large...	30,669	35,463	19,897	2,411
At large...	27,266	35,173	20,091	2,395

Congressional vote for 1894.

	Dem.	Rep.	Pop.	Pro.
At large...	14,602	35,981	26,285	.....
At large...	14,503	35,075	25,643	.....

WEST VIRGINIA.

Population in 1890, 762,794.

Voting population, 181,400: White, 172,198; colored, 9,202.

	Dem.	Rep.	Gbk.	Pro.	Un. Lab.	Totals.
1876.....	56,495	42,046	.....	.....	.....	98,541
1880.....	57,391	46,243	9,079	.....	.....	112,713
1884.....	67,317	63,096	810	939	.....	132,162
1888.....	78,677	78,171	.....	1,084	1,508	159,440
1892.....	84,468	80,285	*4,165	2,130	.....	171,048

*Populist.

Congressional vote for 1892.

	Dem.	Rep.	Pop.	Pro.
1.....	19,314	19,103	697	1,486
2.....	21,807	20,750	327	562
3.....	22,690	20,750	308	504
4.....	22,066	19,924	100	.....

Total... 85,877 80,532 1,432 2,552
 Total vote, 170,393.

Congressional vote for 1894.

	Dem.	Rep.	Pop.	Pro.
1.....	17,399	21,845	.....	.....
2.....	21,397	23,444	336	55
3.....	19,538	23,457	841	.....
4.....	17,767	20,795	1,418	.....

Total... 76,101 89,541 2,595 55
 Total vote, 168,292.

WISCONSIN.

Population in 1890, 1,686,880.

Voting population, 461,722: White, 459,893; colored, 1,829.

Election.	Dem.	Rep.	Gbk.	Pro.	Un. Lab.	Totals.
1876.....	123,926	130,070	.....	.....	.....	253,996
1880.....	114,649	144,400	7,986	69	.....	267,104
1884.....	146,459	161,157	4,598	7,656	.....	319,870
1888.....	155,232	176,553	.....	14,277	8,552	354,614
1892.....	177,335	170,791	*9,909	13,132	.....	371,167

*Populist.]

Congressional vote for 1892.

	Dem.	Rep.	Pop.	Pro.
1....	16,449	20,232	221	2,029
2....	21,303	15,003	1,177	.....
3....	16,419	19,506	955	1,820
4....	13,567	12,125	763	.....
5....	17,829	15,960	786	.....
6....	20,212	17,847	592	883
7....	13,071	15,344	1,572	1,575
8....	18,194	15,167	.....	736
9....	19,597	16,294	1,428	.....
10....	13,004	17,674	4,186	.....

Total. 169,645 165,152 11,680 7,043
 Total vote, 353,520.

Congressional vote for 1894.

	Dem.	Rep.	Pop.	Pro.
1....	12,334	21,972	2,828	1,615
2....	17,932	18,197	455	1,433
3....	*14,608	22,364	.....	1,374
4....	12,375	17,997	7,110	.....
5....	13,057	18,681	3,794	.....
6....	14,919	21,718	320	1,185
7....	9,996	17,489	1,748	1,250
8....	15,522	19,902	330	949
9....	14,910	22,741	2,187	785
10....	9,054	19,836	3,855	1,531

Total. 134,707 200,897 22,627 10,122
 Total vote, 368,353.

*Fusion.

ELECTIONS—Continued.**WYOMING.**

Population in 1890, 60,735.

Voting population, 27,044: White, 26,050; colored, 994.

Election.	Dem.	Rep.	Pop.	Pro.	Un. Lab.	Total.
1892.....	.....	8,454	7,722	530	.....	16,706
Congressional vote for 1892.				Congressional vote for 1894.		
Dem.	Rep.	Pop.	Pro.	Dem.	Rep.	Pop.
8,855	8,311	.....	.....	6,152	10,068	2,906
Total vote, 17,166.				Total vote, 19,126.		

ARIZONA TERRITORY.

Congressional vote for 1892.

Congressional vote for 1894.

Dem.	Rep.	Pop.	Pro.	Dem.	Rep.	Pop.	Pro.
7,172	5,171	.....	.....	4,772	5,648	2,902	.....

NEW MEXICO TERRITORY.

Congressional vote for 1892.

Congressional vote for 1894.

Dem.	Rep.	Pop.	Pro.	Dem.	Rep.	Pop.	Pro.
15,799	15,222	.....	.....	15,351	18,113	1,825	.....

OKLAHOMA TERRITORY.

Congressional vote for 1892.

Congressional vote for 1894.

Dem.	Rep.	Pop.	Pro.	Dem.	Rep.	Pop.	Pro.
7,390	9,478	7,343	*1,003	12,071	21,392	15,894	.....

*Scattering.

ELECTORAL COLLEGE, 1896—Necessary to Choice, 224.**No. 140.**

Alabama.....	11	Maryland.....	8	Pennsylvania.....	32
Arkansas.....	8	Massachusetts.....	15	Rhode Island.....	4
California.....	9	Michigan.....	14	South Carolina.....	9
Colorado.....	4	Minnesota.....	9	South Dakota.....	4
Connecticut.....	6	Mississippi.....	9	Tennessee.....	12
Delaware.....	3	Missouri.....	17	Texas.....	15
Florida.....	4	Montana.....	3	Utah.....	3
Georgia.....	13	Nebraska.....	8	Vermont.....	4
Idaho.....	3	Nevada.....	3	Virginia.....	12
Illinois.....	24	New Hampshire.....	4	West Virginia.....	6
Indiana.....	15	New Jersey.....	10	Washington.....	4
Iowa.....	13	New York.....	36	Wisconsin.....	12
Kansas.....	10	North Carolina.....	11	Wyoming.....	3
Kentucky.....	13	Dakota.....	3		
Louisiana.....	8	Ohio.....	23		
Maine.....	6	Oregon.....	4		
				Total.....	447

ENGLAND OR GREAT BRITAIN—Public Net Revenue for 1891-1892.**No. 141.**

The English government imposes duty on no articles produced within the kingdom except spirituous liquors, and upon these it levies an excise tax equal to the duty tax, so that the home product and the imported article stand on the same footing in the market. The only articles on which duties are levied are chicccory, cocoa, coffee, dried fruits, plate, spirits, tea, tobacco, and wine. Everything else comes in free. For the year ending March 31, 1891, the English revenue was as follows:

ENGLAND OR GREAT BRITAIN—Continued.

Customs	\$95,943,047
Excise	123,414,440
Stamps (excluding fee, etc., stamps).....	67,182,032
Land tax.....	5,061,160
House duty.....	6,861,765
Property and income tax.....	65,551,755
Post office.....	50,611,600
Telegraph service.....	12,068,920
Crown lands (net).....	2,092,595
Stamps in lieu of fees.....	4,051,692
Interest on advances.....	1,072,557
Interest on Suez shares.....	967,601
Allowance from the Bank of England.....	832,025
Miscellaneous.....	4,198,397

Total.....	439,909,102
Add local taxation.....	35,107,914

Total national income..... 475,017,016

Total United States income..... 461,716,561.90

It must be remembered that in making tobacco a factor in its customs income Great Britain prohibits its cultivation for commercial purposes in the kingdom, utterly ignoring all pretense of "free trade."

It must also be remembered that on the Democratic plan of computing the tariff percentages, namely, on the volume of taxable imports, the British tariff is higher than the McKinley tariff or any other American tariff ever was, amounting to 67 per cent. That is, it collects 67 cents on every dollar's worth of dutiable imports.

It must also be remembered that the total taxation per capita in Great Britain is about twice as great as in the United States. Thus: Great Britain—income \$475,017,016; population 38,100,000; per capita \$12.50. United States—income \$461,716,561; population 67,400,000; per capita \$6.85. The population is given from the last report of the Treasury Department.

In addition to England's \$475,000,000 of revenue tax collected from the people, England, Scotland, and Ireland have each a local tax account, which for the year ending March 31, 1893, is as follows:

ENGLAND OR GREAT BRITAIN—Continued.

Articles upon which duty is collected, showing the amount for the year ending March 31, 1893:

Beer, etc.....	\$65,167
Chicccory.....	297,389
Cocoa.....	520,185
Coffee.....	843,982
Currants.....	487,954
Figs, plums, and prunes.....	264,104
Raisins.....	932,270
Spirits—	
Rum....	10,112,888
Brandy.....	6,492,986
Geneva.....	744,078
Other sorts.....	2,559,146
Tea.....	16,576,393
Tobacco, &c.....	49,270,562
Wine.....	6,181,661
All other.....	15,903

The income tax of England as collected from the following classes for the year ending March 31, 1893:

A. (Lands, tenements, &c.).....	\$20,041,444
B. (Occupation of land, &c.).....	1,074,854
C. (Annuities, dividends, &c.).....	4,673,134
D. (Trades, professions, &c.).....	35,150,622
E. (Public offices, &c.).....	4,463,641

Total.....\$65,403,696

ENGLAND'S EXPENDITURES for Year ending March 31, 1893.

No. 142.

Interest on funded debt.....	\$78,121,121
Terminable annuities	30,904,226
Unfunded.....	3,211,043
Cost of management.....	901,241
New sinking fund.....	8,524,867
Interest on loans, etc.....	973,300

Total.....122,635,798

ENGLAND'S EXPENDITURES—Continued.

The permanent debt of Great Britain March 31, 1893, was as follows:

3½ per cent.....	\$1,098,592
2¾ per cent. consols.....	2,556,179,556
2¾ per cent. 1905.....	22,618,513
2½ per cent.....	157,358,301
Exchequer bonds 2½ per cent.....	20,356,569
Bank of England debt.....	53,604,984
Bank of Ireland debt.....	12,802,637
Book debt 2¾ per cent.....	53,264,500
Total.....	2,868,926,743

EXPORTS—Comparison of Exports under McKinley and Wilson Acts for One Year Each.**No. 143.**

Exports.	Fiscal year 1894, last full official year under McKinley law.		Calendar year 1895, first full official year under Wilson law.	
	Value.	Per cent.	Value.	Per cent.
Domestic:				
Agriculture, products of.....	\$628,363,038	72.28	\$545,714,375	67.56
Manufactures.....	183,718,484	21.14	201,152,771	24.90
Mining.....	20,449,598	2.35	19,820,505	2.45
Forest.....	28,010,953	3.22	30,662,093	3.80
Fisheries.....	4,261,920	.49	6,232,224	.77
Miscellaneous.....	4,400,944	.52	4,158,048	.52
Total.....	869,204,937	100	807,740,016	100
Foreign:				
Free of duty.....	8,841,180	38.60	8,474,579	49.50
Dutiable.....	14,094,455	61.40	8,647,880	50.50
Total.....	22,935,635	100	17,122,459	100

FARMERS—How Benefited by Protection.**No. 144.**

We start first with the proposition that each farmer must pay his share of the national expenses in some kind of taxes. Take a family with an annual income ranging from three to four hundred dollars per annum. By comparison of one hundred and ninety-five occupations, the annual wages in England as compared with the United States are found to be \$309 in England and in the United States \$597, showing a difference in favor of American labor of \$288 annually. The average daily wages of ordinary labor in the

FARMERS—How Benefited, etc.—Continued.

United States is \$1.32 per day against an average in England of only 60 cents per day.

An American family spends annually for clothing, \$56.50; for food, \$182.36; for sundries and all other articles outside of rent, light, and fuel, \$73.08. Upon these articles the duty levied according to the Democratic theory is on clothing, 66 per cent., equal to \$22.49; for food, 23 per cent., equal to \$34.10; for sundries, 27 per cent., equal to \$15.54, or a total tax of \$72.13.

It is reasonable to suppose that the farmer cannot expend anything like the same amount the mechanic expends for the maintenance of his family. In all articles except that of clothing it would not equal half. Therefore it is reasonable to say that the farmer's outlay annually as a tax, according to the Democratic theory, would not exceed \$50, all of which we deny as being true either in theory or practice, but give these figures for the sake of the argument.

Now, to offset this tariff tax of \$72.13 of the mechanic, or the probable reduced amount of the farmer of \$50, we have accumulated profits or benefits upon the agricultural products which the farmer produces. The average farmer in Northern New York is benefited as follows:

Wheat, 29 bushels to the farm, 1893: Rate of duty 25 cents per bushel present law, increased value by reason of tariff	\$7.25
Oats, 125 bushels to the farm, 1893: Rate of duty 15 cents per bushel present law increased value by reason of tariff	18.75
Corn, 63 bushels to the farm, 1893: Rate of duty 15 cents per bushel present law, increased value by reason of tariff	9.45
Rye, 14 bushels to the farm, 1893: Rate of duty 10 cents per bushel present law, increased value by reason of tariff	1.43
Barley, 23 bushels to the farm, 1893: Rate of duty 30 cents per bushel present law, increased value by reason of tariff	6.40
Hay, 30 tons to the farm, 1893: Rate of duty \$4 per ton present law, increased value by reason of tariff	120.00
Potatoes, 107 bushels to the farm, 1893: Rate of duty 25 cents per bushel present law, increased value by reason of tariff	26.75

FARMERS—How Benefited, etc.—Continued.

Buckwheat, 17 bushels to the farm, 1893: Rate of duty 15 cents per bushel present law, increased value by reason of tariff	\$2.55
Eggs, 207 dozen to the farm, 1893: Rate of duty 5 cents per dozen present law, increased value by reason of tariff....	10.35
Total	202.93

The foregoing result shows the advantage of the McKinley tariff as affected by nine articles of the product of the farm. We leave out all live stock, fruit, garden farming, poultry, butter, and dairy products, which if thrown into the calculation, would at least double the benefit which this tariff law guarantees to the agricultural classes.

The result as shown by comparing the cost in taxes, which is \$50, with the benefits in tariff, \$202.93, leaves a balance in favor of the farmer of \$152.93.

The Wilson tariff is sweeping away this \$152.93, leaving each farmer to bear his share of the national burden for the support of the Government.

FARMERS IN 1873.**No. 145.**

So much has been said by free-silver orators to mislead farmers into the idea that everything was prosperous with them before 1873 and nothing has been since.

This is from an address in 1873:

"The condition of the laboring man and farmer is far from what is desirable. They have worked, watched, and waited for an adequate reward until weariness has well nigh turned to hopelessness. Farming has been a financial failure for the past three years. Hard toil has opened up fine farms and brought to the bins the products of unexampled harvests, but the sales have hardly paid expenses and bought cheap clothing until the coming harvest. There is no surplus to improve buildings, purchase thoroughbred stock, and furnish the home with any of the luxuries of art and literature."

This was before silver was assaulted in 1873.

FARM PRICES.**No. 146.**

Average farm price for the United States of corn, wheat, rye, oats, barley, buck-wheat, potatoes, and hay in December of each year from 1870 to 1895, inclusive.

Year.	Corn, per bushel.	Wheat, per bushel.	Rye, per bushel.	Oats, per bushel.	Barley, per bushel.	Buck- wheat, per bushel.	Hay, per ton.	Potatoes, per bushel.
1870.....	\$0.549	\$1.042	\$0.815	\$0.433	\$0.845	\$0.784	\$13.82	\$0.720
1871.....	.482	1.258	.790	.401	.806	.828	15.52	.596
1872.....	.398	1.240	.763	.398	.738	.829	14.53	.599
1873.....	.480	1.150	.762	.374	.915	.814	13.67	.....
1874.....	.647	.944	.856	.520	.921	.808	13.73	.617
1875.....	.420	1.000	.769	.365	.811	.710	12.27	.589
1876.....	.370	1.037	.669	.351	.664	.726	9.74	.655
1877.....	.358	1.082	.592	.282	.639	.687	8.60	.448
1878.....	.318	.777	.526	.346	.580	.527	7.27	.529
1879.....	.375	1.108	.656	.331	.589	.508	9.32	.436
1880.....	.396	.951	.750	.360	.666	.594	11.65	.483
1881.....	.638	1.193	.933	.464	.823	.865	11.82	.569
1882.....	.484	.882	.615	.375	.628	.729	9.70	.557
1883.....	.420	.910	.590	.330	.587	.820	8.19	.420
1884.....	.357	.645	.519	.280	.487	.589	8.17	.386
1885.....	.323	.771	.579	.285	.563	.559	8.71	.417
1886.....	.366	.687	.535	.298	.536	.545	8.46	.467
1887.....	.444	.681	.545	.304	.519	.565	9.97	.682
1888.....	.341	.926	.591	.278	.596	.636	8.76	.402
1889.....	.293	.698	.457	.230	.427	.518	7.88	.403
1890.....	.506	.838	.629	.424	.648	.577	7.74	.771
1891.....	.406	.839	.774	.315	.540	.579	8.39	.371
1892.....	.393	.624	.548	.317	.472	.534	8.49	.613
1893.....	.365	.538	.513	.294	.411	.583	8.68	.560
1894.....	.457	.491	.501	.324	.442	.556	8.54	.536
1895.....	.264	.569	.440	.169	.337	.452	8.35	.566

From the foregoing table wheat, corn, oats, and hay have been selected for comparison, which proves that prices for these farm products did not fall from December, 1878, to December, 1891:

Articles.	1878.	1891.
Wheat.....per bushel.....	\$0.77	\$0.83
Corn.....do.....	.31	.40
Oats.....do.....	.24	.31
Hay.....per ton.....	7.21	8.39

Whatever injury was done to the farmer by falling prices was done either while we were under the spell of cheap paper money previous to December, 1878, or else after the Republicans lost control of the country, when the crop of 1892 went to market in December, 1892, under the shadows of tariff reform.

Those fourteen years from 1878 to 1892 cover the only period and the entire period in the history of our country when the two cardinal doctrines of the Republican party, viz, First, protection to American industries; and, second, sound money, had a chance to do their perfect work. The record for those years is made up. They were

FARM PRICES—Continued.

the years of our greatest prosperity. The truths of history cannot be obscured or obliterated.

Distort it as you will, the fact remains that the thirtieth year of the thirty years of Republican supremacy was the best year in all our country's history. That was the year when it was the easiest for the laborers and wheat farmer to earn gold or to pay debts with the products of his toil.

FARM PRODUCTS—Imports and Exports.**No. 147.**

Farmers in the United States lost in one year under the Wilson law nearly \$225,000,000.

The following tables show, from official reports of the Treasury Department, the imports and exports of farm products in the last fiscal year under the McKinley law compared with the first calendar year under the Wilson law. These statements, it should be remembered, are based on official figures furnished by the Treasury Department, covering the years most nearly touching the date at which the change was made from the McKinley law to the Wilson law:

Imports of farm products.

	McKinley law, fiscal year 1894.	Wilson law, calendar year 1895.
Hides.....	\$17,270,637	\$36,432,989
Tobacco.....	11,001,798	15,225,726
Wines.....	6,739,425	7,222,102
Wool.....	6,107,438	33,770,159
Leather.....	4,508,330	7,745,092
Cotton (unmanufactured).....	3,010,205	5,171,099
Rice.....	2,464,226	2,955,329
Animals.....	2,411,066	3,365,123
Seeds.....	2,395,695	4,650,430
Breadstuffs (all).....	1,981,317	2,986,786
Provisions (all).....	1,797,847	2,106,130
Flax (unmanufactured).....	1,336,845	2,239,920
Cheese.....	1,247,193	1,471,091
Hay.....	761,937	2,191,635
Wheat.....	761,177	1,121,789
Feathers.....	726,692	3,033,626
Hops.....	484,415	547,045
Barley.....	358,744	501,137
Hemp.....	239,913	1,212,243
Eggs.....	199,536	219,459
Total.....	62,804,446	134,068,860

Gain of imports, \$68,264,314.

FARM PRODUCTS—Continued.*Exports of farm products.*

	McKinley law, fiscal year 1894.	Wilson law, calendar year 1895.
Cotton.....	\$210,869,298	\$189,890,645
Breadstuffs (all).....	166,774,558	125,604,486
Provisions (all).....	145,262,273	132,456,843
Flour.....	69,271,760	50,292,886
Wheat.....	59,470,041	40,894,547
Lard.....	40,089,721	37,949,753
Bacon.....	39,338,357	37,411,944
Animals (all).....	35,698,180	33,791,014
Cattle.....	33,455,092	26,997,791
Corn.....	30,211,154	27,907,766
Beef.....	16,696,583	16,522,018
Oil cake and meal.....	8,807,807	7,851,246
Seeds (all).....	7,941,935	1,963,894
Cheese.....	7,180,232	3,401,117
Distilled spirits.....	5,676,936	1,685,460
Pork.....	5,067,773	4,430,155
Clover seed.....	4,540,822	1,126,618
Hides.....	3,972,487	2,835,947
Hops.....	3,844,194	1,745,945
Tallow.....	2,766,164	1,207,350
Flaxseed.....	2,426,284	31,076
Barley.....	2,379,714	1,485,038
Sugar and molasses.....	2,209,265	1,886,672
Oats.....	2,027,934	599,835
Vegetables.....	1,740,604	1,557,467
Hay.....	890,503	698,934
Broom corn.....	210,742	179,856
Rye.....	126,532	724
Total.....	907,946,945	751,833,937

Loss of exports, \$156,113,008.

Loss to the American farmer in one year, \$224,377,322.

FARM PRODUCTS AND VALUES.**No. 148.**

Total number of farms in 1890..... 4,504,641

An increase of 555,734

or 13.86 per cent.

Value, including fences and buildings in 1890..... \$13,279,252,649

showing an increase in valuation since 1880 of

\$0.23 per cent.

Value of farm implements and machinery in 1890.... \$494,247,467

showing an increase since 1880 of 21.58 per cent.

Value of live stock on hand June 1, 1890..... \$2,208,767,573

showing an increase since 1880 of 47.21 per cent.

FARM PRODUCTS AND VALUES—Continued.

Value of farm products in 1889.....	\$2,460,107,454
showing an increase since 1880 of 11.19 per cent.	
Horses on farms in 1890 numbered.....	14,969,467
an increase over 1880 of 44.53 per cent.	
Swine	57,409,583
or an increase over 1880 of 20.40 per cent.	
Cattle:	
Working oxen.....	1,117,494
Milch cows.....	16,511,950
Other cattle.....	33,734,128
<hr/>	
Total on farms June 1, 1890.....	51,363,572
Cattle on ranges June 1, 1890.....	6,285,220
Total cattle on farms and ranges.....	57,648,792
Milk:	
Gallons, June 1, 1890.....	5,209,125,567
or an equivalent of 315.48 gallons per milch cow	
and 83.18 gallons per capita of population.	
Butter:	
Pounds	1,024,223,468
Sheep:	
Exclusive of spring lambs, June 1, 1890.....	35,935,364
Number of fleeces shorn in fall of 1889 and spring	
of 1890	32,126,868
Average pounds per fleece.....	5.15

FARM VALUES—Higher Prices for Farm Products.**No. 149.**

The gross incomes of the farmers of the United States are indicated in the following tables, being divided into four groups, by which a comparison is made of the States having diversity of occupations with purely agricultural States:

SUMMARY.

Table No. 1 shows the value per capita to be \$457 and the per cent. in agricultural 18.

Table No. 2 shows the value per capita to be \$394 and the per cent. in agricultural 42.

Table No. 3 shows the value per capita to be \$261 and the per cent. in agricultural 58.

FARM VALUES—Continued.

Table No. 4 shows the value per capita to be \$100 and the per cent. in agricultural 77.

The significance of these tables is at once apparent, as it is seen at a glance that one man earns about three times more by reason of the markets which are known to be the result of industrial employment. One million of men in Massachusetts and Pennsylvania, as shown in table No. 1, get for their farm produce \$160,000,000 more than two million farmers as shown in table No. 4. Here is the direct proof that the factory aids the farm. Where 18 per cent. of the people are engaged in agriculture and 82 per cent. engaged in other pursuits, as shown in table No. 1, the annual earnings or value of their products amount to \$457 per annum. A careful study of the following table, which should be compared with table No. 4, will give a good idea of the conditions existing between purely agricultural and manufacturing districts:

TABLE NO. 1.

States.	Persons in all occupations.	Persons in agriculture.	Percent. in agriculture.	Value of products in agriculture.	Value per capita.
District of Columbia	66,824	1,464	2	\$514,441	\$351
Massachusetts.....	720,744	64,973	9	24,100,881	372
Rhode Island	116,979	10,945	9	3,670,135	335
Colorado.....	101,251	13,539	13	5,035,228	372
Nevada.....	32,233	4,180	13	2,855,449	682
Arizona.....	22,271	3,435	15	614,327	179
New Jersey.....	596,879	59,214	15	29,650,756	501
Wyoming.....	8,884	1,639	18	372,391	227
Connecticut.....	241,333	44,026	18	13,010,075	409
Montana.....	22,255	4,513	20	2,024,923	449
New York.....	1,884,645	377,469	20	173,025,696	472
Pennsylvania.....	1,454,067	301,112	21	129,760,476	431
California.....	376,505	79,396	21	59,721,425	752
Idaho.....	15,578	3,858	25	1,515,314	393
Maryland.....	324,432	90,927	28	28,839,281	817
Total.....	5,786,710	1,060,681	18	484,770,757	457

In the foregoing table California, with 79 per cent. of the people engaged outside of agriculture, shows the largest possible income. This is accounted for in part by her fruit, which finds a general market throughout the United States. Maryland and Virginia, geographically divided by the Potomac, may be profitably compared in tables No. 1 and No. 3. Maryland, with cities and villages busy with industries other than agriculture, nearly doubles agricultural Virginia in the annual returns of her farms.

FARM VALUES—Continued.**TABLE NO. 2.**

States.	Persons in all occupations.	Persons in agriculture.	Per cent. in agriculture.	Value of products in agriculture.	Value per capita.
New Hampshire.....	142,468	44,490	31	\$13,474,390	\$308
Delaware.....	54,589	17,849	33	6,320,845	354
New Mexico.....	40,822	14,139	35	1,897,974	134
Maine.....	231,993	82,130	35	21,945,489	267
Utah.....	40,055	14,560	36	3,337,410	229
Ohio.....	994,475	397,495	40	156,777,152	394
Oregon.....	67,343	27,091	40	13,234,548	430
Washington.....	30,122	12,781	42	4,212,750	330
Michigan.....	569,204	240,319	42	91,159,858	379
Illinois.....	999,790	436,371	44	208,980,137	467
Wisconsin.....	417,455	195,901	47	72,779,496	373
Vermont.....	118,584	55,251	47	22,082,856	400
Dakota.....	57,844	28,508	49	5,648,814	198
Total.....	3,764,725	1,566,875	42	616,850,950	394

In this table the factory system of New England, stimulated by the markets of New York and Boston, brings the farm and the home market very close together, as illustrated in the case of Vermont, where 47 per cent. of the people are engaged in agriculture with an annual return of \$400 each, but otherwise, the principles underlying the whole system are true.

TABLE NO. 3.

States.	Persons in all occupations.	Persons in agriculture.	Per cent. in agriculture.	Value of products in agriculture.	Value per capita.
Virginia.....	494,240	254,099	51	\$45,726,221	\$180
Missouri.....	692,959	355,297	51	95,912,660	270
Minnesota.....	255,125	131,535	52	49,468,951	376
Indiana.....	635,080	331,240	52	114,707,082	346
Louisiana.....	363,228	205,306	57	42,883,522	209
Iowa.....	528,302	303,557	57	176,103,473	448
Nebraska.....	152,614	90,507	59	31,708,914	350
West Virginia.....	176,199	107,578	61	19,360,049	180
Kentucky.....	519,854	320,571	62	63,850,155	199
Florida.....	91,536	58,731	64	7,439,393	126
Kansas.....	322,285	206,080	64	52,240,361	253
Tennessee.....	447,970	294,153	66	62,076,311	211
Texas.....	522,133	359,317	69	65,204,329	181
Total.....	5,201,525	3,017,971	58	786,681,420	261

In this, the third table, it will be noticed that two-thirds of the people are dependent directly upon agriculture, and as a result the average income drops to \$261 per annum.

The great States of Iowa, Minnesota, and Nebraska lead in the value per capita of products. Here may be found the greatest agricultural development by reason of soil, climate, and enterprise. This

FARM VALUES—Continued.

group, with three millions engaged in agriculture, produced a value of \$786,000,000; while in table No. 2 it is shown that one million and a half engaged in agriculture produced nearly as much, being \$616,000,000. These States are gradually gaining in factory enterprise, Indiana, perhaps, taking the lead.

TABLE NO. 4.

States.	Persons in all occupations.	Persons in agriculture.	Per cent. in agriculture.	Value of products in agriculture.	Value per capita.
Georgia.....	597,802	432,204	72	\$67,023,929	\$155
North Carolina.....	480,187	300,937	75	51,729,611	143
South Carolina.....	382,102	284,602	75	41,108,112	140
Alabama.....	432,780	330,630	77	56,872,994	149
Mississippi.....	415,508	339,993	82	63,701,844	197
Arkansas.....	260,982	216,665	83	43,790,261	202
Total.....	2,639,139	2,024,960	77	324,237,751	160

Here is found a group of States in which an average of 77 per cent. of the people are engaged in agriculture. South Carolina stands at the bottom in the list of earnings, with \$140 as the per capita income of those engaged in agriculture in the State.

No better argument is to be found in all the history of the past or in present results. This vast territorial section, covered by Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, and the Carolinas, equals if not surpasses any like area of territory on the Western continent in fertility, climate, and the natural resources incident to easy transportation and communication one with the other. Georgia ought to be the leading State in wealth of the United States to-day, considering age, opportunity, climate, soil, and location; but she stands almost at the foot of the list—her agricultural people earning but \$155 annually.

The foregoing tables and the criticisms thereon give to the observing student a further and better opportunity to understand why tariff reform, as perfected in the Wilson bill, is a sectional, Southern product in character very much like the States in industrial development, whose narrow-minded Representatives were its framers and advocates.

FEDERAL INTERFERENCE and Democratic Platform. No. 150.

[From the New York Tribune, July 17.]

In the summer of 1894 a great riot broke out in Chicago as an indirect result of a labor dispute, and threatened to extend to other sections of the country. For several days the law-abiding citizens

FEDERAL INTERFERENCE—Continued.

of the United States, forgetful of any sympathy they may have had with the laboring men whose grievance led to the trouble, were in anxious suspense, asking themselves if mob rule was finally to triumph in this land, and European observers predicted that the break-up of the American Union was imminent. The governor of Illinois, whose duty it was to maintain order, sympathized with anarchy, and had pardoned the Haymarket bomb-throwers. He took no measures to enforce law, and finally the Federal Government was obliged to step in and protect life and property. Now, the convention which nominated Bryan and Sewall bids for the support of the disorderly elements by this declaration concerning the Chicago riots:

PROTECTING REBELLION.

We denounce arbitrary interference by Federal authorities in local affairs as a violation of the Constitution of the United States and a crime against free institutions, and we especially object to government by injunction as a new and highly dangerous form of oppression by which Federal judges, in contempt of the laws of the States and rights of citizens, become at once legislators, judges, and executioners; and we approve the bill passed at the last session of the United States Senate and now pending in the House of Representatives relative to contempt in Federal courts, and providing for trials by jury in certain cases of contempt.

It was the Federal troops and the Federal courts that kept Chicago from pillage two years ago and stopped at the beginning what threatened to be widespread disorder. The Chicago platform means that the United States Government must under no conditions take action to protect life, to enforce Federal statutes, or even suppress rebellion in any State, so long as a weak or corrupt governor fails to ask Federal aid. That takes us back to 1861, when governors were abetting rebellion and the United States authorities found means of putting it down, though they fought four years to do so. This country is not ripe for such another struggle, nor ready to approve the doctrine that the Federal Government cannot fight for its own life in spite of all the mayors, governors, or sheriffs in existence.

FEDERAL JUDICIARY—Assault of Chicago Platform on Constitutional Tenure of Justices of Supreme and other U. S. Courts.

No. 151.

How much of the time-honored tradition of the Democracy is there in the make-up of a convention which can stamp an assault upon the life tenure of the Federal judiciary as Democratic? The

FEDERAL JUDICIARY—Continued.

true Democratic doctrine—time-honored by more than a century—holds that the tenure of the Federal judiciary was wisely made “during good behavior.”

The platform declares: “We are opposed to life tenure in the public service.”

From the days of *Marbury vs. Madison* to those of the income-tax cases, there have been many criticisms of the opinions of the Supreme Court, but the platform at Chicago is the first party assault upon the constitutional tenure of the Justices. The man who by his vote for the candidates indorses the platform, justifies a political Supreme Court “as it may hereafter be constituted.”

“I have always thought,” said Chief Justice Marshall, when discussing the judicial system in the Virginia convention of 1829, “from my earliest youth till now, that the greatest scourge an angry Heaven ever inflicted upon an ungrateful and a sinning people was an ignorant or corrupt or a dependent judiciary,” “as it may hereafter be constituted,” and over the head of which hangs the sword of political power. That modern improvement is a slander on the Democratic party of Jefferson, Jackson, of all leaders and followers from 1800 to 1896, and on all men who honor and revere the great tribunal which crowns the edifice of republican government.

What Mr. Bryan said May 21, 1895, on this subject is significant:

“So long as our Supreme Court judges are appointed for life and recommended for appointment by corporations, so long will it be impossible to compel the possessors of large incomes to contribute their just share to meet the expenses of the Government. It is possible that an amendment to the Constitution specifically providing for an income tax would be sufficient to enable Congress to pass a law that would stand, but if the court is determined to prevent the imposition of a tax upon wealth some excuse would be found for suspending the operation of any law passed.

“If the people of the United States are determined to secure justice in taxation they must be prepared to go to the root of the difficulty and adopt an amendment to the Constitution providing for the election of all United States judges for a definite time.”

FINE BARS.**No. 152.**

Gold or silver bars resulting from the operations of parting and refining. Bars containing 99 per cent, of pure metal are generally considered as fine bars.

FINENESS OF METAL.**No. 153.**

A term indicating the proportion of pure metal contained in a piece of gold or silver. Fineness is expressed in thousandths; that is, pure metal is 1000 fine. United States coin is nine hundred one-thousandths fine, or, decimally, .900 fine. Fineness is estimated by jewelers and workers in the precious metals by "carats," pure metal being 24 carats. Thus, 22 carats, the British standard for gold coins, is 22-24, or, decimally, .916 2-3 fine.

**FIRE INSURANCE—Policy-holders as Money-lenders—
What Free Silver at 16 to 1 Proposes to Do for Them.****No. 154.**

The fire insurance policy holder is a peculiar illustration of the actual application of the brilliant free-silver idea. The statistics do not give the number of insurers, but we know that it must include at least two-thirds of all men doing business and a great majority of the householders of the country. The total risks written, by the statistics at hand, was over \$16,000,000,000; but the value of the insurance shown by the policy-holders' surplus was \$1,352,225,196. Estimating the household insurers at 1,200,000 and the business insurers at 600,000, which is conjectural but surely within the limits, this makes the average investment in fire insurance about \$750 to each person. From each of these persons, every one of them producers, the great free-silver idea proposes to take away half of the value of his policy in force when the change of standard takes place.

FOREIGN COINS—Value of.**No. 155.**

The law requires that the value of foreign coins as expressed in the money of account of the United States shall be that of the pure metal of such coin of standard value; and the values of the standard coins in circulation of the various nations of the world shall be estimated quarterly by the Director of the Mint, and be proclaimed by the Secretary of the Treasury immediately after the passage of this act and thereafter quarterly on the 1st day of January, April, July, and October in each year.

FOREIGN COINS—Continued.*Changes in the value of foreign coins for 1895.*

Country.	Monetary unit.	Jan. 1.	Apr. 1.	July 1.	Oct. 1.
Bolivia.....	Silver boliviano.....	\$0.45.5	\$0.44.1	\$0.48.6	\$0.48.6
Central American States.....	Silver peso.....	45.5	44.1	48.6	48.6
China.....	Silver tael, Shanghai.....	67.3	65.2	71.8	71.8
Do.....	Silver tael, Haikwan.....	74.9	72.6	80.0	80.0
Do.....	Silver tael, Tien Tsin.....	71.4	69.2	76.1	76.2
Do.....	Silver tael, Chefoo.....	70.4	68.3	75.1	75.2
Colombia.....	Silver peso.....	45.5	44.1	48.6	48.6
Ecuador.....	Silver peso*.....	45.5	44.1	48.6	48.6
India.....	Silver rupee.....	21.6	21.0	23.1	23.1
Japan.....	Silver yen.....	49.1	47.6	52.4	52.4
Mexico.....	Silver dollar.....	49.5	47.9	52.8	52.8
Persia.....	Silver kran.....	.....	08.1	08.9	09.0
Peru.....	Silver sol.....	45.5	44.1	48.6	48.6
Russia.....	Silver ruble.....	36.4	35.3	39.9	39.9
Tripoli.....	Silver mahbub.....	41.1	39.8	43.8	43.8

* Since 1887 called "sucré."

FRANCE.**No. 156.**

In France the standard is gold and silver; the monetary unit is the franc; the value in United States coin is \$0.19.3. The coins are gold: 5, 10, 20, 50, and 100 francs. Silver: 5 francs. The ratio of gold to silver is 1 of gold to 15½ of silver, and 1 of gold to 14.38 of limited silver.

FREE COINAGE DEFINED.**No. 157.**

Free coinage means coining all the bullion an individual may bring to the mints into full legal-tender money, or the rights of individuals to deposit standard silver in any amount at the mints and have it coined into full legal-tender coins.

FREE COINAGE OF SILVER—A National Issue in 1896.**No. 158.**

The Republican party declares in its platform—

"We are unalterably opposed to every measure calculated to debase our currency or impair the credit of our country. We are, therefore, opposed to the free coinage of silver except by international agreement with the leading commercial nations of the world, which we pledge ourselves to promote."

The Democratic party declares in its platform—

"We demand the free and unlimited coinage of both gold and silver at the present legal ratio of 16 to 1 without waiting for the aid or consent of any other nation."

By this language the issue is to be presented for the decision of the fifteen million voters.

The following are some of the reasons why the Republicans contend for international agreement:

If we take up the metal alone and that course results in the expulsion of gold, we shall have in the first place a financial crisis

FREE COINAGE OF SILVER—Continued.

worse than ever suffered in this country. This because we can not in a long time, even by working our mints day and night, coin silver enough to take the place which would be vacated by gold. Prices would sorely fall. Immense numbers of failures would occur. Laborers would be thrown out of work. Altogether a dreadful paroxysm in our business would be precipitated. Slowly the gap left by gold would be filled by the mining and coinage of silver. Prices would then gradually rise. At last they would become higher than now, more and more approaching the Mexican and Japanese level. Some advantages would doubtless spring from this elevation of prices, but it is a mistake to suppose that it would redress the iniquity caused by the fall of prices since 1873, because the rise and the fall would in the overwhelming majority of cases not apply to the same parties. In most instances the very men who have profited by the fall would manage to profit again by the rise. Moreover, wages would rise more slowly than values at large.

But a consequence far worse than any of these would be that our passage to a silver basis would erect against foreign exchange between Europe and the United States just such a barrier as now exists between Europe and Mexico. It would annihilate all fixed par between New York and London, repeating the terrible inconveniences in our European exchanges which we suffered in war times, when we were upon a paper basis.

We are now using as much silver as gold, and as silver has never been demonetized it is as good as gold everywhere. The standard silver dollar of 412½ grains has never been anything less than legal tender, but there was never any considerable number of them in circulation prior to 1880. There were, March 1, 1895, 422,826,749 standard silver dollars, which are full legal tender, and \$77,071,747 of subsidiary silver, which is legal tender in amounts of \$10. There were at that date \$150,700,157 of Treasury notes based upon the silver bullion purchased under the Sherman law, which are legal tenders.

Under the free coinage of silver, the ratio of 16 of silver to 1 of gold could not be sustained, as sixteen ounces of silver now is worth in the markets of the world only a little more than one-half an ounce of gold. No man would take gold to the mint and get dollar for dollar when he could go into the market and purchase with that gold dollar enough silver to make one and a half, one and a quarter, or even one and an eighth legal-tender silver dollars.

FREE COINAGE OF SILVER—Continued.

There would be no ratio. The United States would be on a silver basis. After the ratio was made 16 to 1 in the United States, little silver was coined here, because the European ratio of 15½ to 1 made silver worth more there than here. What is needed to establish a parity between the two metals is an international ratio. That would be bimetallism, which the Republicans are contending for, while the Democrats have openly announced that they are in favor of silver monometallism.

FREE COINAGE OF SILVER AND A PANIC.**No. 159.**

[From correspondent of Washington Post, July 21.]

MR. BRYAN ADMITS THAT THE TRIUMPH OF SILVER WOULD CAUSE A PANIC.

Mr. Bryan declared a short time ago that the free and unlimited coinage of silver at this time would produce a panic. He made this statement in Ackley, Iowa, but a short time since, in answer to a question put to him by a prominent merchant of that place during a lecture Mr. Bryan delivered there on the subject of free coinage of the white metal. Mr. Pleasants asked the lecturer this question:

"Mr. Bryan, will the adoption of free coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1 cause a business depression and panic, as Secretary Carlisle and other great financiers predict?" Mr. Bryan answered promptly as follows: "Yes, in my opinion, it would have that tendency. But if a man is sick there is no use putting off giving him his medicine and letting him get worse. I think it will cause a panic. But the country is in a deplorable condition, and it will take extreme measures to restore it to a condition of prosperity."

I saw this statement in an Iowa newspaper, and I wrote to a friend in Ackley for a verification of the correctness of the statement. He answered:

"I heard the lecture—every word of it—and I can vouch for the absolute correctness of the newspaper statement. I also refer you to Mr. P. C. Waters, a prominent citizen of this place. If necessary I can give you the names of a hundred of our most reliable citizens, who will testify to the same thing. More than that, I can give you the names of several of our business men who were in favor of the free coinage of silver until they heard this statement made by Mr. Bryan. Many here will not vote the free-silver ticket for the reason that they heard the head of the ticket make this fatal admission."

FREE LIST OF U. S.

No. 160.

The following are the principal articles that now appear upon the free list of the United States, with the rate of duty last imposed upon them, the date upon which it was imposed, and the date upon which it was removed:

Articles.	Dutiable under—		Made free of duty by act of—
	Act of—	Rate of duty.	
Asphaltum	June 30, 1864	25 per cent.....	Mar. 3, 1883.
Chemicals, drugs, and dyes:			
Orgai or argol, or crude tartar.....	July 14, 1862	6 cts. per lb.....	July 14, 1870.
Ciuchona bark, and extracts of.....	do.....	20 per cent.....	Do.
Quinine, sulphate of.....	June 6, 1872	do.....	July 1, 1879.
Other salts of quinine.....	do.....	do.....	Do.
Dyewoods in crude state.....	July 30, 1846	5 per cent.....	Mar. 3, 1857.
Indigo.....	Mar. 3, 1857	4 per cent.....	Mar. 2, 1861.
Opium, crude.....	July 14, 1870	\$1 per pound.....	Oct. 1, 1890.
Potash:			
Chlorate of.....	June 6, 1872	3 cts. per lb.....	Do.
Muriate of.....	Unenumera'd	20 per cent.....	July 14, 1870.
Nitrate of.....	June 6, 1872	1 ct. per lb.....	Oct. 1, 1890.
Sulphate of.....	Mar. 3, 1883	20 per cent.....	Do.
Soda, nitrate of.....	Mar. 3, 1857	4 per cent.....	July 14, 1870.
Sulphur, crude.....	June 30, 1864	\$6 per ton.....	Do.
Cocoa.....	July 14, 1870	1 ct. per lb.....	June 6, 1872.
Coffee.....	do.....	3 cts. per lb.....	May 1, 1872.
Copper:			
Ore.....	Oct. 1, 1890	½ ct. per lb.....	Aug. 27, 1894.
Regulus.....	do.....	1 ct. per lb.....	Do.
Plates, bars, etc.....	do.....	1¼ cts. per lb.....	Do.
Fertilizers:			
Guano.....	Unenumera'd	10 per cent.....	July 30, 1846.
Phosphates, crude.....	do.....	do.....	July 14, 1870.
Fibers:			
Istle or Tampico fiber.....	June 30, 1864	1 ct. per lb.....	June 6, 1872.
Jute.....	Mar. 3, 1863	20 per cent.....	Oct. 1, 1890.
Jute butts.....	do.....	\$5 per ton.....	Do.
Manila.....	Aug. 5, 1861	\$25 per ton.....	Do.
Sisal grass.....	July 14, 1862	\$15 per ton.....	Do.
Fish:			
Lobsters, canned or otherwise.....	Unenumera'd	20 per cent.....	July 14, 1870.
Fruits and nuts:			
Bananas.....	July 14, 1870	10 per cent.....	Mar. 3, 1883.
Olives.....	Mar. 2, 1861	30 per cent.....	June 6, 1872.
Pine apples.....	July 14, 1870	20 per cent.....	Mar. 3, 1883.
All other green, ripe, etc., n. e. s.....	Mar. 2, 1861	10 per cent.....	Do.
Cocoanuts.....	July 14, 1870	do.....	June 6, 1872.
Cream and Brazil nuts.....	do.....	do.....	Do.
Hats, bonnets, etc.:			
Materials for; braids, plaits, etc.....	Mar. 3, 1883	20 per cent.....	Oct. 1, 1890.
Hides and skins:			
Goat skins.....	Aug. 5, 1861	10 per cent.....	June 6, 1872.
Hides, dry salted or pickled.....	do.....	do.....	Do.
India rubber and gutta-percha:			
Gutta-percha, crude.....	do.....	do.....	July 14, 1870.
India rubber, crude.....	do.....	do.....	Do.
Manganese ore, and oxide of.....	Mar. 2, 1861	do.....	June 6, 1872.
Mattings for floors.....	Mar. 3, 1883	20 per cent.....	Oct. 1, 1890.
Nickel ore and matte.....	do.....	15 cts. per lb.....	Do.

FREE LIST OF U. S.—Continued.

Articles.	Dutiable under—		Made free of duty by act of—
	Act of—	Rate of duty.	
Oils :			
- Coconut.....	Aug. 5, 1861	10 per cent.....	July 11, 1870.
Nut oil.....	Mar. 3, 1883	25 per cent.....	Oct. 1, 1890.
Olive, for manufacturing purposes.....	do	do	do
Aniline.....	Unenumerated	20 per cent.....	July 14, 1870.
Bergamot.....	July 14, 1862	\$1 per lb.....	June 6, 1872.
Cassia and cinnamon.....	do	do	do
Citronella.....	do	50 cts. per lb.....	do
Lemon.....	do	do	Mar. 3, 1883.
Roses, attar of.....	do	\$1.50 per ounce.....	June 6, 1872.
Paper stock :			
Bags, other than wool.....	Mar. 2, 1861	Free.....	do.
Waste and other paper materials.....	do	do	do.
In bulk.....	June 6, 1872	8 cts. per 100 lbs.....	Aug. 27, 1894.
Salt, in bags, sacks, etc.....	do	12 cts. per 100 lbs.....	do.
Silk, raw, or as reeled from the cocoons.....	July 30, 1846	15 per cent.....	Mar. 3, 1857.
Spices :			
Cassia and cassiavera.....	July 14, 1870	10 cts. per lb.....	Mar. 3, 1883.
Cloves.....	do	5 cts. per lb.....	do.
Ginger root.....	do	2 cts. per lb.....	June 6, 1872.
Nutmegs.....	do	20 cts. per lb.....	Mar. 3, 1883.
Pepper.....	do	5 cts. per lb.....	do.
Pimento.....	do	do	do.
Tar and pitch of coal tar, crude.....	Mar. 2, 1861	20 per cent.....	Oct. 1, 1890.
Tea.....	July 14, 1870	15 cts. per lb.....	May 1, 1872.
Tin, in blocks, bars, pigs, etc.....	July 1, 1893	4 cts. per lb.....	Aug. 27, 1894.
Wood :			
Cabinet.....	Mar. 3, 1857	8 per cent.....	Mar. 2, 1861.
Clapboards, spruce.....	June 6, 1872	\$1.50 per M.....	Aug. 27, 1894.
Hubs for wheels, posts, lasts, etc.....	do	20 per cent.....	do.
Laths.....	do	15 per cent.....	do.
Boards, planks, and deals—			
Lumber, sawed—			
Hemlock, whitewood, etc.—			
Not planed or finished.....	do	\$1 per M feet.....	do.
Planed or finished.....	do	50 cts. additional for each side planed or finished.....	do.
Other lumber, n. e. s.—			
Not planed or finished.....	do	\$2 per M feet.....	do.
Planed or finished.....	do	50 cts. additional for each side planed or finished.....	do.
Pickets and palings.....	Oct. 1, 1890	10 per cent.....	do.
Posts, fence, and paving, etc., of cedar.....	do	20 per cent.....	do.
Railroad ties.....	Unenumerated	do	June 6, 1872.
Rattans and reeds.....	July 30, 1846	10 per cent.....	Mar. 3, 1857.
Shingles, white pine.....	Oct. 1, 1890	20 cts. per M.....	Aug. 27, 1894.
Staves.....	July 14, 1862	10 per cent.....	do.
Wool :			
Class 1—			
Unwashed.....	Oct. 1, 1890	11 cts. per lb.....	do.
Washed.....	do	22 cts. per lb.....	do.
Scoured.....	do	33 cts. per lb.....	do.
Class 2—			
Unscoured.....	do	12 cts. per lb.....	do.
Scoured.....	do	36 cts. per lb.....	do.
Class 3—			
Value 13 cts. or less per pound.....	do	32 per cent.....	do.
Value over 13 cts. per pound.....	do	50 per cent.....	do.

FREE TRADE DEFINED.**No. 161.**

Free trade does not deny the right to tax imports, but in such taxation it eliminates protection. England has a revenue of more than one hundred millions from this source, all laid upon articles not produced in Great Britain, and so it is wholly unprotective.

The English theory and Democratic argument are one and the same.

FREE TRADE IS TAXING NON-COMPETING ITEMS.**No. 162.**

All free-trade nations, so called, lay tariff duties on imports, free-trade England raising almost \$100,000,000 annually, and free-trade Norway and Sweden each about one-third of their revenues from that source. The distinguishing feature of the free-trade or revenue-tariff policy is to lay duties on foreign goods without any reference whatever to the protection of domestic industries, but solely for revenue, and this, in contradistinction from a protective tariff, which, while it raises revenue, protects domestic products, is called free trade. Hence a tariff for revenue only, a revenue tariff, and free trade are equivalent terms.

FREE TRADE—Why England Favors.**No. 163.**

England is a free-trade country, and why? Simply because she consumes only 37 per cent. of what she produces or manufactures, and is compelled to find a market for the remaining 63 per cent. of all her productions. In other words, when a British manufacturer makes three articles he can sell only one of them at home, and is compelled to find a foreign market for the other two; otherwise his factory must close.

America consumes 93 per cent. of what she produces, and sends only 7 per cent. abroad. Therefore, if America should sell nothing abroad, only one man out of every twelve would be thrown out of employment.

GERMANY.**No. 164.**

In Germany the standard is gold; the monetary unit is the mark; the value in United States coin is 0.238. The coins are gold: 5, 10, and 20 marks. The ratio of gold to silver is 1 of gold to 13.93 of limited tender silver.

GLASS, 1890.**No. 165.**

Establishments	294
Employees.....	45,987
Capital	\$40,960,850
Materials	12,140,985
Products	41,051,004
Wages.....	22,118,522

Average annual wages, \$482.73; imported in 1893, \$7,943,961; duty collected, \$5,007,306.

Duty reduced by new law from average ad valorem of 51.20 to 35.21.

GOLD AND SILVER—Coinage and Production of, Per Capita.**No. 166.**

Year.	Coinage per capita of—		Production per capita of—		Year.	Coinage per capita of—		Production per capita of—	
	Gold.	Silver.	Gold.	Silver.		Gold.	Silver.	Gold.	Silver.
1867.....	\$0.66	\$0.03	\$1.43	\$0.37	1882.....	\$1.26	\$0.53	\$0.62	\$0.89
1868.....	.52	.03	1.30	.32	1883.....	.54	.54	.56	.87
1869.....	.47	.03	1.31	.32	1884.....	.44	.52	.56	.89
1870.....	.60	.04	1.30	.41	1885.....	.49	.51	.57	.90
1871.....	.63	.08	1.11	.58	1886.....	.50	.56	.61	.89
1872.....	.54	.06	.89	.71	1887.....	.41	.60	.56	.91
1873.....	1.37	.10	.86	.86	1888.....	.52	.57	.55	.99
1874.....	.82	.16	.78	.87	1889.....	.35	.58	.53	1.05
1875.....	.75	.35	.76	.72	1890.....	.33	.63	.52	1.13
1876.....	1.03	.54	.88	.86	1891.....	.46	.43	.52	1.18
1877.....	.95	.61	1.01	.86	1892.....	.53	.19	.50	1.15
1878.....	1.05	.60	1.08	.95	1893.....	.85	.13	.54	1.16
1879.....	.80	.56	.80	.84	1894.....	1.17	.13	.53	1.14
1880.....	1.24	.55	.72	.78	1895.....	.85	.08	(a)	(a)
1881.....	1.89	.51	.68	.84					

(a) No data.

**GOLD AND SILVER—Coinage of Mints of U. S., 1873-'94.
No. 167.**

Calendar years.	Gold.		Silver.	
	Fine ounces.	Value.	Fine ounces.	Coining value.
1873.....	2,758,475	\$57,022,748	3,112,891	\$4,024,748
1874.....	1,705,441	35,254,630	5,299,421	6,851,777
1875.....	1,594,050	32,951,940	11,870,635	15,347,893
1876.....	2,253,281	46,579,453	18,951,777	24,503,308
1877.....	2,128,493	43,999,864	21,960,246	28,393,045
1878.....	2,408,400	49,786,052	22,057,548	28,518,850
1879.....	1,890,499	39,080,080	21,323,498	27,569,776
1880.....	3,014,163	62,908,279	21,201,232	27,411,694
1881.....	4,685,162	96,850,890	21,609,970	27,940,164
1882.....	3,187,317	65,887,685	21,635,469	27,973,132
1883.....	1,414,581	29,241,990	22,620,701	29,246,968
1884.....	1,160,601	23,991,756	22,069,935	28,534,866
1885.....	1,343,519	27,773,012	22,400,433	28,962,176
1886.....	1,400,240	28,945,542	24,817,064	32,086,709
1887.....	1,159,664	23,972,383	27,218,101	35,191,081
1888.....	1,518,046	31,380,808	25,543,242	33,025,606
1889.....	1,035,899	21,413,931	27,454,465	35,496,683
1890.....	990,100	20,467,182	30,320,990	39,202,908
1891.....	1,413,614	29,222,005	21,284,115	27,518,857
1892.....	1,682,832	34,787,223	9,777,084	12,641,078
1893.....	2,737,231	56,997,020	6,808,413	8,802,797
1894.....	3,848,045	79,546,160	7,115,896	9,200,351
Total.....	45,349,653	937,460,633	416,453,135	538,444,467

**GOLD AND SILVER—Coinage of Mints of World, 1873-'94.
No. 168.**

Calendar year.	Gold.		Silver.	
	Fine ounces.	Value.	Fine ounces.	Coining value.
1873.....	12,462,890	\$257,630,802	101,741,421	\$131,544,464
1874.....	6,568,279	135,778,387	79,610,875	102,931,232
1875.....	9,480,892	195,987,428	92,747,118	119,915,467
1876.....	10,309,645	213,119,278	97,899,525	126,577,164
1877.....	9,753,196	201,616,466	88,449,796	114,359,332
1878.....	9,113,202	188,386,611	124,671,870	161,191,913
1879.....	4,390,167	90,752,811	81,124,555	104,888,313
1880.....	7,242,951	149,725,081	65,442,074	84,611,974
1881.....	7,111,864	147,015,275	83,539,051	108,010,086
1882.....	4,822,851	99,697,170	85,685,996	110,785,934
1883.....	5,071,882	104,845,114	84,541,904	109,306,706
1884.....	4,810,061	99,432,795	74,120,127	96,832,084
1885.....	4,632,273	95,757,582	98,044,475	126,764,574
1886.....	4,578,310	94,642,070	96,566,844	124,854,101
1887.....	6,046,510	124,992,465	126,388,502	163,411,397
1888.....	6,522,346	134,828,856	104,354,000	134,922,344
1889.....	8,170,611	168,901,519	107,788,256	139,362,596
1890.....	7,219,725	149,244,965	117,789,228	152,293,144
1891.....	5,782,463	119,534,122	106,962,049	138,294,367
1892.....	8,343,387	172,473,124	120,282,947	155,517,347
1893.....	11,243,342	232,420,517	106,697,783	137,952,690
1894.....	11,025,680	227,921,032	87,472,623	113,095,788
Total.....	164,702,527	3,404,703,469	2,131,920,919	2,756,423,015

GOLD AND SILVER—Distribution, by Producing States and Territories in the U. S. for 1894.

No. 169.

State or Territory.	Gold.		Silver.		Total value.
	Fine ounces.	Value.	Fine ounces.	Coining value	
Alaska.....	58,868	\$1,113,550	22,261	\$28,782	\$1,142,332
Arizona.....	56,324	1,784,475	1,147,204	1,483,254	3,267,729
California.....	656,468	13,570,397	717,368	927,506	14,497,903
Colorado.....	459,152	9,491,514	23,281,399	30,101,203	39,592,717
Georgia.....	4,728	97,736	325	420	98,156
Idaho.....	100,682	2,081,291	3,258,518	4,231,860	6,333,141
Michigan.....	2,150	44,444	35,122	45,410	89,354
Montana.....	176,637	3,651,410	12,820,081	16,575,488	20,226,898
Nevada.....	55,042	1,137,819	1,035,151	1,338,377	2,476,196
New Mexico.....	27,465	567,751	632,183	817,368	1,385,119
North Carolina.....	2,254	46,584	352	455	47,049
Oregon.....	68,792	1,422,056	26,171	33,837	1,455,893
South Carolina.....	4,733	97,839	305	394	98,233
South Dakota.....	15,594	3,299,100	58,973	76,248	3,375,348
Texas.....			429,814	555,073	555,073
Utah.....	41,991	868,081	5,891,901	7,617,812	8,485,843
Washington.....	9,438	195,100	113,160	146,308	341,408
Alabama.....					
Maryland.....					
Tennessee.....	1,495	30,903	182	235	31,138
Virginia.....					
Vermont.....					
Wyoming.....					
Total.....	1,910,813	39,500,000	49,500,000	64,000,000	103,500,000

GOLD AND SILVER—Production of U. S., 1873-1894.

No. 170.

Calendar year.	Gold.		Silver.		
	Fine ounces.	Value.	Fine ounces.	Commercial value.	Coining value.
1873.....	1,741,500	\$36,000,000	27,650,000	\$35,750,000	\$35,750,000
1874.....	1,620,568	33,500,000	28,849,000	36,869,000	37,300,000
1875.....	1,615,725	33,400,000	24,518,000	30,549,000	31,700,000
1876.....	1,930,162	39,900,000	30,009,000	34,690,000	38,800,000
1877.....	2,687,788	46,900,000	30,723,000	36,970,000	39,800,000
1878.....	2,476,800	51,200,000	34,960,000	40,270,000	45,200,000
1879.....	1,881,787	38,900,000	31,550,000	35,430,000	40,800,000
1880.....	1,711,500	36,000,000	30,320,000	34,720,000	39,200,000
1881.....	1,678,612	34,700,000	33,260,000	37,850,000	43,000,000
1882.....	1,572,187	32,500,000	36,200,000	41,120,000	46,800,000
1883.....	1,451,250	30,600,000	35,730,000	39,660,000	46,200,000
1884.....	1,489,950	30,800,000	37,800,000	42,070,000	48,800,000
1885.....	1,538,325	31,800,000	39,910,000	42,500,000	51,600,000
1886.....	1,698,125	35,000,000	39,440,000	39,230,000	51,000,000
1887.....	1,596,375	33,000,000	41,260,000	40,410,000	53,350,000
1888.....	1,604,441	33,175,000	45,780,000	43,020,000	59,195,000
1889.....	1,587,000	32,800,000	50,000,000	46,750,000	64,646,000
1890.....	1,588,880	32,845,000	54,500,000	57,225,000	70,465,000
1891.....	1,604,840	33,175,000	58,330,000	57,630,000	75,417,000
1892.....	1,596,375	33,000,000	63,500,000	55,563,000	82,101,000
1893.....	1,739,323	35,955,000	60,000,000	46,800,000	77,576,000
1894.....	1,910,813	39,500,000	49,500,000	31,422,000	64,000,000
Total.....	37,928,721	784,050,000	883,849,000	906,498,000	1,142,700,000

GOLD AND SILVER—Production of the World, 1873-1894.

No. 171.

Year.	Gold.		Silver.		
	Fine ounces.	Value.	Fine ounces.	Commercial value.	Coining value.
1873.....	4,653,675	\$96,200,000	63,267,187	\$82,120,800	\$81,800,000
1874.....	4,390,031	90,750,000	55,500,781	70,674,400	71,500,000
1875.....	4,716,563	97,500,000	62,261,719	77,578,100	80,500,000
1876.....	5,016,488	103,700,000	67,753,125	78,322,600	87,600,000
1877.....	5,512,196	113,947,200	62,679,916	75,278,600	81,040,700
1878.....	5,761,114	119,092,800	73,385,451	84,540,000	94,882,200
1879.....	5,262,174	108,778,800	74,383,495	83,532,700	96,172,600
1880.....	5,148,880	106,436,800	74,795,273	85,640,600	94,705,000
1881.....	4,983,742	103,023,100	79,020,872	89,925,700	102,168,400
1882.....	4,984,086	101,996,600	86,472,091	98,232,300	111,802,300
1883.....	4,614,588	95,892,000	89,175,023	98,984,300	115,297,000
1884.....	4,921,169	101,729,600	81,567,801	90,785,000	105,461,400
1885.....	5,245,572	108,435,600	91,609,959	97,518,800	118,445,200
1886.....	5,135,679	106,163,900	93,297,290	92,793,500	120,626,800
1887.....	5,116,861	105,774,900	96,123,586	94,031,000	124,281,000
1888.....	5,330,775	110,196,900	108,827,606	102,165,900	140,706,400
1889.....	5,973,790	123,489,200	120,213,611	112,414,100	155,427,700
1890.....	5,749,806	118,848,700	126,095,062	131,937,000	163,032,000
1891.....	6,320,194	130,650,000	137,170,919	135,500,200	177,352,300
1892.....	7,102,180	146,815,100	153,151,762	133,404,400	198,014,400
1893.....	7,608,787	157,287,600	166,092,047	129,551,800	214,745,300
1894.....	8,737,788	180,626,100	167,752,561	106,522,900	216,892,200
Total...	122,235,638	2,526,834,900	2,130,397,137	2,151,474,700	2,754,452,900

GOLD AND SILVER—Production of the World since 1801.

No. 172.

Period.	Gold.		Silver.		Percentage of production.				
	Annual average.	Total.	Annual average.	Total.	By weight.		By value.		Commercial ratio.
					Gold.	Silver	Gold.	Silver	
	Ounces.	Ounces.	Ounces.	Ounces.					
1801-1810.....	571,563	5,715,627	28,746,922	287,469,225	1.9	98.1	24.1	75.9	15.51
1811-1820.....	367,957	3,679,568	17,385,755	173,857,555	2.1	97.9	25.3	74.7	15.49
1821-1830.....	457,044	4,570,444	14,807,004	148,070,040	3	97	33	67	15.78
1831-1840.....	652,291	6,522,913	19,175,867	191,758,675	3.3	96.7	35.2	64.8	15.69½
1841-1850.....	1,760,502	17,605,018	25,090,342	250,903,422	6.6	93.4	52.9	47.1	15.38
1851-1855.....	6,410,324	32,051,621	28,488,597	142,442,986	18.4	81.6	78.3	21.7	15.42
1856-1860.....	6,486,262	32,431,312	29,095,428	145,477,142	18.2	81.8	78.1	21.9	15.30
1861-1865.....	5,949,582	29,747,913	35,401,972	177,009,862	14.4	85.6	72.9	27.1	15.41
1866-1870.....	6,270,096	31,350,430	43,051,583	215,257,914	12.7	87.3	70	30	15.55
1871-1875.....	5,591,014	27,955,068	63,317,014	316,585,069	8.1	91.9	58.5	41.5	15.97
1876-1880.....	5,548,110	27,715,550	78,775,602	393,878,009	6.6	93.4	53	47	17.90
1881-1885.....	4,794,755	23,973,773	92,003,944	460,019,722	5	95	45.5	54.5	18.59

GOLD AND SILVER—Continued.

Period.	Gold.		Silver.		Percentage of production.				
	Annual average.	Total.	Annual average.	Total.	By weight.		By value.		Commercial ratio.
					Gold.	Silver	Gold.	Silver	
	<i>Ounces.</i>	<i>Ounces.</i>	<i>Ounces.</i>	<i>Ounces.</i>					
1886.....	5,135,679	5,135,679	93,297,290	93,297,290	5.2	94.8	46.8	53.2	20.78
1887.....	5,116,861	5,116,861	96,123,586	96,123,586	5	95	45.9	54.1	21.13
1888.....	5,330,775	5,330,775	108,827,606	108,827,606	4.6	95.4	43.9	56.1	21.99
1889.....	5,973,790	5,973,790	120,213,611	120,213,611	4.7	95.3	44.3	55.7	22.10
1890.....	5,749,306	5,749,306	126,095,062	126,095,062	4.3	95.7	42.1	57.9	19.76
1891.....	6,320,194	6,320,194	137,170,919	137,170,919	4.4	95.6	42.4	57.6	20.92
1892.....	7,102,180	7,102,180	153,151,762	153,151,762	4.4	95.6	42.5	57.5	21.72
1893.....	7,608,787	7,608,787	166,092,047	166,092,047	4.4	95.6	42.4	57.6	26.49
1894.....	8,737,788	8,737,788	167,752,561	167,752,561	4.9	95.1	45.6	54.4	32.56
					5	95	45.6	54.1	

Note.—The average production of gold and silver from the discovery of America to the present time, is 5 of gold to 95 of silver. Ratio, 1 to 20.

GOLD AND SILVER--Ratio in U. S. for 1895.**No. 173.**

The ratio of gold to silver for the fiscal year was as 1 to 32.50. The number of grains of silver purchasable with a dollar in United States money at this rate was 754.65, equivalent to 1.572 ounces troy.

GOLD AND SILVER—Ratio of World's Production of Silver to Gold, 1851-1895.**No. 174.**

Year.	Ratio.	Year.	Ratio.	Year.	Ratio.
1851.....	5.36 to 1	1866.....	7.20 to 1	1881.....	15.83 to 1
1852.....	4.87 to 1	1867.....	7.77 to 1	1882.....	17.53 to 1
1853.....	4.16 to 1	1868.....	8.23 to 1	1883.....	19.32 to 1
1854.....	5.03 to 1	1869.....	8.50 to 1	1884.....	16.59 to 1
1855.....	4.79 to 1	1870.....	9.05 to 1	1885.....	17.47 to 1
1856.....	4.40 to 1	1871.....	10.94 to 1	1886.....	18.16 to 1
1857.....	4.87 to 1	1872.....	12.68 to 1	1887.....	18.79 to 1
1858.....	5.21 to 1	1873.....	13.61 to 1	1888.....	20.41 to 1
1859.....	5.22 to 1	1874.....	12.60 to 1	1889.....	20.12 to 1
1860.....	5.46 to 1	1875.....	13.19 to 1	1890.....	21.93 to 1
1861.....	5.06 to 1	1876.....	13.51 to 1	1891.....	21.70 to 1
1862.....	6.70 to 1	1877.....	11.36 to 1	1892.....	21.56 to 1
1863.....	7.28 to 1	1878.....	12.77 to 1	1893.....	21.83 to 1
1864.....	7.17 to 1	1879.....	14.11 to 1	1894.....	19.20 to 1
1865.....	6.85 to 1	1880.....	14.53 to 1	1895 (approx.).....	17.37 to 1

GOLD AND SILVER—World's Production, 1892-1894.
No. 175.

Calendar year.	Gold.	Silver.
1892	\$146,815,100	\$198,014,400
1893	157,287,600	214,745,300
1894	180,623,100	216,892,200

GOLD AND SILVER—Value Determined by Supply and Demand.
No. 176.

All buying and selling is simply barter. Money is sold for wheat as truly as wheat is sold for money. The relative amount exchanged in the open market depends on the law of supply and demand.

Gold and silver are exchangeable products as truly as wheat and calico, and their relative value depends on the same law of supply and demand. Whatever the supply, both are as valueless as sand where there is no demand.

The demand for gold and silver in the civilized world is for use (1) in money and (2) in arts and manufactures. The relative amount of these as far as can be stated are as follows:

Estimated amount of gold and silver in the world used in the arts and coinage during the year 1895.

	The arts.	Coinage.	Total.
Gold, coining value	\$60,766,000	\$142,234,000	\$203,000,000
Silver, coining value.....	39,710,000	186,290,000	226,000,000
Total	100,476,000.	328,524,000	429,000,000

It will thus be seen that the relative demand for use of gold and silver for money coinage and for arts and manufactures is as follows:

Gold for money, 57.28 per cent.

Gold for arts, etc., 42.72 per cent.

Silver for money, 78.69 per cent.

Silver for arts, 21.31 per cent.

The effect of coinage on supply is thus apparent.

GOLD AND SILVER—Continued.

Europe's moneyed preparations for war has a tremendous effect on the demand for gold. Five European nations hold 70.35 per cent. of all the gold of the world, as follows:

Total world's supply		\$4,086,800,000
Great Britain.....	\$580,000,000	
France.....	850,000,000	
Germany	625,000,000	
Russia.....	480,000,000	
Austro-Hungary.....	140,000,000	
Total.....		2,675,000,000
Balance		1,411,800,000
Of which balance nearly one-half—\$618,100,000—is held by the United States.		

The Republican party, by wise legislation, has created a demand for silver by using it as money, provided in the acts of 1878 and 1890. The Republican platform declares "that all our silver must be maintained at a parity with gold," keeping it as good as any dollar in the world.

GOLD EXPORTS from U. S. for Fiscal Year 1895.**No. 177.**

These exports and imports are given without comment, and it is shown where these metals go and from whence they come.

DOMESTIC BULLION.

To—	Value.
France.....	\$694,400
Canada	85,149
England	12,268
Other countries	1,839
Total	793,656

DOMESTIC COINS.

France	\$26,050,000
Germany	14,850,000
England	8,200,000
Canada	3,242,350
South America	921,876
West Indies	740,480
Hawaii	575,000
Belgium	250,000
Newfoundland	100,000

GOLD EXPORTS, ETC.—Continued.

To—	Value.
Hongkong	\$90,000
Central America	40,900
Other countries	26,985
Total	55,096,639

DOMESTIC GOLD ORE.

Germany	\$289,883
England	38,129
Total	328,012

FOREIGN COIN (RE-EXPORTED).

West Indies	\$8,192,436
France	1,872,000
England	133,800
Germany	7,754
Venezuela and Brazil.....	34,898
Total	10,240,888

FOREIGN ORE (RE-EXPORTED).

England	\$9,286
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SUMMARY OF GOLD EXPORTS, 1895.

Domestic bullion	\$793,656
Domestic coin	55,096,639
Gold contained in copper matte.....	33,655
Domestic ores	328,012

Total domestic	56,251,962
Foreign coin re-exported.....	\$10,240,888
Foreign ores re-exported.....	9,286

Total foreign	10,250,174
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Total gold exports	66,502,136
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**GOLD IMPORTS INTO U. S. for Fiscal Year 1895.
No. 178.****FOREIGN BULLION.**

From—	Value,
England	\$6,709,409
France	1,696,042
Mexico	987,939

GOLD IMPORTS—Continued.

Germany	\$337,039
British Columbia	321,509
Nicaragua	131,536
Honduras	52,621
Other countries	1,691,148

Total 11,927,933

FOREIGN COINS.

France	6,149,541
West Indies	3,558,611
Australasia	974,070
England	951,950
Germany	388,763
Canada	327,232
Mexico, South and Central America.....	115,961

Total 12,400,128

FOREIGN GOLD ORES.

Mexico	\$825,351
British Columbia	412,675

Total 1,238,026

DOMESTIC COINS.

England	\$6,435,010
Canada	2,842,222
South America	608,660
West Indies	468,152
Mexico	169,204
Central America	80,873
Hawaii	50,000
Other countries	98,552

Total 10,752,673

SUMMARY OF GOLD IMPORTS, 1895.

Foreign bullion	\$11,927,933
Foreign coin	12,466,128
Foreign ores	1,238,026

Total foreign gold.....25,632,087

United States coin..... 10,752,673

Total gold imports..... 36,384,760

GOLD—Increase in Product.**No. 179.**

The reduction of the low-grade ores will alone revolutionize the gold product of the world. The increase is already enormous. The South African mines are to a large extent low-grade. They produced \$40,000,000 worth of gold last year, and \$10,000,000 worth of this would have been lost had it not been for the new processes of getting out gold by the use of cyanide of potassium. These mines were opened first in 1887. Up to the first of last January they had produced about \$150,000,000 worth of gold, and Hamilton Smith, the great English mining engineer, estimates that there is more than a billion and a half dollars' worth of gold in the already known fields of South Africa yet to be mined.

The Australian mines are turning out great quantities of gold, and in 1894 both Africa and Australia were ahead of us in gold production. It is only lately that we have gotten these new processes at work upon our ores, but last year we regained our place as the chief gold-producing country of the world. In 1895 we led both Africa and Australia by more than \$10,000,000, our gold product last year amounting to \$50,000,000. Colorado alone had an increase in 1895 over its product of 1894 of \$8,000,000, and it stands to-day as the greatest gold State of the Union. It produced last year \$18,000,000 worth of gold, or three millions more than California, and they expect to get at least \$25,000,000 worth of gold out of the mountains during the present year.

There will be an enormous increase in the gold product of Utah this year, and California, which produced \$15,000,000 worth of gold in 1895 will produce more in 1896. Altogether in 1895 the world produced nearly \$200,000,000 worth of gold. This is a greater amount than has ever been mined in any one year. It is equal to the entire product of any twenty years up to 1840, and if the present ratio of increase goes on we shall in 1900 have an annual product of \$320,000,000, and the world's stock will, between this time and that, have been increased by more than \$2,000,000,000.

These figures are inconceivable, but they are founded on fact, and they represent a revolution brought about by a combination of new discoveries in natural resources and new inventions as applied to mining, which will revolutionize the financial system of the world.

GOLD—Where Found, and Possible Production.

No. 180.

Gold is one of the most common of all metals. Gold is to be found in nearly every part of the earth, but hitherto the cost of reduction has been so great and the quantity of gold so small that in only a few places could it be mined at a profit. Gold exists in the waters of the sea, and the chemist who can invent a method of getting the gold out of the Great Salt Lake will have a fortune. The Andes are full of gold. Central America has hundreds of abandoned mines. The old dumps or waste of the mines which the Spaniards worked in Mexico will now be put through the new processes for getting out the gold, and the result will be fortunes.

There is a vast quantity of low-grade gold in the eastern part of the United States. From Nova Scotia to Georgia runs a golden streak, which has at different times paid for mining. Nuggets have been recently found in Nova Scotia worth \$200, and last year a nugget was found in Crawford County, N. C., which weighed 8 pounds 5 ounces. All of our gold up until 1827 came from North Carolina, and there have long been gold mines in different parts of Georgia. There is a white quartz near Washington, D. C., which will, it is said, pay \$16 a ton, and within the past year gold mines have been worked in a small way near the national capital. There is a gold vein in New Hampshire, which, in 1817, yielded \$50,000, and gold has been mined on Manhattan Island which averaged \$4 a ton. There is gold in Ohio, and our mountains of the West have, it is believed, hundreds of undiscovered golden veins.

In the region between the Rockies and the Pacific so far there has been produced 99 per cent. of all the gold of the United States, and hitherto many mines have been discovered and abandoned, which can now be worked by the new processes at a profit. There are valuable gold mines in the State of Washington, and the sands of the Pacific ocean, from Puget sound to the Aleutian Islands, contain gold dust, and in some places they are now being panned by miners. There is probably a large amount of gold in British Columbia, the mountains of which have not been prospected.

The Treadwell mine of Alaska has an annual output of more than \$500,000, and from it has already been taken more than \$5,000,000 worth of gold. This gold is of such a low grade that some years ago no one would have thought of trying to mine it. Its average is between \$2.50 and \$3.00 per ton, and still at these low figures it gives the proprietors 100 per cent. profit. The gold of the Dakotas is of a low grade, and there are hundreds upon hundreds of

GOLD—Continued.

square miles in Colorado which contain low-grade ore. Wagon loads of rock picked up off the grazing fields about Cripple Creek have assayed \$22 per ton, and old mines which have been abandoned are, by the new processes, now being worked at a profit.

GOLD STANDARD—Why Adopted.**No. 181.**

During the eighteenth century silver coins of full weight and purity would not remain in circulation in Great Britain, because being worth more as bullion than as coin they were either melted or sent abroad. After various ineffectual attempts to remedy this, the act of 1816 [56th year George III] was passed, under which the pound weight of standard silver (which should have been coined into 62.3 shillings at the then established ratio) was made to produce 66.18 shillings. And in thus debasing the silver coins they were deprived of legal-tender power for all sums above 40 shillings. The gold standard thus established was not adopted in Great Britain in order to fix a higher, but a lower, standard of value than the one before existing. Under this act a pound weight of gold is coined into 46 sovereigns, 14 shillings, and 6 pence, the ounce being worth \$20.68.

In 1848 the price of silver in London was 59¼ pence per ounce, from which it gradually advanced to 62 1-16 pence in 1859. This was the period of great productiveness of the gold fields of California and Australia, and the output so alarmed the financial theorists that strenuous efforts were made to demonetize gold. Chevalier and Fournet urged it, and some of the German and Austrian States actually did so. But England and France would not consent, the movement fell through, and the fear subsided. The total commercial depreciation of gold from the increased production of gold to 300 per cent. over silver during this gold scare was only 4 per cent.

In 1870 came the Franco-German war, which involved the payment to Germany of an indemnity of \$1,000,000,000 in gold. Seemingly to think that this enormous supply would never be exhausted, Germany proceeded to deprive silver of its legal-tender power in 1871, and was followed by the United States in 1873, and by various European States at intervals.

France and the Latin Union did not go as far as this, but in order to protect their gold reserves they closed their mints against silver coinage. The act of 1873 of the United States did not deprive of its full legal-tender power any existing silver dollar of standard weight.

GOLD STANDARD—Continued.

and fineness, but it did strike the dollar from the list of silver coins to be manufactured at the mint; and it did substitute "a one-dollar piece of gold, which, at the standard weight of 25.8 grains, shall be the unit of value."

GREAT BRITAIN.**No. 182.**

In Great Britain the standard is gold; the monetary unit is the pound sterling; the value in United States coin is \$4.866½; the coins are gold: sovereign (pound sterling) and half sovereign. The ratio of gold to silver is 1 of gold to 14.28 of limited silver.

GREECE.**No. 183.**

In Greece the standard is gold and silver; the monetary unit is the drachma; the value in United States coin is \$0.193; the coins are gold: 5, 10, 20, 50, and 100 drachmas; silver: 5 drachmas. The ratio of gold to silver is 1 of gold to 15½ of silver, or 1 of gold to 14.38 of limited silver.

HAITI.**No. 184.**

In Haiti the standard is gold and silver; the monetary unit is the gourde; the value in United States money is \$0.965; the coins are silver: gourde. The ratio of gold to silver is 1 of gold to 15½ of silver.

HARRISON AND PROSPERITY IN 1892.**No. 185.**

[President Harrison's message, December 6, 1892.]

A comparison of the existing conditions with those of the most favored period in the history of the country will, I believe, show that so high a degree of prosperity and so general a diffusion of the comforts of life were never before enjoyed by our people.

The total wealth of the country in 1860 was \$16,159,616,068. In 1890 it amounted to \$62,610,000,000, an increase of 287 per cent.

The total mileage of railroads in the United States in 1860 was 30,626; in 1890 it was 167,741, an increase of 448 per cent.; and it is estimated that there will be about 4,000 miles of track added by the close of the year 1892.

The official returns of the Eleventh Census and those of the Tenth Census for 75 leading cities furnish the basis for the following comparisons:

In 1880 the capital invested in manufacturing was \$1,232,889,670.

In 1890 the capital invested in manufacturing was \$2,900,735,884.

In 1890 the number of employees was 1,301,383.

HARRISON AND PROSPERITY—Continued.

In 1890 the number of employees was 2,251,134.

In 1880 the wages earned were \$501,965,778.

In 1890 the wages earned were \$1,221,170,454.

In 1880 the value of the product was \$2,711,579,899.

In 1890 the value of the product was \$4,860,236,837.

I am informed by the Superintendent of the Census that the omission of certain industries in 1880, which were included in 1890, accounts in part for the remarkable increase thus shown. But, after making full allowance for differences of method and deducting the returns for all industries not included in the Census of 1880, there remain in the reports from these seventy-five cities an increase in the capital employed of \$1,522,745,604; in the value of the product of \$2,024,236,166; in wages earned of \$677,943,929, and in the number of wage-earners employed of 856,029. The wage earnings not only show an increased aggregate, but an increase per capita from \$386 in 1880 to \$547 in 1890, or 41.71 per cent.

NEW INDUSTRIES.

The new industrial plants established since October 6, 1890, and up to October 22, 1892, as partially reported in the American Economist, number 345, and the extension of existing plants 108; the new capital invested amounts to \$40,449,050 and the number of additional employees to 37,285.

The Textile World for July, 1892, states that during the first six months of the present calendar year 135 new factories were built, of which 40 are cotton mills, 48 knitting mills, 26 woolen mills, 15 silk mills, 4 plush mills, and 2 linen mills. Of the 40 cotton mills 21 have been built in the Southern States. Mr. A. B. Shepperson, of the New York Cotton Exchange, estimates the number of working spindles in the United States on September 1, 1892, at 15,200,000, an increase of 660,000 over the year 1891. The consumption of cotton by American mills in 1891 was 2,396,000 bales, and in 1892 2,584,000 bales, an increase of 188,000 bales. From the year 1869 to 1892, inclusive, there has been an increase in the consumption of cotton in Europe of 92 per cent., while during the same period the increased consumption in the United States has been about 150 per cent.

The report of Ira Ayer, Special Agent of the Treasury Department, shows that at the date of September 30, 1892, there were thirty-two companies manufacturing tin andterne plate in the United States and fourteen companies building new works for such manufacture. The estimated investment in buildings and plants

HARRISON AND PROSPERITY—Continued.

at the close of the fiscal year June 30, 1893, if existing conditions were to be continued, was \$5,000,000, and the estimated rate of production 200,000,000 pounds per annum. The actual production for the quarter ending September 30, 1892, was 10,952,725 pounds.

The report of Labor Commissioner Peck, of New York, shows that during the year 1891, in about six thousand manufacturing establishments in that State embraced within the special inquiry made by him, and representing 67 different industries, there was a net increase over the year 1890 of \$31,315,130.68 in the value of the product, and of \$6,377,925.09 in the amount of wages paid. The report of the Commissioner of Labor for the State of Massachusetts shows that 3,745 industries in that State paid \$129,416,248 in wages during the year 1891, against \$126,030,303 in 1890, an increase of \$3,335,945, and that there was an increase of \$9,932,490 in the amount of capital and of 7,346 in the number of persons employed in the same period.

IRON.

During the last six months of the year 1891 and the first six months of 1892 the total production of pig iron was 9,710,819 tons, as against 9,202,703 tons in the year 1890, which was the largest annual production ever attained. For the same twelve months of 1891-'92 the production of Bessemer ingots was 3,878,581 tons, an increase of 189,710 gross tons over the previously unprecedented yearly production of 3,688,871 gross tons in 1890. The production of Bessemer steel rails for the first six months of 1892 was 772,436 gross tons, as against 702,080 gross tons during the last six months of the year 1891.

EXPORTS.

The total value of our foreign trade (exports and imports of merchandise) during the last fiscal year was \$1,857,680,610, an increase of \$128,283,604 over the previous fiscal year. The average annual value of our imports and exports of merchandise for the ten fiscal years prior to 1891 was \$1,457,322,019. It will be observed that our foreign trade for 1892 exceeded this annual average value by \$400,358,591, an increase of 27.47 per cent. The significance and value of this increase are shown by the fact that the excess in the trade of 1892 over 1891 was wholly in the value of exports, for there was a decrease in the value of imports of \$17,513,754.

The value of our exports during the fiscal year 1892 reached the highest figure in the history of the Government, amounting to \$1,030,278,148, exceeding by \$145,797,338 the exports of 1891 and

HARRISON AND PROSPERITY—Continued.

exceeding the value of the imports by \$202,875,686. A comparison of the value of our exports for 1892 with the annual average for the ten years prior to 1891 shows an excess of \$265,142,651, or of 34.65 per cent.

IMPORTS.

The value of our imports of merchandise for 1892, which was \$829,402,462, also exceeded the annual average value of the ten years prior to 1891 by \$135,215,940. During the fiscal year 1892 the value of imports free of duty amounted to \$457,999,658, the largest aggregate in the history of our commerce. The value of the imports of merchandise entered free of duty in 1892 was 55.35 per cent. of the total value of imports, as compared with 43.35 per cent. in 1891 and 33.66 per cent. in 1890.

COASTWISE TRADE.

In our coastwise trade a most encouraging development is in progress, there having been in the last four years an increase of 16 per cent. In internal commerce the statistics show that no such period of prosperity has ever before existed. The freight carried in the coastwise trade of the Great Lakes in 1890 aggregated 28,295,959 tons. On the Mississippi, Missouri, and Ohio rivers and tributaries in the same year the traffic aggregated 29,405,046 tons, and the total vessel tonnage passing through the Detroit River during that year was 21,684,000 tons. The vessel tonnage entered and cleared in the foreign trade of London during 1890 amounted to 13,480,767 tons, and of Liverpool 10,941,800 tons, a total for these two great shipping ports of 24,422,568 tons, only slightly in excess of the vessel tonnage passing through the Detroit River. And it should be said that the season for the Detroit River was but 228 days, while, of course, in London and Liverpool the season was for the entire year. The vessel tonnage passing through the St. Mary's Canal for the fiscal year 1892 amounted to 9,828,874 tons, and the freight tonnage of the Detroit River is estimated for that year at 25,000,000 tons, against 23,209,619 tons in 1891. The aggregate traffic on our railroads for the year 1891 amounted to 704,398,609 tons of freight, compared with 691,344,437 tons in 1890, an increase of 13,054,172 tons.

SAVINGS BANKS.

Another indication of the general prosperity of the country is found in the fact that the number of depositors in savings banks increased from 693,870 in 1860 to 4,258,893 in 1890, an increase of 513 per cent., and the amount of deposits from \$149,277,504 in 1860 to

HARRISON AND PROSPERITY—Continued.

\$1,524,844,506 in 1890, an increase of 921 per cent. In 1891 the amount of deposits in savings banks was \$1,623,079,749. It is estimated that 90 per cent. of these deposits represent the savings of wage-earners. The bank clearances for nine months ending September 30, 1891, amounted to \$41,049,390,808. For the same months in 1892 they amounted to \$45,189,601,947, an excess for the nine months of \$4,140,211,139.

WORK AND WAGES.

There has never been a time in our history when work was so abundant or when wages were as high, whether measured by the currency in which they are paid or by their power to supply the necessaries and comforts of life. It is true that the market prices of cotton and wheat have been low. It is one of the unfavorable incidents of agriculture that the farmer cannot produce upon orders. He must sow and reap in ignorance of the aggregate production of the year, and is peculiarly subject to the depreciation which follows overproduction. But, while the fact I have stated is true, as to the crops mentioned, the general average of prices has been such as to give to agriculture a fair participation in the general prosperity. The value of our total farm products has increased from \$1,363,646,866 in 1860 to \$4,500,000,000 in 1891, as estimated by statisticians, an increase of 230 per cent. The number of hogs January 1, 1891, was 50,625,106 and their value \$210,193,925; on January 1, 1892, the number was 52,398,019 and the value \$241,031,415. On January 1, 1891, the number of cattle was 36,875,648 and the value \$544,127,908; on January 1, 1892, the number was 37,651,239 and the value \$570,749,155.

If any are discontented with their state here; if any believe that wages or prices, the returns for honest toil, are inadequate, they should not fail to remember that there is no other country in the world where the conditions that seem to them hard would not be accepted as highly prosperous. The English agriculturist would be glad to exchange the returns of his labor for those of the American farmer, and the Manchester workmen their wages for those of their fellows at Fall River.

PROTECTIVE SYSTEM.

I believe that the protective system, which has now for something more than thirty years continuously prevailed in our legislation, has been a mighty instrument for the development of our national wealth and a most powerful agency in protecting the homes of our workingmen from the invasion of want. I have felt a most

HARRISON AND PROSPERITY—Continued.

solicitous interest to preserve to our working people rates of wages that would not only give daily bread but supply a comfortable margin for those home attractions and family comforts and enjoyments without which life is neither hopeful nor sweet. They are American citizens—a part of the great people for whom our Constitution and Government were framed and instituted—and it cannot be a perversion of that Constitution to so legislate as to preserve in their homes the comfort, independence, loyalty, and sense of interest in the Government which are essential to good citizenship in peace, and which will bring this stalwart throng, as in 1861, to the defense of the flag when it is assailed.

HATS AND CAPS—Not Including Wool Hats, 1890.**No. 186.**

Establishments	705
Capital	\$13,724,002
Employees.....	27,193
Wages	\$14,111,747
Materials	16,160,802
Products	37,311,599

Wages per capita, \$518.94.

HAWAII—A Scrap of History Concerning the Struggle in, After the Queen had been Dethroned.**No. 187.**

On receiving Blount's report, Mr. Stevens was recalled and Mr. Willis was appointed American Minister. He was accredited to the Provisional Government, and bore a communication from President Cleveland to President Dole, who was addressed as "My great and good friend." Neither Congress nor the people had the slightest suspicion of the secret instructions he bore.

On the 18th of December the President sent a message to Congress. In this he announced his intention to repair the wrong done to Queen Liliuokalani by restoring her to the throne. The grounds upon which he adopted this policy and announced this purpose were that the force to which the Queen's Government yielded was that of the United States, and not any force possessed by the Committee of Safety and the revolutionists. That the United States troops were landed not to protect American life and property, but to promote and secure the overthrow of the Queen's Government and the substitution of another that would offer to the United States a treaty of annexation. That Minister Stevens, in having

HAWAII—Continued.

the troops landed and in his recognition of the Provisional Government, acted in bad faith to the Queen, as well as in gross violation of his duty to his own Government. And that good faith, the highest duty of a Republic, and a due regard for our national character required that we should endeavor to repair the wrong. But the President did not stop here. He had instructed Mr. Willis, his Minister to the islands, to aid in overthrowing the Provisional Government and in restoring the Queen, upon the condition of pardon and clemency by her to her former subjects who had overthrown her power. But he naively admits:

"The check which my plans have thus encountered has prevented their presentation to the members of the Provisional Government, while unfortunate public misrepresentations of the situation and exaggerated statements of our people have obviously injured the prospects of successful Executive mediation."

A month before this message, Secretary Gresham's letter to the President had been made public, in which this purpose of restoring the Queen was foreshadowed. The amazement, indignation, and chagrin of the country were unbounded. Men of all parties, and the press, almost without exception, denounced the policy. But the message disclosed more. It showed that while accredited to the Provisional Government, Mr. Willis was instructed to enter into secret negotiations with the Queen, and to promise her the intervention of the United States; and this he was to conceal from the Government to which he was accredited. To an honorable gentleman like Mr. Willis, to be thus compelled to act the part of a secret conspirator against a Republic in favor of a monarchy, against the men of his own blood in favor of the native race, must have been most humiliating; and all the more so for the reason that it was in open violation of established International Law.

HAWAII—Birth of a New Government—A New Fourth of July—An Enjoyable Occasion.
No. 188.

[Special Correspondence of the Evening Star.]

"Honolulu, July 10, 1894.

"A real and happy change has passed over this community since a week ago. The Republic of Hawaii has been inaugurated; the Government has passed from its provisional and unsettled stage into a permanent and stable form. The transition has been effected with almost unlooked-for speed and security. There was unlooked-

HAWAII—Continued.

for unanimity and enthusiasm in support of the procedure. We find ourselves at once transferred from a tossing sea of uncertainties and threatening contingencies to what seems to be a quiet anchorage in harbor. There is in consequence a prevailing feeling of gratulation and returning confidence."

HAWAII—Finance.**No. 189.**

Hawaii has no gold coins of its own. Accounts are kept in United States dollars, divided into 100 cents. Foreign gold coins circulate in the country and are received by the Treasury at the following rates:

American eagles.....	\$10
English sovereigns.....	5
20-franc pieces	4
Russian imperials.....	4

Hawaii has also a paper currency redeemable at par in gold or silver dollars.

From and after the 1st day of December, 1884, the gold coins of the United States of America were standard and legal tender at their nominal value in the payment of all debts, public and private, within the Hawaiian Kingdom.

The standard silver coins of the United States of America and the silver coins of the Hawaiian Kingdom, from and after December 1, 1884, were a legal tender at their nominal value for any amount not exceeding \$10 in any one payment.

STATISTICS, MARCH 2, 1895.

Importation of gold coin during the calendar year 1894, \$602,000, United States gold.

Importation of silver coin, \$6,700, United States silver.

Approximate stock of gold coin and bullion in the country at the close of the calendar year 1894, \$4,000,000.

Approximate stock of silver coin and bullion in the country at the close of the calendar year 1894, \$1,000,000.

Government notes outstanding at the end of 1894, \$312,000.

Actual currency of the country gold and silver.

Average premium of gold as compared with the actual currency of the country for the year, about 1 per cent.

HAY—Importation of.**No. 190.**

Last 17 months of McKinley law.		First 17 months of Wilson law.	
1893:	<i>Tons.</i>	1894:	<i>Tons.</i>
April.....	13,161	September.....	21,538
May.....	7,601	October.....	14,278
June.....	13,861	November.....	11,373
July.....	6,186	December.....	19,927
August.....	2,477	1895:	
September.....	4,181	January.....	18,962
October.....	8,178	February.....	13,823
November.....	5,292	March.....	26,718
December.....	5,536	April.....	12,598
1894:		May.....	16,046
January.....	9,546	June.....	26,858
February.....	9,339	July.....	30,306
March.....	8,587	August.....	18,170
April.....	6,182	September.....	21,063
May.....	9,003	October.....	34,637
June.....	13,293	November.....	28,589
July.....	11,799	December.....	30,529
August.....	6,040	1896:	
		January.....	28,513
Total.....	140,080	Total.....	379,864

Foreign producers of hay found a market in the United States for 233,784 tons more in seventeen months under the Wilson law than in the same number of months under the McKinley law.

A loss to the American farmer of \$2,337,840.

HAY—The Crop for the Year 1895.**No. 191.**

Acres	44,206,453
Tons	47,078,541
Value	\$393,185,615

HOME MARKET—A Home or a Foreign Partner.**No. 192.**

Let us give the great truth of Bastiat's an application. Nature produces all. That is the origin of the much abused phrase, "The farmer pays all." Whenever the farmer goes beyond his farm for the gratification of his desires, Bastiat, the free-trader, shows that he must then share his riches. Now, whom shall we share with, the mechanic at home or the mechanic abroad; his fellow citizens or an alien? Which is for his interest?

Let us put it in another phrase. Which is it better for a farmer to do, send his surplus wheat a thousand miles to the seacoast, three

HOME MARKET—Continued.

thousand miles across the water, pay the freight, sell it to the mechanic who gets less wages, or sell it right here at home to the mechanic who gets more wages? The answer seems to be obvious.

HOSIERY AND KNIT GOODS, 1890.**No. 193.**

Establishments	796
Capital	\$50,607,738
Employees.....	61,209
Wages	\$18,263,272
Materials	35,861,585
Products	67,241,013
Wages per capita, \$298.37	

IMMIGRATION.**No. 194.**

[Bill passed by the House, May 20, 1896, 1st Session, 54th Congress. Record, page 5989.]

Be it enacted, etc., That section 1 of the act of March 3, 1891, in amendment of the immigration and contract-labor acts be, and hereby is, amended by adding to the classes of aliens thereby excluded from admission to the United States the following: All male persons between 16 and 60 years of age who can not both read and write the English language or some other language. But no parent of a person now living in, or hereafter admitted to, this country shall be excluded because of his inability to read and write.

Sec. 2. That the provisions of the act of March 3, 1893, to facilitate the enforcement of the immigration and contract-labor laws, shall apply to the persons mentioned in section 1 of this act.

Sec. 3. That it shall be unlawful for any alien who resides or retains his home in a foreign country to enter the United States for the purpose of engaging in any mechanical trade or manual labor within the borders thereof while residing or retaining his home in a foreign country: Provided, That the Secretary of the Treasury may permit aliens to come into and enter this country for the purpose of teaching new arts or industries, under such rules and regulations as he may provide.

Sec. 4. That it shall be unlawful for any person, partnership, company, or corporation knowingly to employ in any mechanical trade or manual labor in the United States any alien who resides or retains his home in a foreign country: Provided, That the provisions of this act shall not apply to the employment of sailors, deckhands, or other employees of vessels of the United States, or railroad train

IMMIGRATION—Continued.

hands, such as conductors, engineers, brakemen, firemen, or baggage-men, whose duties require them to pass over the frontier to reach the terminl of their roads.

Sec. 5. That it shall be unlawful for any alien to enter the United States, except subjects of the Dominion of Canada and other American countries, except at the places where the United States maintain an immigrant inspection board.

Sec. 6. That any violation of the provisions of this act shall be deemed a misdemeanor, punishable by a fine not exceeding \$500 or by imprisonment for the term of not exceeding one year, or both fine and imprisonment, in the discretion of the court. That all persons convicted under section 3 of this act shall be deported to the country from whence they came.

Sec. 7. That this act shall take effect three months after its passage.

The effect of the bill on immigration will be as follows :

Nationalities.	Percentage of illiterates.	Nationalities.	Percentage of illiterates.
Portugal	67.35	Spain	8.71
Italy	52.93	Iceland	7.27
Gallia and Bukowina.....	45.68	Finland	3.58
Poland	39.82	France (including Corsica).....	8.50
Hungary	37.89	England	3.49
Russia (proper).....	36.42	Netherlands	3.38
Other Austria	32.70	Scotland	2.83
Greece	25.18	Germany	2.49
Roumania	17.75	Norway	1.02
Belgium	15.22	Sweden .....	.74
Turkey in Europe.....	14.79	Switzerland.....	.60
Wales	10.43	Denmark .....	.49
Bohemia and Moravia.....	8.98		

This is quite an interesting table, and exhibits a range of illiteracy among the nationalities who send some of their people here which is very striking. It was generally supposed that the Poles, Russians, Austrians, and Italians were the most illiterate, but this table shows that while the nationalities named are well to the front in the matter of illiteracy, they are all easily whipped by the Portuguese immigrants, 67 per cent. of whom can neither read nor write. Greece, with 25 per cent. of illiteracy, makes a much worse showing than Turkey with 14.79 per cent. Belgium's illiteracy is four times as great as that of its southern neighbor, France, while Finland does not have one-tenth part of the illiteracy that its eastern neighbor and suzerain, Russia, has. But the bill will not have great terrors for the Scandinavians or the Switzers; for the table shows that they are the least illiterate of all nationalities. Between Denmark, which sends us 5 illiterate persons in 1,000, and Portugal, which sends us

IMMIGRATION—Continued.

673 illiterates in 1,000, there is a graduated scale of ignorance whose dimensions, as far as we are concerned, the bill will do much to curtail.

IMMIGRATION FOLLOWS HIGH WAGES—High Wages Follow High Tariff.**No. 195.**

In 1856 the rate of duty on the aggregate of our imports was 20.3, and the number of immigrants was 200,436; in 1859 the rate of duties had been reduced to 14.6, and the number of immigrants fell to 121,282. In 1861, by the acts of March 2, August 5, and December 24, the rate of duties was further reduced 11.2. This broke the camel's back. So many men were thrown out of employment and wages sunk so low that none but agriculturists could come to us with any prospect of improving their condition, and immigration sank to a point lower than it had been since the ever-to-be-remembered free-trade crisis of 1837-40. In that year but 91,920 immigrants arrived, and the depression continued through the next year, and the number of immigrants was but 91,987. By the act of July 14, 1862, the duties were raised, so that in 1863 they were up to 23.7, and the immigration nearly equaled that of the two preceding years, having gone up to 176,282. By the several acts of 1864, 1865, and 1866 the duties were increased, so that the duties on importations of 1866 averaged 40.2 per cent. and immigration went up to 318,554.

IMPORT DUTIES—Ad Valorem and Specific Defined.**No. 196.**

Ad valorem duty is a specified per cent. levied upon the value of the goods imported. For example, the duty on a certain class of silk is 50 per cent. of their foreign value.

Specific duty is a specified sum of money to be paid on each pound, yard, or ton. For example, wheat pays 25 cents per bushel regardless of its market value.

Sometimes both duties are combined, as in the case of Wilton carpets, where a specific duty of 60 cents per square yard, and an ad valorem duty of 40 per cent. on their value is charged.

IMPORT DUTIES—Amount of, Collected Per Capita of Population in U. S. from 1791 to 1895.**No. 197.**

If each person in the United States during the several years from 1791 to the close of the year 1895 had paid their proportionate share of the import duty it would have ranged, as shown in the following table, from 5½ cents, the lowest in 1814, to \$5.23, the highest in

IMPORT DUTIES—Continued.

1872. The average duty per capita for 103 years was \$2.35, while the average duty of the McKinley law was \$3.

Year ending—	Duty.	Year ending—	Duty	Year ending—	Duty.
1791, Sept. 30.....	\$1 61	1826.....	\$2.28	1861.....	\$1 22
1792.....	1 19	1827.....	2 38	1862.....	1 42
1793.....	1 54	1828.....	2 46	1863.....	1 91
1794.....	1 95	1829.....	2 22	1864.....	2 83
1795.....	2 03	1830.....	2 21	1865.....	2 33
1796.....	2 68	1831.....	2 77	1866.....	4 91
1797.....	2 66	1832.....	2 16	1867.....	4 65
1798.....	2 23	1833.....	1 73	1868.....	4 54
1799.....	2 93	1834.....	1 32	1869.....	4 68
1800.....	3 01	1835.....	1 75	1870.....	4 96
1801.....	5 40	1836.....	2 04	1871.....	5 12
1802.....	2 63	1837.....	1 16	1872.....	5 23
1803.....	2 45	1838.....	1 24	1873.....	4 43
1804.....	3 10	1839.....	1 55	1874.....	3 74
1805.....	3 59	1840.....	.88	1875.....	3 51
1806.....	3 88	1841.....	1 13	1876.....	3 22
1807.....	3 86	1842.....	1 91	1877.....	2 77
1808.....	1 56	1843, June 30.....	.40	1878.....	2 87
1809.....	1 51	1844.....	1 83	1879.....	2 73
1810.....	2 19	1845.....	1 56	1880.....	3 64
1811.....	1 33	1846.....	1 48	1881.....	3 78
1812.....	1 87	1847.....	1 33	1882.....	4 12
1813.....	.91	1848.....	1 51	1883.....	3 91
1814.....	.52	1849.....	1 33	1884.....	3 47
1815.....	4 55	1850.....	1 73	1885.....	3 17
1816.....	3 81	1851.....	2 03	1886.....	3 30
1817.....	2 50	1852.....	1 92	1887.....	3 67
1818.....	2 84	1853.....	2 28	1888.....	3 10
1819.....	2 27	1854.....	2 46	1889.....	3 62
1820.....	1 71	1855.....	1 99	1890.....	3 62
1821.....	1 39	1856.....	2 28	1891.....	3 39
1822.....	2 36	1857.....	2 20	1892.....	2 66
1823.....	2 13	1858.....	1 41	1893.....	2 97
1824.....	2 36	1859.....	1 59	1894.....	1 91
1825.....	1 84	1860.....	1 63	1895.....	2 14

IMPORT DUTIES—Differential, Effect of.**No. 198.**

Under the Wilson law the following paragraph appears in the free list.

"591. Plows, tooth and disk harrows, harvesters, reapers, agricultural drills, and planters, mowers, horserakes, cultivators, threshing machines, and cotton gins: Provided, That all articles mentioned in this paragraph, if imported from a country which lays an import duty on like articles imported from the United States, shall be subject to the duties existing prior to the passage of this act."

This opens a discrimination between the above-named class of farming implements and that of "other machinery."

McKinley rate is 45 per cent.; Wilson rate is 35 per cent. For example, if the above-named articles come from Canada (as Canada lays an import duty), the duty will be 45 per cent., while on the other hand machinery of any other description would come in at

IMPORT DUTIES—Continued.

the rate of 35 per cent. The above is a discriminating duty, and is unfair to the factory or firm which may produce wagons or other forms of implements used in agriculture. The spirit of the law throughout is to reward one class and punish other classes. Other class legislation of the same kind is found in the law—see salt, etc.

IMPORT DUTIES—Discriminating in the Agricultural Schedule.**No. 199.**

In levying duties on the products of the ground, no discrimination should be made in favor of one cereal or crop against that of another, either on account of location or political affiliation. No Democrat, whether he come from States on our Canadian border, Louisiana, South Carolina, or any other portion of the country, can ever explain with any degree of reason why three products of the ground grown in Southern States, namely, rice, peanuts, and sugar, should be favored, while all the products of border States should be discriminated against. Let the farmers of these States read the following and then decide for themselves:

The duties fixed by the Wilson bill are as follows: Rice, 83 per cent.; peanuts, 72 per cent.; sugar, 40 per cent. Corn, wheat, oats, rye, barley, buckwheat, potatoes, and hay are fixed at an average of about 20 per cent. Now, let us see how it works. The total crop for 1893 of sugar, peanuts, and rice amounts to about \$28,000,000 worth. The following is Michigan's crop of cereals for 1893, which serves to illustrate our point:

	Quantity.	Worth.
Corn.....bushels	21,000,000	\$10,000,000
Wheat.....do.....	20,000,000	11,000,000
Oats.....do.....	23,000,000	7,500,000
Rye.....do.....	1,600,000	700,000
Barley.....do.....	1,300,000	650,000
Buckwheat.....do.....	800,000	450,000
Potatoes.....do.....	14,600,000	6,500,000
Hay.....tons	1,850,000	17,000,000
Total crop.....		53,800,000

This shows the amount in bushels and value, giving a total of \$53,800,000. The operation of the foregoing, produces results as follows: The Southern crop of sugar, rice, and peanuts is increased by reason of the tariff, according to the philosophy of our friends, the reformers, in the sum of \$18,200,000, while the crop of Michigan, which was worth more than double the rice, sugar, and peanut crop, is only increased in value by the same tariff law, according to the tariff reformers, in the sum of \$10,760,000.

IMPORTS—Comparison of Imports Under the McKinley and Wilson Acts for One Year Each.
No. 200.

Summary—imports of merchandise.

Groups.	Fiscal year 1894, last full official year under McKinley law.		Calendar year 1895, first full official year under Wilson law.	
	Value.	Per cent.	Value.	Per cent.
Free of duty:				
Articles of food and live animals.....	\$244,414,533	64.36	\$132,992,369	34.56
Articles in a crude condition for domestic industry.....	103,261,017	27.72	194,368,463	50.64
Articles manufactured—				
For mechanic arts.....	16,164,529	4.26	50,198,366	7.69
For consumption.....	11,106,160	2.93	19,106,475	4.97
Articles of voluntary use, luxuries, etc.....	2,828,997	.73	8,023,450	2.24
Total free of duty.....	379,795,536	100	384,810,163	100
Dutiable:				
Articles of food and live animals.....	34,238,731	12.44	98,560,396	23.64
Articles in a crude condition for domestic industry.....	33,641,718	12.23	24,652,569	6.91
Articles manufactured—				
For mechanic arts.....	47,797,155	17.37	73,283,600	17.68
For consumption.....	89,860,319	32.64	131,763,371	31.61
Articles of voluntary use, luxuries, etc.....	69,680,960	25.32	88,023,401	21.26
Total dutiable.....	275,199,686	100	416,363,327	100
Free and dutiable:				
Articles of food and live animals.....	278,653,567	42.54	231,538,775	58.88
Articles in a crude condition for domestic industry.....	138,924,735	21.21	219,031,032	27.38
Articles manufactured—				
For mechanic arts.....	63,961,684	9.77	102,482,996	12.78
For consumption.....	104,836,579	15.41	160,884,848	18.62
Articles of voluntary use, luxuries, etc.....	72,519,967	11.07	97,261,851	12.14
Total imports of merchandise.....	654,994,222	100	801,663,490	100
Per cent. of free.....		57.98		43

IMPORTS—Effect of, in United States.

No. 201.

President Fillmore tells us that the effects of the law of 1846 were two-fold: (1) The large importation of foreign goods drained us of our currency; (2) home competition with cheap foreign labor bankrupted our manufacturers, and turned loose our laborers to tramp the highways and fill our almshouses and prisons.

Like causes produce like effects.

The effect of increasing our imports, as has been done by the Wilson law, will continue to take just that amount of gold out of the country to pay for these imports. It will substitute just that amount of foreign manufactures for American manufactures. It will keep closed American mines, furnaces, mills, factories, and workshops, and doom to idleness just as many American laborers as kept those mines, furnaces, mills, factories, and workshops in operation. This is not a matter of rhetoric or speculation or guessing; it is a plain matter of figures, open to the comprehension of the plainest intellect outside of a tariff reformer's.

IMPORTS, FREE—During Fiscal Year 1895.

No. 202.

The returns of the Bureau of Statistics show that nearly one-half of the merchandise imported into the United States during the fiscal year 1895 was admitted free of duty, the exact amount being \$363,233,795. The value of imports upon which duty was collected was \$368,736,170.

Articles.	Value.	Whence imported.
Animals.....	\$2,737,078	Canada, Mexico, Germany, Great Britain.
Asphaltum.....	266,956	British West Indies, Venezuela, Germany, Italy.
Wags for grain.....	1,110,403	British East Indies, Great Britain.
Bananas.....	4,674,861	British West Indies, Cuba, Central America, Colombia.
Other fruits.....	733,989	Cuba, Central America, Colombia.
Burlaps.....	4,903,182	Great Britain, British East Indies.
Cabinet woods.....	1,245,203	Cuba, Santo Domingo, Mexico, Nicaragua, Brazil, Colombia, Great Britain.
Chemicals, drugs, and dyes.....	2,774,498	Central and South America, Germany, Great Britain, France, Italy, Spain, Switzerland, Turkey in Asia.
Cocoa.....	3,195,811	British West Indies, Haiti, Central America, Brazil, Dutch Guiana, Ecuador, Venezuela, Great Britain.
Coffee.....	95,087,161	Brazil, Colombia, Venezuela, Central America, Mexico, West Indies, Dutch East Indies, Netherlands.
Copper ores and bars.....	590,470	Canada, Cuba, Mexico, Germany, Great Britain.
Cork woods.....	1,049,073	Great Britain, Portugal, Spain.
Cotton, raw.....	4,814,328	Peru, Great Britain, Turkey in Africa.
Dyewoods.....	1,589,773	British West Indies, Cuba, Haiti, Santo Domingo, Mexico.
Fertilizers.....	1,092,449	Canada, British West Indies, French Guiana, Mexico, Belgium, Germany, Great Britain, French Oceania.
Fibers.....	11,160,000	Canada, Mexico, Austria-Hungary, Belgium, Germany, Great Britain, France, Italy, Netherlands, Russia, British East Indies, Philippine Islands.

IMPORTS. FREE—Continued.

Articles.	Value.	Whence imported.
Fish, fresh	\$1 107,449	Canada, Newfoundland, China.
Furs	3,320,033	Canada, Argentine Republic, Belgium, France, Germany, Great Britain, Russia.
Gums	5,560,322	Mexico, Austria-Hungary, Great Britain, Turkey in Africa, British East Indies, British Australasia.
Hair	1,165,944	Argentine Republic, Brazil, Uruguay, Germany, Great Britain.
Hides and skins	25,962,822	Canada, Central America, Mexico, Argentine Republic, Brazil, Colombia, Uruguay, Venezuela, Santo Domingo, Belgium, France, Germany, Great Britain, Russia, Turkey in Europe, British East Indies.
India rubber and gutta percha	18,476,382	Brazil, Central America, Colombia, Ecuador, Belgium, Germany, Great Britain, Portugal, British East Indies.
Indigo	2,015,976	France, Germany, Great Britain, Netherlands, British East Indies.
Licorice root	1,404,563	Turkey in Asia, Russia.
Lime, chloride of	1,644,835	Belgium, France, Germany, Great Britain.
Lumber	11,149,951	Canada, Cuba, Colombia, Mexico, Austria-Hungary, Germany, British East Indies.
Materials for hats and bonnets	2,755,450	France, Germany, Great Britain, Italy, Switzerland, China.
Matting	1,638,838	China, Hongkong, Japan.
Mineral ores, except lead ore	1,776,336	Canada, Newfoundland and Labrador, Chile, Russia, Spain, Turkey in Asia, Japan.
Oils	3,230,078	France, Germany, Italy, Turkey in Europe, British East Indies.
Opium, crude	730,669	Germany, Turkey in Africa, Turkey in Asia.
Potash	2,853,012	Belgium, Germany, Great Britain.
Rags and other paper stock	5,230,314	Canada, Belgium, France, Germany, Great Britain, Italy, Netherlands, Turkey, Japan.
Salt	561,490	British West Indies, Dutch West Indies, Great Britain, Italy.
Seeds	1,336,106	Canada, France, Germany, Great Britain, Italy.
Silk, raw	2,626,056	France, Great Britain, Italy, China, Japan.
Soda, nitrate of	4,124,712	Chile, Peru.
Spices	2,358,012	British West Indies, France, Germany, Netherlands, British East Indies.
Sulphur and brimstone	1,700,784	Great Britain, Italy, Japan.
Tin	13,171,379	Canada, Great Britain, China, Japan.
Tin	5,713,300	Germany, Great Britain, British East Indies, British Australasia.
Vanilla beans	472,142	Mexico, French West Indies, France, French Oceania.
Wood, and manufactures of	1,202,606	Canada, Mexico.
Wool	23,996,224	Canada, Argentine Republic, Uruguay, Belgium, France, Germany, Great Britain, Russia, Turkey in Europe, British Australasia, China.

INDIA.**No. 203.**

In India the standard is silver; the monetary unit is the rupee: the value in United States coin is \$0.29.2; the coins are gold: mohur (\$7.10.5). Silver: rupee and divisions. The ratio of gold to silver is 1 of gold to 22 of silver.

INTERNAL REVENUE.**No. 204.**

In the year 1866, the year of highest taxation, there was collected under the internal revenue system, under schedules which have been entirely repealed, the sum of \$252,744,398.

INTERNAL REVENUE—Continued.

The Republican party reduced war taxes as follows:

By the acts of July 13, 1866, and March 2, 1867.....	\$103,381,199.00
By the acts of March 31, 1868, and February 3, 1868.....	54,802,578.00
By the act of July 14, 1870.....	55,315,351.00
By the act of December 21, 1871.....	14,436,862.00
By the act of June 6, 1872.....	15,807,618.00
By the act of March 3, 1883.....	40,677,682.00
By the act of October 1, 1890.....	10,442,187.11½
Total	294,863,477.11½

INTERNAL REVENUE—Under McKinley and Wilson Laws.**No. 205.**

Internal-revenue receipts under McKinley and Wilson laws.

Month.	Internal-revenue receipts first twenty-two months of McKinley law.	Month.	Internal-revenue receipts first twenty-two months of Wilson law.
1890.		1894.	
October	\$12,840,250	September	\$6,182,49
November	11,322,047	October	6,493,438
December.....	12,941,173	November.....	7,774,04
		December.....	9,934,039
1891.		1895.	
January.....	11,253,863	January.....	9,034,964
February.....	9,449,629	February.....	8,800,480
March.....	11,206,723	March.....	9,864,977
April.....	11,440,435	April.....	10,648,840
May.....	14,232,704	May.....	10,754,054
June.....	13,726,632	June.....	11,443,365
July.....	14,511,867	July.....	12,898,405
August.....	12,301,329	August.....	12,172,104
September.....	11,946,331	September.....	12,460,003
October.....	13,066,461	October.....	13,216,563
November.....	12,480,346	November.....	13,040,084
December.....	12,427,046	December.....	12,760,771
1892.		1896.	
January.....	11,439,956	January.....	11,041,401
February.....	12,189,387	February.....	10,806,634
March.....	12,134,501	March.....	11,546,264
April.....	12,048,622	April.....	11,255,577
May.....	13,050,196	May.....	11,550,109
June.....	14,779,924	June.....	13,342,717
July.....	14,866,118		
Total	273,727,358	Total	237,228,094

Less internal revenue, \$36,195,464.

**IRON—Result of Protection on Pig Iron, as Shown by
Operation of a Single Furnace.**

No. 206.

The value of a furnace to a community is a matter of mathematical demonstration.

The consequence of stopping a furnace of 900 to 1,000 tons capacity per week would be somewhat as follows: The freight receipts inward and outward, amount to not less than \$15,000 to \$20,000 per month, which is about equal to the average revenue to a railroad derived from a city of 20,000 people. This gives one some idea of the enormous amount of business set in motion by a large furnace in operation. In addition to the direct loss to the railroad in the falling off of its business, the employees of the railroad and those dependent upon them would suffer corresponding hardships and losses. There would also be cut off in wages to furnace employees \$15,000 to \$16,000 per month. The farmers in the vicinity who sell their farm products—flour, bacon, corn, hay, potatoes, butter, eggs, chickens, fruits, and live stock—would lose a ready, profitable home market, and would soon be made to feel the hard times incidental to stopping the furnace.

The coal miner would also have to stand his share of the burden, as it requires from 300 to 350 tons of coal per day to produce coke for such a furnace. This would cut off about \$10,000 monthly at the coal mines and result in preventing 150 to 200 miners from earning their daily bread.

Following in the track of depression and losses, our wholesale merchants at home would suffer a monthly loss of thousands of dollars of trade.

To present these results with more practical force we will work out the problem of one furnace and apply to the entire iron interest of Tennessee and give the figures in gross covering a year:

The loss to railroad in freight, passenger fares, and indirect

services, \$20,000 per month.....	\$240,000
The loss to those dependent upon railroad, \$1,000 per month	12,000
Employees of furnace, \$15,000 to \$16,000 per month.....	186,000
To farmers in vicinity, \$8,000 per month.....	96,000
Coal miners, \$10,000 per month.....	120,000
Wholesale merchants, say \$6,000 per month.....	72,000
Doctor fees, monthly, \$300.....	3,600

Total loss estimated to the people of Tennessee by

stopping furnace for one year..... 723,600

IRON—Architectural and Ornamental, 1890.**No. 207.**

Establishments	724
Capital	\$21,968,172
Employees	18,672
Wages	\$11,951,457
Materials	18,620,510
Products	37,745,294
Wages per capita, \$640.07.	

IRON AND STEEL—In General, 1890**No. 208.**

Establishments	645
Capital	\$373,478,018
Employees	152,535
Wages	\$84,665,506
Materials	295,777,843
Products	430,954,348
Wages per capita, \$555.05.	

**IRON AND STEEL—Nails and Spikes, Cut and Wrought,
Including Wire Nails, 1890.****No. 209.**

Establishments	138
Capital	\$24,334,549
Employees	17,116
Wages	\$7,816,994
Materials	22,960,737
Products	34,227,517
Wages per capita, \$456.76.	

IRON AND STEEL—Pipe, Wrought, 1890.**No. 210.**

Establishments	22
Capital	\$22,622,367
Employees	12,064
Wages	\$5,845,462
Materials	25,988,798
Products	37,006,801
Wages per capita, \$484.53.	

IRON AND STEEL—Bessemer Steel.**No. 211.**

In 1865 the first Bessemer steel rail was made in this country. There was a duty of 45 per cent. on the foreign product at that time. This continued until January 1, 1871, when the act of Congress which imposed a specific duty of \$28 a ton went into effect. Steel rails in 1867 were selling in our market for \$166 a ton in currency, or \$138 in gold. The price had fallen to \$106.75 in 1870, when the duty was imposed. Now, if Cleveland is correct in his theory, the imposition of the duty of \$28 per ton would have had the effect of advancing the price from \$106.75 a ton to \$134.75 a ton. But what has been the result? In 1867 our steel-rail mills produced 2,278 tons. In 1887 they produced 2,101,904 tons. How about the price? A ton, in 1867, was sold in our market at \$166; a ton in March, 1888, sold for \$31.50. What becomes of the President's theory that the duty enhances the cost of the article and becomes a tax to the consumer? But in this connection we must not lose sight of the fact that millions of capital have been invested in this industry by reason of the encouragement extended by the act of 1870, and that thousands of laborers have been employed in this great industry.

ITALY.**No. 212.**

In Italy the standard is gold and silver; the monetary unit is the lira; the value in United States coin is \$0.19.3; the coins are gold: 5, 10, 20, 50, and 100 lira; silver: 5 lira. The ratio of gold to silver is 1 of gold to 15½ of silver, or 1 of gold to 14.38 of limited silver.

JAPAN.**No. 213.**

In Japan gold is the nominal and silver the practical standards; the monetary unit is the yen; the value in United States coin is, gold \$0.99.7; silver \$0.66.1; the coins are gold: 1, 2, 5, 10, and 20 yen; silver: yen. The ratio of gold to silver is 1 of gold to 16.18 of silver.

How Japan came to be a single silver standard country is explained in the following abstract from an article by J. H. Gubbins.

JAPAN—Continued.

Second Secretary of the British Legation at Tokio, which appeared in the London Chamber of Commerce Journal of October, 1894:

"Japan now ranks among the silver-using countries, and it may be interesting to note the steps by which she arrived at this position.

"When her mint was established in 1871, the Japanese Government adopted a gold standard. The gold yen, a coin of 25.72 grains weight and .900 fineness, was made the unit and was legal tender to any amount. At the same time, in order to meet the situation then created by the circulation at the treaty ports of the Mexican dollar, various issues of which were current, including the depreciated kind known as chop dollars, a silver yen was also coined; the weight of this was 416 grains, and its fineness .900. In 1875 a fresh departure was taken by the coinage of a new silver yen, called the trade-dollar, of 420 grains weight, and of the same fineness as the two coins already mentioned. This coin was supplied at the mint, on application, to both foreigners and Japanese. Both these silver yen were issued simply for the purpose of circulation in the treaty ports in opposition to the Mexican dollar, and their use was limited strictly to the payment of customs duties and other taxes, and to operations between Japanese and foreign merchants; their relative value as compared with the standard gold yen was fixed at the rate of 100 silver yen to 101 gold yen. This condition of things lasted till 1878, by which time the unsoundness of the policy adopted in issuing the trade-dollar was recognized by the Government. Its coinage was therefore stopped, and in the same year a notification was published declaring the silver yen originally coined to be legal tender to any amount. From this time Japan's bimetallic system practically dates, but it was not until 1883, when the interest on an internal loan, originally payable in silver or gold, was made payable in silver only, that Japan's position as a silver-using country was finally established."

LABOR BILLS—Who Passed Them.**No. 214.**

A member of the Committee on Ways and Means has been pleased to claim that because a Democratic House not long ago passed two measures in the interest of labor (one of them known as the contract bill), which were signed by the President of the United States, therefore his party alone is entitled to be considered as the *friend of the laboring men* of this country. If there be no other

LABOR BILLS—Continued.

basis for this claim, we feel that the title of his party to that distinguished honor is unassailable. If there be any other foundation for this claim except the shallow pretense that a low tariff makes high wages, we would like to know it. Every Republican in the House voted for both those measures, and they never could have gone to the hand of a Democratic President for signature except through the intervention of a Republican Senate. It will be a very difficult matter for the Democrats to convince the people that the legislative department of this Government consists solely of the House of Representatives.

There was another labor bill passed in a Democratic House. It was known as the "arbitration or O'Neill bill;" and the Democrats are entitled to a monopoly of all the glory of the achievement. When that measure came up for debate upon its merits, a distinguished Democratic member of the Labor Committee, rose in his place and denounced it as a piece of unblushing demagogery, and characterized its author as "a good constitutional lawyer among baseball players and a good baseball player among constitutional lawyers."

LABOR LAWS OF U. S.—Who Enacted Them?—The Constitution—Thirteenth Amendment—Slavery, Etc., Prohibited.

No. 215.

This great revolution, by which labor was exalted and the country freed from the curse of slavery, was accomplished by the Republican party against the fiercest opposition possible by the combined forces of the Democrats and their allies.

THE COOLY TRADE PROHIBITED.

This law was passed Feb. 19, 1862; amended Feb. 9, 1869; and further amended March 3, 1875. President Grant, in his message of Dec. 7, 1874, laid before Congress a recommendation for the enforcement of the law. The legislation on these several acts was accomplished by the Republicans in 1862, in the 37th Congress, and in 1869, in the 40th Congress.

PEONAGE ABOLISHED.

This act was passed in 39th Congress, when both Houses were Republican by a large majority, Mar. 2, 1867.

LABOR LAWS OF U. S.—Continued.**INSPECTION OF STEAM VESSELS.**

Passed during the 40th Congress, when the Republicans were in power in both Houses.

SEAMEN, PROTECTION OF.

Passed during the 42d Congress, when both Houses were under control of the Republicans. It was amended during the 43d Congress, when the Republicans were in control of both Houses.

INVOLUNTARY SERVITUDE OF FOREIGNERS ABROGATED.

Passed during the 43d Congress, when both Houses were under the control of the Republicans.

ALIEN CONTRACT LABOR.

Contract-labor law passed the House Mar. 9, 1886. All the votes against the bill were Democratic.

INCORPORATION OF NATIONAL TRADES UNIONS.

Passed the Senate June 9, 1886, without division. Passed the House June 11, 1886, without division.

PAYMENT OF PER DIEM EMPLOYEES FOR HOLIDAYS.

Passed without division in the 49th Congress, 2d session.

LABOR OF U. S. CONVICTS—CONTRACT SYSTEM PROHIBITED.

Passed the House Mar. 9, 1886. Passed the Senate Feb. 28, 1887. All the votes against the bill were Democratic.

BOARDS OF ARBITRATION.

Passed the House on April 3, 1886, with thirty votes against the bill, all being Democratic.

HOURS OF LABOR, LETTER CARRIERS.

Law limiting letter carriers to eight hours a day. Passed in the Senate without division.

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR.

Passed the House April 19, 1888. Passed the Senate May 23, 1888. *All votes cast against the bill were Democratic.*

LABOR LAWS OF U. S.—Continued.**ALIEN CONTRACT LABOR.**

Passed the House during the 51st Congress without division, Aug. 30, 1890. Passed the Senate with verbal amendments, Sept. 27, 1890.

LABOR -American Workingmen.**No. 216.**

Let us see how the situation of workingmen in this country compared in 1890 with that during the so-called "bimetallic times."

From the famous Senate report on wholesale prices, transportation and wages, are taken the facts for the following table of wages in leading occupations every tenth year for some time before the war, when we had our mint "open to the free coinage of both metals," in comparison with wages in 1890, a sixth of a century after we finally adopted our present system of unlimited coinage of gold and limited coinage of silver:

Occupation.	Wages per diem in—			
	1840.	1850.	1860.	1890.
Plasterers	\$1.50	\$1.75	\$1.75	\$3.50
Blacksmiths	1.50	1.50	1.50	3.00
Blacksmiths' helpers .....	.83½	.83½	.83½	1.75
Painters	1.25	1.25	1.25	2.50
Wheelwrights	1.25	1.25	1.25	2.50
Carpenters	1.29	1.41	1.53	1.94
Engineers	2.00	2.25	3.00	4.25
Firemen	1.25	1.37	1.44	1.65
Laborers .....	.81	1.04	.99	1.25
Machinists	1.54	1.55	1.76	2.19
Watchmen	1 10	1 06	1 00	1 55
Average, according to importance, for all occupations, 1860 being reckoned as 100	87.7	92 7	100	168.6

We have seen that the condition of American workingmen has vastly improved since the days when we had free coinage of silver. It has been shown, also, that opening our mints to coinage of silver on private account would at once send us to a silver basis. How would this affect wages and the men who earn them? Every man who earns his daily bread by his daily toil owes it to himself and those whom he holds dear to think this over carefully.

**LABOR—Look at Following List of Imported Goods and
Wares, Made by Foreign Labor.**

No. 217.

Under the Wilson law, in the year 1895, we paid to foreign labor \$116,444,511 more gold than we paid in the year 1894 under the McKinley law:

Importations.	McKinley law, fiscal year 1894.	Wilson law, calendar year 1895.
Cement, Portland, etc., pounds	1,015,133,875	1,198,958,147
Value.....	\$3,265,087	\$3,893,123
Soda, ash, pounds.....	256,291,395	284,023,122
Value.....	\$2,520,921	\$2,206,721
Cotton cloth, yards.....	28,325,213	50,307,476
Value.....	\$3,480,806	\$5,985,941
Cotton clothing, value	\$22,346,547	\$34,101,832
China ware, value.....	\$6,879,437	\$10,524,608
Filk, value.....	\$4,643,746	\$6,147,398
Plate glass, polished and unsilvered, square feet	1,956,605	3,571,598
Value.....	\$786,014	\$806,551
Glass and glassware, value.....	\$5,216,816	\$7,529,895
Hair, mfr. and in mfr.....	\$962,438	\$2,825,491
Hides and skins.....	\$16,786,182	\$36,432,989
Bar iron, rolled or hammered, pounds.....	22,763,623	44,910,023
Value.....	\$502,346	\$772,322
Ingots, blooms, etc., pounds.....	27,880,946	38,811,651
Value.....	\$820,541	\$1,610,889
Wire and wire rope, etc., pounds.....	8,710,339	12,931,635
Value.....	\$475,083	\$716,901
Iron and steel (all), value.....	\$21,314,489	\$25,772,151
Leather, value.....	\$4,508,530	\$7,745,092
Oils, value.....	\$3,950,341	\$5,607,808
Rags, pounds.....	49,089,521	64,814,373
Value.....	\$739,602	\$1,333,816
Paper and manufactures of, value.....	\$2,628,351	\$3,180,079
Cheese, pounds.....	8,742,851	10,440,863
Value.....	\$1,247,193	\$1,471,091
Salt, pounds.....	345,479,066	556,869,055
Value.....	\$592,722	\$760,811
Silk, clothing, value	\$1,496,699	\$2,715,177
Silk, manufacturers of (all), value.....	\$24,811,773	\$31,658,666
Spirits, gallons.....	2,155,191	2,366,881
Value.....	\$2,410,130	\$2,928,325
Tin, pounds.....	16,785,362	54,252,325
Value.....	\$2,640,770	\$7,505,619
Wines, value.....	\$6,739,478	\$7,222,102
Carpets, wool, yards.....	421,758	873,553
Value.....	\$959,520	\$1,428,684
Woolen clothes, pounds	7,456,417	40,070,143
Value.....	\$6,756,321	\$25,281,678
Woolen dress goods, value.....	\$8,580,962	\$22,589,485
Total woolen goods, value.....	\$19,391,850	\$60,319,801
Total value.....	\$234,149,172	\$350,598,683

**LABOR—Must Depend Upon Capital being Employed in
Order to Furnish Work.**

No. 218.

The Census of 1890 returns 355,415 manufacturing establishments in the United States, which have 4,712,622 employees, to whom for the year was paid \$2,283,216,529 of wages. The investment of capital was \$6,139,397,785, and the amount of their products \$9,372,437,191 for the year. If each employee represents a family of five persons, there are over 23,000,000 of people depending on these manufacturing establishments for their daily bread. If to these we add the farmers, bakers, grocers, and others whose living depends on supplying these employees, it is not too much to say that one-half our people are directly interested in the continuance and prosperity of these establishments. In the present political contest, the question is clearly at issue whether capital shall be employed or not.

All business engagements involve time contracts.

All contracts are dependent upon payments.

No business man will enter into a contract for future orders until he knows how much money he is to receive.

The Republican party proposes to settle all questions of future payment by saying what the dollar is. And that ten of its dollars, whether of silver or paper, shall be equal to the eagle of gold (\$10).

The Democratic-Populist party propose to leave this question in doubt, as to future payments, by saying that 412½ grains of silver is to do the work of a dollar, no matter what silver is worth commercially.

The question then is, Which will insure the revival of business, by which the thousands who are now idle may be employed?

The owners of the mills and factories together with the owners of the capital which operates them can afford to wait until the money of the future has been tested.

Can the millions of men who depend upon employment afford to wait until free silver has been experimented with—until it has been settled that it is good money?

Is it not, then, a serious question for the workmen in these manufacturing to ask themselves whether they can afford to antagonize the interest of their employers, or for any reason to make war on the capital which gives them employment and bread? This capital is not invested, and these establishments are not carried on for

LABOR—Continued.

amusement or philanthropy, but for profit. When manufacturing ceases to pay and involves loss of the capital invested, it will cease

Now, the prosperity of these manufactories is vitally dependent on the money question, and is seriously threatened by the demand for the immediate free coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1. The proprietors whose capital is invested are, as a body, opposed to this, because they believe it would seriously injure their business. Can their workmen afford to take the other side?

Without discussing disputed theories, let it be admitted that the coinage act of 1873 was a financial error; even that it was a political crime, still it is a fact accomplished. Twenty-three years have passed and business has adjusted itself to the present standard. It cannot be changed without another serious business convulsion. Mr. Bryan, the free-silver candidate, admits that the attempt to force silver to free and unlimited coinage will produce a panic.

Can employees afford to assist in that convulsion, against the will of their employers, by supporting free-silver candidates? This is not a question of employers dictating to their employees, nor of the free exercise of the political rights of the latter, but of intelligent self-interest. What we put to the conscience of employees is: Can you afford to throw away your own bread and butter in an effort to destroy the prosperity and capital of your employers? It is not a question of sentiment, but of business, of your daily living.

LABOR—The Laborer and His Hire.**No. 219.**

The following figures, compiled by a Democratic free trader, the Hon. Carroll D. Wright, United States Commissioner of Labor, are taken from his article in the *Forum* of October, 1893, entitled "Cheaper Living and the Rise of Wages." It is thought that they speak for themselves and for protection, and against free trade.

"The pay of laborers is quite indicative of general conditions. In 1840 a laborer in a large brewery in the city of New York received 62½ cents a day; in 1860, 84 cents a day; in 1866, \$1.30 a day; in 1891, from \$1.90 to \$2 a day. Compositors who worked by the day received, in 1840, \$1.50; in 1860, \$2; in 1866, from \$2.50 to \$3, and the same in 1891. These quotations are for a well-known establishment in the State of Connecticut. A building firm in Connecticut paid

LABOR—Continued.

journeymen carpenters, in 1840, from \$1.25 to \$1.62 a day; in 1860, from \$1.25 to \$1.75 a day; in 1891, from \$3 to \$3.25 a day. A firm of builders in New York paid, in 1840, \$1.50 a day; in 1860, \$2; in 1866, \$3.50; in 1891, \$3.50. Painters received the same. Similar quotations could be made for carpenters and painters in different parts of the Eastern States. The rates of wages paid to wheelwrights were, in 1840, \$1.25; in 1860, \$1.25; in 1866, \$2; in 1891, \$2.50. Cotton weavers (women) in Massachusetts earned, in 1840, on the average, about 62 cents a day; in 1860, 54½ cents; in 1866, from 85 to 90 cents; in 1891, \$1.05. Women frame spinners were paid about the same, earning a little more in the later years. Wool spinners, both jack and mule, earned less than \$1 a day in 1840, while in 1860 they earned \$1.05 a day; in 1866, from \$1.80 to \$1.90 a day; in 1891, from \$1.38 to \$1.75 a day.

"The average earnings of puddlers have been subject to great variations. An average must be used here because puddlers are paid largely by the ton. In 1840, at Aetna, Pennsylvania, puddlers earned \$3.69 a day; in 1860, \$2.67 a day; in 1866, from \$5.37 to \$6.04 a day; in 1891, \$3.67. In another iron works at Duncannon, Pennsylvania, the rates were \$2.30, \$2.01, \$4.83, and \$2.91 for the years named. The rates of wages a day, successively for the years named, for blasters and drillers in the New Jersey ore district, were 75 cents, \$1, \$1.65, and \$1.50; and for unskilled laborers in mining ore at Cornwall, Pennsylvania, 50 cents, 75 cents, \$1.45, and \$1.55."

LABOR, WAGES, AND FACTORIES IN U. S., 1890.

No. 219½.

Showing the industries and number of establishments, with the number of persons employed, and the wages paid.

Articles.	No. of establishments.	No. of employees.	Wages paid.
Agricultural implements.....	910	42,544	\$21,811,761
Ammunition.....	35	2,267	1,110,482
Artificial feathers and flowers. (See also Millinery and lace goods.)	251	6,835	2,681,186
Artificial limbs. (See also Surgical appliances.)	59	230	189,370
Artists' materials.....	39	306	165,341
Awnings, tents, and sails.....	581	3,472	2,208,235
Axle grease.....	31	194	136,109
Babbitt metal and solder.....	36	261	184,229
Bagging, flax, hemp, and jute.....	16	3,149	905,213
Bags, other than paper.....	64	3,769	1,462,011
Bagging, paper.....	56	1,382	590,092
Baking and yeast powders.....	150	1,967	1,001,130
Baskets and rattan and willow ware. (See also Whaleboats and rattan.)	403	3,732	1,269,135
Bellows.....	17	101	62,483
Bells. (See also Foundry and machine shop products.)	22	430	237,227
Belting and hose, leather.....	93	1,621	1,114,754
Belting and hose, linen.....	9	292	153,366
Belting and hose, rubber.....	17	1,945	1,043,768
Bicycle and tricycle repairing.....	81	306	161,681
Bicycles and tricycles.....	27	1,925	1,106,728
Billiard tables and materials.....	57	1,157	870,480
Blacking. (See also Cleansing and polishing preparations.)	71	1,039	561,644
Blacksmithing and wheelwrighting (See also Carriages and wagons, including custom work and repairing.)	28,000	50,867	26,796,927
Bluing.....	53	232	104,194
Bone, ivory, and lampblack. (See also Paints.)	24	385	216,288
Bookbinding and blank-book making. (See also Printing and publishing.)	805	13,815	6,903,951
Boot and shoe cut stock.....	344	5,503	2,323,771
Boot and shoe findings.....	138	2,281	771,937
Boot and shoe uppers.....	317	2,110	1,089,823
Boots and shoes, custom work and repairing.....	20,803	35,046	16,559,242
Boots and shoes, factory product.....	2,082	139,333	66,375,076
Boots and shoes, rubber.....	11	9,264	3,966,875
Bottling. (See also Liquors, malt; Mineral and soda waters.)	716	3,909	2,271,355
Boxes, cigars.....	291	5,537	2,134,383
Boxes, fancy and paper. (See also Fancy articles, not elsewhere specified.)	583	19,954	6,869,900
Boxes, wooden packing. (See also Lumber, planing mill products, including sash, doors, and blinds.)	636	13,922	6,477,125
Brass.....	14	819	435,569
Brass and copper, rolled.....	16	2,801	1,577,778
Brass castings and brass finishing. (See also Bronze castings; Plumbers' supplies.)	453	11,903	6,922,439
Brassware.....	113	7,518	4,057,058
Bread and other bakery products.....	10,484	52,762	28,789,047
Brick and tile. (See also Clay and pottery products.)	5,828	109,161	34,698,199

LABOR, WAGES, ETC.—Continued.

Articles.	No. of establishments.	No. of employees.	Wages paid.
Bridges.....	137	8,921	5,681,364
Bronze castings. (See also Brass castings and brass finishing.)	14	311	253,635
Brooms and brushes.....	1,235	10,984	4,317,026
Buttons.....	106	4,086	1,673,976
Calcium lights.....	15	97	49,570
Cardboard. (See also Paper.).....	5	223	189,782
Card cutting and designing.....	26	214	106,583
Carpentering.....	16,917	140,021	94,524,197
Carpets and rugs other than rag. (See also Woolen goods.)...	173	29,171	11,633,116
Carpets, rag.....	854	1,764	650,119
Carpets, wood.....	6	328	155,396
Carriage and wagon materials.....	539	10,928	5,208,427
Carriages and sleds, children's.....	87	2,936	1,330,955
Carriages and wagons, including custom work and repairing. (See also Blacksmithing and wheelwrighting.)	8,614	73,453	40,198,522
Cars and general shop construction and repairs by steam railroads (companies).....	716	108,585	61,797,675
Cars and general shop construction and repairs by street railroad companies.....	78	2,034	1,434,377
Cars, steam railroad, not including operations of railroad companies.....	71	32,062	16,836,531
Cars, street railroad, not including operations of railroad companies.....	17	1,833	1,174,790
Celluloid and celluloid goods.....	10	551	364,766
Cheese and butter, urban dairy product.....	160	552	274,700
Cheese, butter, and condensed milk, factory product.....	4,551	14,369	5,116,905
Chemicals. (See also Fertilizers; Gunpowder; High explosives; Paints; Varnish.)	563	16,952	9,691,643
China decorating. (See also Clay and pottery products).....	78	467	254,524
Chocolate and cocoa products.....	11	963	596,604
Cigar molds.....	7	142	67,396
Clay and pottery products. (See also Brick and tile.).....	77	20,296	10,138,148
Cleaning and polishing preparations. (See also Blacking.)...	56	390	176,949
Clock cases and materials. (See also Watch and clock materials.)	4	32	20,688
Clocks.....	27	3,585	1,935,525
Cloth, sponging and refinishing.....	23	396	244,302
Clothing, horse.....	31	952	313,305
Clothing, men's, custom work and repairing.....	13,591	86,143	48,551,108
Clothing, men's, factory product.....	4,867	156,341	62,311,644
Clothing, men's, factory product, buttonholes.....	200	1,373	526,925
Clothing, women's, dressmaking.....	19,587	67,598	22,373,636
Clothing, women's, factory product.....	1,224	42,008	18,812,787
Coffee and spice, roasting and grinding.....	353	5,122	3,268,019
Coffins and burial cases, trimming and finishing.....	1,363	3,234	1,999,153
Coffins, burial cases, and undertakers' goods.....	194	6,424	3,555,256
Coke.....	218	9,159	4,186,264
Collars and cuffs, paper.....	3	91	48,637
Combs.....	31	807	433,036
Confectionery.....	2,921	27,211	11,633,448
Cooperage.....	2,652	24,652	11,666,366
Cordage and twine.....	140	12,506	4,412,640
Cordials and sirups.....	40	387	232,988
Cork cutting.....	65	2,138	762,518
Corsets.....	201	11,370	4,062,815
Cotton, cleaning and rehandling.....	13	213	54,353

LABOR, WAGES, ETC.—Continued.

Articles.	No. of establishments.	No. of employees.	Wages Paid.
Cotton, compressing	52	3,000	1,228,619
Cotton, ginning	1,637	7,690	781,798
Cotton goods. (See also Hosiery and knit goods)	905	221,585	69,469,272
Cotton ties	3	18	8,150
Cotton waste	31	329	154,257
Crockeries	10	254	149,210
Cutlery and edge tools. (See also Files; Hardware; Saws; Tools, not elsewhere specified)	474	9,477	4,918,152
Dentistry, mechanical	3,214	4,777	3,481,183
Dentists' materials	24	1,214	987,626
Druggists' preparations, not including prescriptions. (See also Patent medicines and compounds; Perfumery and cosmetics.)	1,805	3,940	1,938,700
Drug grinding	13	173	103,594
Dyeing and cleaning	976	5,189	2,537,556
Dyeing and finishing textiles	248	20,267	9,717,011
Dye stuffs and extracts	61	2,277	1,275,649
Electrical apparatus and supplies	189	9,475	5,366,188
Electric light and power (a)	144	2,004	1,556,623
Electroplating	313	2,162	1,267,475
Emery wheels	17	792	182,600
Enamelled goods	19	391	191,925
Enamelling	27	187	104,672
Engravers' materials	16	161	97,339
Engraving and diecasting	392	1,615	1,169,073
Engraving, steel, including plate printing. (See also Lithographing and engraving; Photolithographing and engraving)	134	2,560	1,881,533
Engraving, wood	285	1,296	956,366
Envelopes	41	2,501	1,058,550
Fancy articles, not elsewhere specified	377	3,954	1,679,818
Felt goods. (See also Woolen goods.)	34	2,267	1,041,296
Fertilizers. (See also Chemicals.)	390	10,158	4,671,831
Files. (See also Cutlery and edge tools.)	140	2,666	1,445,941
Firearms	34	2,759	1,700,205
Fire extinguishers, chemical	9	82	57,878
Fireworks	22	557	213,103
Fish, canning and preserving. (See also Food preparations.)	110	5,272	1,248,396
Flags and banners. (See also Regalia and society banners and emblems)	29	364	142,625
Flavoring extracts	148	789	441,786
Flax, dressed	6	517	227,123
Flouring and grist mill products	18,470	63,481	27,035,744
Food preparations. (See also Fish, canning and preserving; Fruits and vegetables, canning and preserving; Oysters, canning and preserving)	302	4,152	1,816,835
Foundry and machine shop products. (See also Ironwork, architectural and ornamental; Steam fittings and heating apparatus.)	6,475	217,754	146,389,063
Foundry supplies	21	212	152,773
Fruit jar trimmings	5	552	166,735
Fruits and vegetables, canning and preserving. (See also Food preparations; Pickles, preserves, and sauces.)	886	50,881	5,243,707
Fur goods. (See also Hats and caps, not including wool hats.)	484	8,075	4,749,191
Furnishing goods, men's. (See also Shirts.)	586	22,211	7,689,349
Furniture, cabinet making, repairing and upholstering. (See also Mattresses and spring beds.)	4,054	14,721	8,584,097

DR, WAGES, ETC.—Continued.

Articles.	No. of establishments.	No. of employees.	Wages paid
re, chairs.....	340	13,837	5,737,810
re, factory product.....	1,579	63,946	34,470,845
ressed.....	26	437	247,509
zlug.....	7	816	473,111
lamp fixtures. (See also Lamps and reflectors.).....	101	5,530	3,392,512
minating and heating.....	742	14,860	10,442,704
hines and meters.....	8	1,071	709,529
es.....	24	1,031	628,773
.....	294	45,987	22,18,622
utting, staining, and ornamenting.....	279	3,794	2,496,420
and mittens. (See also Hosiery and knit goods; n goods.).....	324	8,669	3,109,008
.....	7	1,759	974,406
.....	6	1,836	814,452
d silver, leaf and foil.....	81	1,499	1,001,796
d silver, reducing and refining, not from the ore.....	38	936	771,030
.....	3	21	10,442
and tallow. (See also Axle grease; Soap and candles.).....	233	1,787	1,079,284
ones.....	9	132	56,989
der. (See also Ammunition; High explosives.).....	37	1,30	1,02,694
rk.....	492	1,945	870,661
cks.....	6	86	18,359
nit goods.....	28	224	61,989
amps.....	294	1,008	650,647
re. (See also Cutlery and edge tools; Tools not else- specified.).....	35	1,871	9,911,486
re, saddlery.....	102	3,179	1,547,295
l cap materials.....	73	1,705	844,352
d caps, not including wool hats. (See also Fur goods; goods, not elsewhere specified.).....	705	27,193	14,111,747
l straw, baling.....	72	777	149,653
plosives. (See also Ammunition; Gunpowder.).....	32	830	546,816
nd whetstones.....	9	71	27,973
nd eyes.....	10	243	148,444
hose, factory product.....	4	493	28,870
and knit goods (See also Cotton goods; Gloves and ns; Woolen goods.).....	796	61,409	18,263,272
urnishing goods, not elsewhere specified.....	133	3,767	1,779,753
ficial.....	222	3,265	1,441,187
nting.....	35	516	4,5764
lting.....	38	101	301,426
ments, professional and scientific.....	233	2,371	1,006,194
i steel.....	64	152,535	84,665,506
i steel bolts, nuts, washers, and rivets.....	84	7,341	3,472,202
i steel doors and shutters.....	7	53	58,389
i steel forgings.....	90	4,448	2,634,641
i steel nails and spikes, cut and wrought, including nails.....	138	17,116	7,816,904
i steel pipe, wrought.....	2	12,064	5,245,462
rk, architectural and ornamental. (See also Foundry machine shop products.).....	724	18,672	11,951,457
nd bone work.....	64	1,345	697,360
ng.....	39	292	156,201
. (See also Watch, clock, and jewelry repairing.).....	781	15,761	10,270,393
and instrument cases.....	76	1,038	587,574
lute goods.....	7	1,212	391,586

LABOR, WAGES, ETC.—Continued.

Articles.	No. of establishments	No. of employees	Wages paid.
Kaolin and other earth grinding.....	95	1,461	44,199
Kindling wood.....	136	1,805	772,377
Labels and tags.....	47	710	379,897
Lamps and reflectors. (See also Gas and lamp fixtures.).....	83	2,286	1,320,273
Lapidary work.....	29	129	99,486
Lard refined. (See also Slaughtering.).....	17	1,018	648,042
Lasts.....	52	774	671,732
Lead, bar, pipe, and sheet.....	28	780	652,921
Leather board. (See also Paper.).....	8	183	92,163
Leather, dressed skins.....	38	355	207,724
Leather goods. (See also Pocketbooks; Trunks and valises.)..	139	3,074	1,464,124
Leather, Morocco.....	121	8,237	4,599,569
Leather, patent and enameled.....	32	2,087	1,352,961
Leather, tanned and curried.....	1,596	34,348	17,825,605
Lightning rods.....	22	210	132,196
Lime and cement.....	873	13,710	5,473,222
Linen goods.....	3	583	140,264
Liquors, distilled.....	440	5,343	2,814,889
Liquors, malt. (See also Bottling.).....	1,248	34,800	28,382,644
Liquors, vinous. (See also Liquors, distilled.).....	246	1,262	490,733
Lithographing and engraving. (See also Engraving, steel, including plate printing; Photolithographing and engraving; Printing and publishing.).....	219	10,590	7,147,174
Lock and gun smithing.....	1,303	2,560	1,502,316
Looking-glass and picture frames.....	1,290	9,644	6,257,653
Lumber and other mill products from logs or bolts.....	21,011	286,197	7,784,433
Lumber, planing mill products, including sash, doors, and blinds. (See also Boxes, wooden packing; Wood, turned and carved.).....	3,670	86,888	48,970,060
Malt. (See also Liquors, malt.).....	202	8,694	2,103,200
Mantels, slate, marble and marbleized.....	90	1,704	1,160,861
Marble and stone work. (See also Monuments and tombstones.).....	1,321	23,888	17,433,566
Masonry, brick and stone. (See also Plastering and stucco-work.).....	5,969	108,405	70,681,800
Matches.....	27	1,755	544,211
Mats and matting.....	24	423	212,481
Mattresses and spring beds. (See also Furniture; Wirework, including wire rope and cable.).....	626	7,337	3,680,297
Millinery and lace goods. (See also Artificial feathers and flowers.).....	278	11,827	5,452,429
Millinery, custom work.....	5,999	23,976	8,945,139
Millstones.....	4	28	17,864
Mineral and soda waters. (See also Bottling.).....	1,377	7,717	4,206,868
Mirrors.....	45	1,542	1,033,235
Models and patterns.....	449	2,040	1,427,861
Monuments and tombstones. (See also Marble and stone work.).....	2,052	12,101	7,930,016
Mucilage and paste.....	65	407	199,411
Musical instruments and materials, not specified.....	293	1,382	862,177
Musical instruments, organs and materials.....	145	4,983	3,096,477
Musical instruments, pianos and materials.....	236	13,077	9,347,729
Needles and pins.....	45	1,680	728,002
Nets and seines.....	22	650	217,985
Oakum.....	7	151	57,116
Oil, castor.....	7	101	70,131

LABOR, WAGES, ETC.—Continued.

Articles.	No. of establishments.	No. of employees.	Wages paid.
Oil, cottonseed and cake.....	119	6,301	\$1,907,527
Oil, essential.....	67	220	87,093
Oil, illuminating, not including petroleum, refining.....	5	66	54,411
Oil, lard.....	7	120	82,232
Oil, linseed.....	62	2,073	1,286,62
Oil, lubricating.....	124	1,072	876,470
Oil, resin.....	8	117	82,611
Oilcloth, enameled.....	9	367	212,461
Oilcloth, floor.....	19	1,583	817,969
Oleomargarine.....	12	328	245,790
Optical goods.....	191	2,944	1,300,452
Ordnance and ordnance stores.....	4	149	1,099,306
Oysters, canning and preserving. (See also Food preparations.)	16	3,514	712,501
Painting and paper hanging.....	10,043	56,281	87,722,550
Paints. (See also Chemicals; Varnish.)	332	8,737	5,605,626
Paper. (See also Leather, board; Pulp, wood.)	567	29,568	13,746,584
Paper goods, not elsewhere specified.....	66	1,647	766,181
Paper hangings.....	27	2,814	1,474,788
Paper patterns.....	27	448	153,738
Patent medicines and compounds. (See also Druggists' preparations, not including prescriptions.)	1,127	9,390	5,094,202
Paving and paving materials.....	704	22,730	10,450,970
Pencil cases.....	6	89	60,088
Pencils, lead.....	5	1,452	580,750
Pens, fountain and stylographic.....	15	176	102,799
Pens, gold.....	18	863	260,669
Pens, steel.....	3	511	152,175
Perfumery and cosmetics. (See also Druggists' preparations, not including prescriptions.)	157	1,755	877,679
Petroleum, refining.....	94	12,471	6,989,478
Photographic apparatus.....	23	549	308,939
Photographic materials.....	45	899	638,266
Photography.....	3,105	10,432	6,405,871
Photolithographing and engraving. (See also Lithographing and engraving; Stereotyping and electrotyping.)	89	1,352	988,898
Pickles, preserves and sauces. (See also Fruits and vegetables, canning and preserving.)	316	4,252	1,787,319
Pipes, tobacco.....	69	1,345	730,996
Plastering and stuccowork. (See also Masonry, brick and stone.)	1,746	10,624	6,845,487
Plated and britannia ware. (See also Silverware.)	68	6,919	3,775,305
Plumbers' supplies. (See also Brass castings and brass finishing.)	122	5,436	3,304,214
Plumbing and gas fitting.....	5,327	42,513	28,762,611
Pocketbooks. (See also Leather goods.)	62	1,343	661,992
Printing and publishing, book and job. (See also Bookbinding and blank-book making.)	4,098	58,139	35,874,361
Printing and publishing, music. (See also Bookbinding and blank-book making.)	79	701	448,582
Printing and publishing, newspapers and periodicals. (See also Bookbinding and blank-book making.)	12,362	106,095	68,601,532
Printing materials.....	64	866	456,106
Printing, tip.....	27	292	158,610
Pulp goods.....	9	276	139,034
Pulp, wood.....	782	2,830	1,228,901
Pulp from fiber other than wood.....		188	99,266

LABOR, WAGES, ETC.—Continued.

Articles.	No. of estab- lishments.	No. of em- ployees.	Wage
Pumps, not including steam pumps.....	256	2,140	\$1,145,145
Refrigerators.....	82	2,378	1,252,765
Regalia and society banners and emblems. (See also Flags and banners.)	137	2,379	1,044,722
Registers, car fare.....	7	101	64,074
Registers, cash.....	5	742	434,140
Rice cleaning and polishing.....	32	743	319,533
Roofing and roofing materials. (See also Tinsmithing, cop- persmithing, and sheet-iron working.)	2,140	13,333	8,558,026
Rubber and elastic goods.....	139	9,802	4,516,266
Rules, ivory and wood.....	16	163	74,127
Saddlery and harness.....	7,931	30,326	16,030,845
Safes and vaults.....	39	4,131	2,394,635
Salt.....	200	4,455	1,782,491
Sand and emery paper and cloth.....	9	253	156,499
Sausage. (See also Slaughtering.).....	249	1,106	561,673
Saws.....	95	2,943	1,869,694
Scales and balances.....	76	1,500	837,675
Screws, machine.....	20	1,118	634,943
Screws, wood.....	7	1,651	625,466
Sewing-machine cases.....	7	1,842	886,725
Sewing-machine repairing.....	166	335	201,006
Sewing-machines and attachments.....	59	9,121	5,170,555
Shipbuilding.....	1,010	25,934	16,028,847
Shirts. (See also Furnishing goods, men's.).....	869	32,750	10,704,000
Shoddy.....	94	2,299	856,532
Show cases.....	99	1,500	878,189
Silk and silk goods.....	472	50,913	19,690,315
Silversmithing.....	24	314	263,632
Silverware. (See also Plated and britannia ware.).....	30	2,306	1,618,429
Slaughtering and meat packing, wholesale. (See also Lard, refined; Sausage.)	611	40,409	23,491,101
Slaughtering, wholesale, not including meat packing. (See also Lard, refined; Sausage.)	507	7,537	5,350,475
Smelting and refining.....	50	1,765	1,122,353
Soap and candles. (See also Grease and tallow.).....	578	9,305	4,951,649
Soda-water apparatus.....	12	993	728,121
Sporting goods.....	136	2,199	881,970
Springs, steel, car and carriage.....	57	1,892	1,174,770
Stamped ware. (See also Tinsmithing, coppersmithing, and sheet-iron working.)	99	7,075	3,092,672
Starch.....	80	3,121	1,189,017
Stationery goods, not elsewhere specified.....	200	4,790	2,362,409
Steam fittings and heating apparatus. (See also Foundry and machine shop products.)	217	11,779	7,594,386
Steam packing.....	34	418	229,174
Stencils and brands.....	106	499	345,377
Stereotyping and electrotyping. (See also Type founding.)...	81	1,475	1,083,561
Straw goods, not elsewhere specified. (See also Hats and caps, not including wool hats.)	6	433	120,359
Sugar and molasses, refining.....	393	7,529	2,815,376
Surgical appliances. (See also Artificial limbs.).....	155	912	649,323
Tar and turpentine. (See also Artificial turpentine.).....	670	15,315	2,933,461
Taxidermy.....	63	155	102,397
Tassels.....	5	72	21,891

JOB, WAGES, ETC.—Continued.

Articles.	No. of establishments.	No. of employees.	Wages paid.
products not manufactured at mill	1,606	46,142	\$11,353,608
thing, coppersmithing, and sheet-iron working. (See Roofing and roofing materials; Stamped ware.)	7,002	38,442	21,036,375
o, chewing, smoking, and snuff	395	31,267	8,568,071
o, cigars and cigarettes	10,956	98,156	44,787,989
o, stemming and rehandling	292	6,504	1,455,946
not elsewhere specified. (See also Cutlery and edge; Hardware.)	462	7,095	4,144,838
ad games	139	3,440	1,346,850
and valises. (See also Leather goods.)	395	6,785	3,513,749
ounding. (See also Stereotyping and electrotyping.) ..	38	2,172	1,401,749
riters and supplies	30	1,735	1,075,203
llas and canes	435	6,863	3,204,797
tery materials. (See also Carpets and rugs, other than Woolen goods; Worsted goods.)	152	3,479	1,454,082
1. (See also Paints.)	140	1,351	1,749,051
lights and ventilators. (See also Foundry and machine products.)	15	205	180,594
r and cider	694	3,388	1,149,069
g-machines and clothes wringers	163	1,239	589,523
and clock materials. (See also Clock cases and mate-)	32	563	292,497
cases	45	3,869	2,116,266
clock, and jewelry repairing. (See also Jewelry.)	4,502	8,647	5,516,595
s	19	6,675	3,688,927
ome and rattan. (See also Baskets and rattan and w ware.)	9	79	53,713
arrows	26	620	297,508
.....	31	1,087	544,522
dills	77	1,295	691,588
w-shades	182	2,399	1,437,771
.....	24	7,804	4,183,802
ork, including wire rope and cable. (See also Mat- es and spring beds.)	569	7,917	3,963,209
preserving	4	95	42,009
turned and carved. (See also Lumber, planing-mill acts, including sash, doors, and blinds.)	872	8,430	4,226,923
nware, not elsewhere specified.	167	3,101	1,237,384
ats	32	3,592	1,363,944
goods. (See also Carpets and rugs, other than rag; goods; Gloves and mittens; Hosiery and knit goods.)	1,311	79,361	28,478,981
d goods	143	43,593	15,880,183
.....	8	1,082	653,096
er industries (a)	12	1,748	622,080

Industries in which less than three establishments are reported are grouped in order to disclosing the operations of individual establishments. These establishments are divided as follows: fuel, artificial, 2; phonographs and graphophones, 2; racking hose, 1; , vulcanized, 1; sugar and molasses, beet, 2; thread, linen, 2; tinfoil 2

No. 220. LEGAL-TENDER MONEY—What is It?

[H. R. Linderman.]

There is not a line nor word in the Constitution which in terms gives Congress the right or power to make anything but coined money a legal tender in payment of debts. There is no provision in that instrument under which the right is even implied, unless it be from the power "to raise and support armies."

Under this war power the right to issue legal-tender paper money has been asserted and once exercised by the Government. The right so exercised, has been sustained by the Supreme Court under the plea of necessity, of which necessity Congress is the judge. And the Government will exercise the power whenever the taxing and borrowing power are found insufficient to yield the means of suppressing an extensive rebellion, or repelling a formidable invasion.

Under the power granted to borrow money, Congress may authorize the issue of credit or demand notes, or other evidence of debt, and make the same receivable by the United States Treasury, and thereby aid in giving such notes currency as money, but it has no power to compel their acceptance in payment of private debts, except in the emergency of "necessity." This mode of borrowing money has been exercised at different times in our history.

Clothing with legal-tender power any money but coin is one of the most responsible acts of Government. As a matter of equity to the people the legal-tender attribute in respect to all issues outstanding should continue until such money be either funded or made redeemable in the standard metallic money.

COMMENT ON THE ABOVE BY W. W. CURRY.

Doctor Linderman's statements here are apt to be misleading. In making any given coin or paper "a legal tender," the Government does not mean that the farmer must accept it for his produce or the merchant for his goods. Buying and selling are voluntary, and the parties themselves agree as to what shall be given and taken. No one is compelled to take coin any more than paper for his property if he does not so choose.

All that it means is that if one person owes another a debt on any account, and the Government is called on to collect it by law, it will collect it in any legal-tender money which the creditor may offer. So, when a debt is due and the debtor tenders payment in legal-tender money, if the creditor refuse it, he cannot by law collect it in anything else, or collect any further interest or damages.

LEGAL-TENDER MONEY—Continued.

The Constitution does not "in terms" confer on Congress the power to make anything a legal tender, either coin or paper; but it does "in terms" deprive the States of the power to "make anything but gold and silver coin a tender in the payment of debts." This necessarily implies that the power to make paper money a tender for debts is inherent in Government, and as it is expressly withheld from the States it must remain in the General Government, or else it has been annihilated, which is absurd.

But the power to declare what money shall be a legal tender in the payment of debts is inherent in the power to enforce the payment of debts. It is inevitable, if the Government has the power to collect debts, it must have the power to say when a debt is to be paid, and in what it shall be paid. The power to make greenbacks a legal tender, therefore, does not rest exclusively on the "war power" of the Government, but also on its inherent power to collect debts, and its implied retention of a power withheld from the States.

LIFE INSURANCE—Policy-holders as Money-lenders, and Free Silver, at 16 to 1.

No. 221.

The vast sums that the policy-holders of life insurance have loaned, through the co-operation of their agents, namely, the officers who represent the various companies throughout the United States, constitute them a money-lending class. There are 1,496,356 life-insurance policies outstanding. A great many people have more than one policy, so that it is probable that the number of this class would be somewhere about 1,200,000. But each policy represents a debt to be scaled, and can be viewed in that line. Some rich men carry a good deal of life-insurance; but the vast mass of the insurers are men of ordinary means who thus provide an assurance for their families. The total savings of this form in reserve, and surplus as to policies, is \$1,156,061,796. The face of the policies is far more, but the average savings on each policy is \$772.65. And because the people have saved this sum, a little each year through many years, the great free-silver idea proposes to punish them by taking away about \$386 from each average value, on account of the wickedness of belonging to the money-lending class.

LIQUORS—Distilled, 1890.**No. 222.**

Establishments.....	440
Capital.....	\$31,006,176
Employees.....	5,343
Wages.....	\$2,814,889
Materials.....	14,909,173
Products.....	104,197,869

Wages per capita, \$526.83.

LIQUORS—Malt, 1890.**No. 223.**

Establishments.....	1,248
Capital.....	\$232,471,290
Employees.....	34,800
Wages.....	\$28,382,544
Materials.....	64,003,347
Products.....	182,731,622

Wages per capita, \$815.59.

LIVE STOCK—Effects of Democratic Legislation on the Business.**No. 224.**

The present law is in the interest of the stock-raiser of Canada, Central America, Mexico, and other foreign countries, and against that of the American stock-raiser. Under the McKinley act there was a specific duty of \$30 per head on horses valued at less than \$150, and 30 per cent. ad valorem on all valued at \$150 or over. The Wilson law fixes the duty on all animals imported at the low rate of 20 per cent. ad valorem. (The rate on cattle was \$10 per head under the old law.)

The last year of McKinley law			The first year of Wilson law.	
	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.
Cattle.....	1,280	\$13,355	227,635	\$1,391,394
Horses.....	4,650	483,415	12,188	641,627
Sheep.....	240,081	725,159	319,525	796,886
Total		1,221,929		2,829,907

Loss to American farmers in one year, \$1,607,978 on three items.

LUMBER—From Census Report of 1890.**o. 225.**

Number of establishments engaged in manufacturing lumber, and other mill products, from logs, bolts, etc.....	21,011
Capital invested.....	\$496,339,968
Planing mills, etc.....	3,670
Capital invested.....	\$120,271,440
Cost of material used.....	\$336,482,452
Value of product.....	\$588,349,127
Number of employees in both branches....	373,085
Total wages paid.....	\$136,754,513

Average wages per capita, \$366.

The reports of Treasury experts in connection with the tariff schedules show that the value of all imported wood and manufactures of wood, which may be classified as lumber, for the year 93, amounted to \$2,247,205, upon which the amount of duty collected was \$714,518.

The average ad valorem duty under the McKinley law was 31.79 per cent., while the present law fixes the average rate at 23.62 per cent., the per cent. of reduction being 25.70.

Dutiable last year McKinley law.....	\$8,380,948
Dutiable first year Wilson law.....	29,250
Free last year McKinley law.....	5,966,472
Free first year Wilson law.....	14,980,767

The enlarged free importations have deprived the Government of venue without increasing the total amount of lumber imported.

McKINLEY—And the Republican Platform.

No. 226.

INTERESTING PARALLELS—THE UTTERANCES OF M'KINLEY AND THE DECLARATIONS OF THE CONVENTION.

The declarations of the financial plank as finally agreed upon and the utterances of Mr. McKinley upon the money question show a marked similarity.

NATIONAL PLATFORM, 1896.

The Republican party is unserved for sound money.

It caused the enactment of the law providing for the resumption of specie payment in 1879. Since then every dollar has been as good as gold.

We are unalterably opposed to every measure calculated to debase our currency or impair the credit of our country.

We are therefore opposed to the free coinage of silver except by international agreement with the leading commercial nations of the world, which we pledge ourselves to promote.

And until such an agreement can be obtained the existing gold standard must be preserved.

All our silver and paper currency must be maintained at a parity with gold.

And we favor all measures designed to maintain inviolably the obligations of the United States and all our money, either coin or paper, at the present standard—the standard of the most enlightened nations of the earth.

UTTERANCES OF WILLIAM McKINLEY.

The Republican party stands now as ever, for honest money.—Speech before Marquette Club, Chicago. February 12, 1896.

It can be relied upon in the future as in the past to supply the country with the best money ever known—gold, silver, and paper, good the world over.—Marquette Club speech.

The Republican party would as soon think of lowering the flag of our country as to contemplate with patience any attempt to corrupt the medium of exchanges among our people.—Marquette Club speech.

The people are not prepared to indulge in the speculation of free and unlimited coinage.—Speech in reply to ex-Gov. Campbell, of Ohio, 1893.

I speak not for a single section, but for the country and for the whole country when I say that it is for the highest and best interests of all that whatever money we have it must be based upon gold and silver.—Speech in 51st Congress.

Whatever dollars we have in this country must be * * * equal in inherent merit, whether they be paper or gold or silver or Treasury notes, each convertible into the other.—Speech in 51st Congress.

The money of this country should be as national as its flag, as sacred as the national honor, and as sound as the Government itself. That is the character of money we have to-day: that is the kind of money which it is the paramount interest of every citizen of this country to want to maintain and continue.—Speech at Philadelphia, 1892.

McKINLEY—First Utterance in the Campaign Since the Issue was Joined Declares Patriotism to be Above Party and Summons All Lovers of their Country to Rally in Defense of its Financial Integrity.

27.

Mr. McKinley, addressing a delegation of the Foraker Club, from Cleveland, at his home July 11.]

Recent events have imposed upon the patriotic people of this country a responsibility and a duty quite as great as any since the war. Then it was a struggle to preserve the Government of the United States. Now it is a struggle to preserve the financial honor of the United States. Then it was a contest to save the Union. Now it is a contest to save the spotless credit of that Union. Then it was arrayed against section. Now men of all sections can unite, and will unite, to rebuke the repudiation of obligations and the debasement of our currency.

In this contest patriotism is above party and national honor is above any party name. The currency and the credit of the country are good now and must be kept good forever. Our trouble is with the character of the money we have, but it is with the policy to debase it. We have the same currency that we had in the good old world over and unquestioned by any people. Then, we had unexampled credit and prosperity.

The difficulty now is to set that money in circulation and invest it in productive enterprises, which furnish employment to American labor.

This is impossible with the distrust that hangs over the country at the present time, and every effort to make our dollars, by one of them, worth less than one hundred cents each only to increase that distrust. What we want is a sound policy, financial and industrial, which will give courage and confidence to the people when that is done the money now unemployed, because of the future and lack of confidence in investment, will appear in the channels of trade.

For the people, the employment of our idle money—the idle money we already have—in gainful pursuits will put every idle man in the country at work, and when there is work there is wages, and when there is work wage-earners are consumers, who constitute the best market for the products of our soil.

Reversing destroyed business and confidence by a free-trade policy, now proposed to make things still worse by entering upon an undepreciated currency. Not content with the inauguration

McKINLEY—Continued.

of a ruinous policy, which has brought down the wages of the laborers and the prices of farm products, its advocates now offer a new policy, which will diminish the value of money in which wages and products are paid. Against both of these we stand opposed. Our creed embraces an honest dollar, an untarnished national credit, advocates revenues for the uses of Government, protection to labor, preservation of the home market, and a reciprocity which will extend to our foreign markets.

Upon this platform we stand and submit its declarations to the sober and considerate judgment of the American people.

McKINLEY.**No. 228.**

[From his remarks, replying to the Committee of Notification, June 29, 1896.]

Our domestic trade must be won back and our idle working people employed in gainful occupations at American wages. Our home market must be restored to its proud rank of first in the world, and our foreign trade, so precipitately cut off by adverse national legislation, reopened on fair and equitable terms for our surplus agricultural and manufacturing products. Protection and reciprocity, twin measures of a true American policy, should again command the earnest encouragement of the Government at Washington. * * * The Government of the United States must raise enough money to meet both its current expenses and increasing needs. Its revenues should be so raised as to protect the material interests of our people, with the lightest possible drain upon their resources. * * * A failure to pursue this policy has compelled the Government to borrow money in a time of peace to sustain its credit and pay its daily expenses. This policy should be reversed, and that, too, as speedily as possible. It must be apparent to all, regardless of past party ties or affiliations, that it is our paramount duty to provide adequate revenue for the expenditures of the Government, economically and prudently administered. * * * The national credit, which has thus far fortunately resisted every assault upon it, must and will be upheld and strengthened. If sufficient revenues are provided for the support of the Government there will be no necessity for borrowing money and increasing the public debt. The complaint of the people is not against the Administration for borrowing money and issuing bonds to preserve the credit of the country, but against the ruinous policy which has made this necessary. It is but an incident, and a necessary one, to the policy which has been inaugurated.

McKINLEY—Continued.

The inevitable effect of such a policy is seen in the deficiency of the United States Treasury, except as it is replenished by loans, and in the distress of the people who are suffering because of the scant demand for either their labor or the products of their labor. Here is the fundamental trouble, the remedy for which is Republican opportunity and duty. * * * During the years of Republican control following resumption there was a steady reduction of the public debt, while the gold reserve was sacredly maintained and our currency and credit preserved without depreciation, taint, or suspicion. If we would restore this policy that brought us unexampled prosperity for more than thirty years under the most trying conditions ever known in this country, the policy by which we made and bought goods at home and sold more abroad, the trade balance would be quickly turned in our favor and gold would come to us and not go from us in the settlement of all such balances in the future. * * * The money of the United States, and every kind or form of it, whether of paper, silver, or gold, must be as good as the best in the world. It must not only be current at its full face value at home, but it must be counted at par in any and every commercial center of the globe. * * * The dollar paid to the farmer, the wage-earner, and the pensioner must continue forever in equal purchasing and debt-paying power to the dollar paid to any Government creditor. * * * The platform adopted by the Republican National Convention has received my careful consideration and has my unqualified approval. It is a matter of gratification to me, as, I am sure, it must be to you, and Republicans everywhere, and to all our people that the expressions of its declaration of principles are so direct, clear, and emphatic.

McKINLEY—On Pensions in 1887**No. 229.**

[In the House of Representatives.]

Between private charity and the poor-house this bill says neither, but in lieu of both the generous bounty of the Government. Is not that right? Is it not the instinct of a decent humanity and our Christian civilization? Where is the wrong? Wherein is the robbery of the Treasury? These soldiers are cared for now by private or municipal bounty. They are cared for by the counties and communities in which they reside, in some instances by taxation, in others at the hand of charity. What course so fitting as the one pointed out by this bill, by the nation they served, from its own Treasury; and upon whom or what does the obligation rest so

McKINLEY—On Pensions—Continued.

strongly and urgently as upon the nation itself? It is but discharging an honest obligation upon the part of the Government, and presses its gratitude to its volunteer defenders upon land and sea. It seems to me that the bill is in every way warranted by duty and our situation. That it takes much or little money does not affect its righteousness or justice; that consideration can only apply to our condition and our ability to meet the contemplated expenditure. The larger the class thus dependent and totally disabled only appeals the stronger to our patriotic feeling and duty, and makes greater and more commanding the necessity for this measure, and the greater the disgrace and inhumanity to withhold it.

McKINLEY—On Silver.**No. 230.**

The following are some of Major McKinley's utterances on the silver and currency question at various times in his public career:

[From remarks of Major McKinley on silver bill in 51st Congress, June 25, 1890.]

Those who believe in conservative legislation want to utilize both metals and make both respond to the wants of the trade. They talk about silver being "cheap money," and gentlemen no longer conceal that side and this, that the reason they want silver is because it is cheap. I am not attracted by the word "cheap," whether it applied to nations, to men, or to money. Whatever dollars we have in this country must be good—as good in the hands of the poor as the rich—all equal dollars, equal in inherent merit, equal in purchasing power, whether they be paper dollars, or silver dollars, or Treasury notes—each convertible into the other, because each is based on equal value, and has behind it equal security; good, not by the fiat of law alone, but good because the whole commercial world recognizes its inherent and unquestionable value. There must be no speculative features in our money; no opportunity for gambling in the exchanges of our people. They must be safe and stable—and I speak not for a single section, but for my country, and for the whole country, when I say that it is for the highest and best interests of all, that, whatever money we have, it must be based on gold and silver, and constitute the best money in the world.

[From Major McKinley's speech as a candidate for governor in 1893, in answer to his opponent, ex-Governor Campbell, who said he was willing to "chance it" on free silver.]

My worthy opponent should not "chance anything" with a question of such vital and absorbing interest as the money of the people. The money of America must be equal to the best money in the world. Unlike my opponent, I will not ask you to take any chances on

McKINLEY—On Silver—Continued.

this question; I will clearly and unequivocally say that my voice and influence are in favor of the best money that the ingenuity of man has devised. The people are not prepared to indulge in the speculation of free and unlimited coinage.

[From McKinley's speech at the Academy of Music, Philadelphia, September 23, 1892.]

My fellow citizens, there is one thing that this country can not afford to trifle with, and that is its currency, its measure of value, the money that passes among the people in exchange for their labor and the product of their toil or of their land. There is no contrivance so successful in cheating labor and the poor people of the country as worthless, unstable, and easily counterfeited currency. * * * The money of this country should be as national as its flag, as sacred as its national honor, and as sound as the Government itself. That is the kind of money which it is the paramount interest of every citizen of this country, no matter to what political party he may belong, to want to maintain and continue.

[From McKinley's Philadelphia speech, 1892.]

For thirty years the Democratic party has been unsound in their financial policies. This unsoundness has not always taken the same form, but its effect has always been to corrupt and debase the currency of the country. Driven from their opposition to the resumption by the thoughtful men of the party, who voted against them when that issue was presented, they then demanded an inflation of the currency and the payment of the bonds in greenbacks. Routed from that position by the sober sense of the country, they became the advocates of the free and unlimited coinage of a dollar worth less than 100 cents. Driven from that by party exigency, they pronounce for a financial policy which would inflict upon the country the most worthless currency we have ever had.

[Statement of H. H. Kohlsaat, editor of the Chicago Times-Herald, May 5, 1895.]

A year ago, in Thomasville, Ga., Major McKinley, when offered the delegates of three Southern States if he would declare for free silver, said in the presence of the editor of this journal: "If the Republican platform declares for free coinage I will not be a candidate. I would not run on a free-silver platform."

[Speech of Major McKinley, before Marquette Club, Chicago, Feb. 12, 1896.]

No one need be in any doubt about what the Republican party stands for. * * * It stands now, as ever, for honest money, and a chance to earn it by honest toil. It stands for the currency of gold,

McKINLEY—On Silver—Continued.

silver, and paper with which to measure our exchanges that be as sound as the Government, and as untarnished as its ho. The Republican party would as soon think of lowering the flag of country as to contemplate with patience and without protest opposition any attempt to degrade and corrupt the medium of changes among the people. It can be relied upon in the future in the past to supply our country with the best money known, gold, silver, and paper, good the world over.

McKINLEY—On the Eight-hour Law.**No. 231.**

[In the House of Representatives, August 23, 1890.]

Mr. Speaker, I am in favor of this bill. It has been said that it a bill to limit the opportunity of the workingman to gain a livelihood. This is not true; it will have the opposite effect. So far as the Government of the United States as an employer is concerned, in the limitation for a day's work, provided in this bill to eight hours, instead of putting any limitation upon the opportunity of the American freeman to earn a living it increases and enlarges his opportunity. [Applause.] Eight hours under the laws of the United States constitutes a day's work. That law has been on our statute books for twenty or more years. In all these years it has been "the word of promise to the ear," but by the Government of the United States has been "broken to the hope." [Applause.] The Government and its officials should be swift to execute and enforce its own laws; failure in this particular is most reprehensible. Now, it must be remembered that when we constitute eight hours a day's work, instead of ten hours, every four days give an additional day's work to some workingman who may not have any employment at all. [Applause.] It is one more day's work, one more day's wages, one more opportunity for work and wages, an increased demand for labor.

The Government of the United States ought, finally and in good faith, to set this example of eight hours as constituting a day's work required of laboring men in the service of the United States. [Applause.] The tendency of the times the world over is for shorter hours for labor, shorter hours in the interest of health, shorter hours in the interest of humanity, shorter hours in the interest of the home and the family; and the United States can do no better service to labor and to its own citizens than to set the example to States, to corporations, and to individuals employing men by declaring that, so

McKINLEY—Eight-hour Law—Continued.

far as the Government is concerned, eight hours shall constitute a day's work, and be all that is required of its laboring force.

We owe something to the care, the elevation, the dignity, and the education of labor. We owe something to the workingmen and the families of the workingmen throughout the United States who constitute the large body of our population, and this bill is a step in the right direction. [Applause.]

McKINLEY—On Public Schools. At Dedication of a School Building at Canal Fulton, Ohio.**No. 232.**

An open schoolhouse, free to all, evidences the highest type of advanced civilization. It is the gateway to progress, prosperity, and honor, and the best security for the liberties and independence of the people. It is the strongest rock of the foundation, the most enduring stone of the temple of liberty; our surest stay in every storm, our present safety, our future hope—aye, the very citadel of our influence and power. It is better than garrisons and guns, than forts and fleets. An educated people, governed by true moral principles, can never take a backward step, nor be dispossessed of their citizenship or liberties.

What a marvelous conception is the public school system of Ohio!

Permanently engrafted upon the policy and legislation of the State, it is free to all; to it all are invited and welcome, without money and without price. It is supported with boundless generosity by the people of the State, open to the children of the humblest citizen or exiled sojourner within our gates, as freely and ungrudgingly as to the native-born, or the children of the most opulent. Within its jurisdiction all distinctions, social, political, and religious, are banished; all differences hushed; all barriers removed. It recognizes neither party nor church, creed, condition, nor station; but free as the air we breathe, its bounties and benefits fall in equal measures upon all.

McKINLEY—On Work and Wages.**No. 233.**

[To a Delegation from Tuscarawas County, July 3, 1896.]

Here in this country we are all dependent upon each other, no matter what our occupation may be. All of us want good times, good wages, good prices, good markets, and then we want good money always. [Vociferous cheering.] When we give a good day's work to our employers we want to be paid in good, sound dollars, worth one hundred cents and no less. Now, whatever policy will bring us back

McKINLEY—On Work and Wages—Continued.

to those good times is the one that the great majority of the American people are in favor of, and will so register their votes at coming election, and you seem to have made up your minds w that policy is. [Applause.]

I am going to detain you only long enough to say that I am gr ful for this manifestation of your confidence upon the part of representatives of Tuscarawas County. What I want to see in country is a return to that prosperity which we enjoyed for so m years. [Loud and continuous applause.] What I want is to see men at work and at American wages. [Loud applause.] And more men you have at work at good American wages the be markets will the farmers have, and the better prices will they get their products. Every one of you farmers knows that from perience.

**MANUFACTURES—Comparative Summary of Totals
with Percentage of Increase, for U. S., 1890 and 18
No. 234.**

Items.	1890.	1880. (*)	
Number of establishments reporting.....	32,624	253,502	Pe
Capital.....	\$6,138,716,604	\$2,780,766,895	1
Miscellaneous expenses.....	615,056,643	(†)	.....
Average number of employes (aggregate).....	4,476,094	2,700,732	.....
Total wages.....	\$2,171,356,919	\$939,462,252	1
Officers, firm members, clerks—			
Average number.....	426,139	(‡)	.....
Total wages.....	\$372,005,001	(‡)	.....
All other employes—			
Average number.....	4,049,955	(‡)	.....
Total wages.....	\$1,799,351,918	(‡)	.....
Cost of materials used.....	5,013,277,003	3,395,925,123	.....
Value of products.....	9,064,435,337	5,349,191,458	.....

* The difference between the totals stated in the table and those published in the re of the Tenth Census is caused by the elimination of data duplicated under the he "Mixed textiles," such data having been included in the totals for the different branc the textile industry, also by the inclusion of petroleum refining.

† This item was not reported at the census of 1880.

‡ Not reported separately at the census of 1880.

**MANUFACTURES—Exports, 1886 to 1895.
No. 235.**

Year.	Value.	Year.	Value.	Year.	Value.
1885.....		1889.....	\$150,110,018	1893.....	\$177,31
1886.....	\$135,055,963	1890.....	157,126,803	1894.....	177,31
1887.....	130,959,634	1891.....	168,513,604	1895.....	201,12
1888.....	132,773,393	1892.....	152,397,392		

MARBLE AND STONE WORK, 1890.**No. 236.**

Establishments.....	3,373
Capital.....	\$37,115,193
Employees	35,989
Wages.....	\$25,363,521
Materials.....	23,968,904
Products.....	62,595,762

Wages per capita, \$704.75.

Amount imported, 1893, \$1,750,498; duty collected, \$723,349.

MARKETS OF THE WORLD.**No. 237.**

The markets of the world are not visionary markets, but real places where the gold of Ophir and the money-changers sit waiting with the yellow metal to pay American producers for what they have to sell, provided they will sell cheaper than anybody else.

It is said that New York, Philadelphia, and Boston were greatly alarmed at the threatening aspect of affairs in the incipient days of the Wilson law, as it was evident if that law reflected public sentiment that the American producer had taken his eye off these great centers of home population as markets for his products. He was looking beyond the great waters, where he was sure of ready cash at bottom prices—in fact the price did not make much difference; the thing the American producer wanted was a place to sell. He was tired of Chicago and St. Louis, Cincinnati and Pittsburg. He wanted to be independent and pass by all these markets of the past and send his produce direct to Yokohama, or to the other side of the Atlantic. His eye was upon Liverpool and St. Petersburg. He would like to pay toll in the great Suez Canal as he sent a cargo of cabbage, or turnips, or early rose potatoes to compete with the product of the Valley of the Nile or of the East Indies.

Two years of experience is enough; something must be done to counteract the influence of the new tariff with its "free raw material," and done at once. It will never do to allow New York to be snubbed or even to be denied the privilege of purchasing American turnips or beans, to say nothing of green corn or other products, of which we have usually a very large surplus, and which the Wilson law is sending into the markets of the world.

We would suggest, in order that no great calamity may befall us as a result of this new free-trade measure, that the Wilson bill be

MARKETS, ETC.—Continued.

amended at the next session of Congress, so that it may bear some semblance to our Interstate Commerce Law, which prevents the common carrier from discriminating in the receiving or carrying of freights. We, therefore, suggest a clause that no discrimination shall be made against "the home market" in favor of "the foreign market" in the sale of fresh vegetables and early strawberries.

MERCHANT MARINE.**No. 238.**

We should encourage and foster the merchant marine by granting bounty for every league steamed or sailed in carrying the United States mails. We should make the bounty sufficiently ample to carry our mail and establish our trade in every nook and corner of the earth. This cant about the tariff destroying our carrying trade and thus our merchant marine is all false. Our carrying trade to-day is, according to the report of the Secretary of the Treasury, \$1,400,000,000 annually, whereas it was but \$500,000,000 in 1860, an increase of nearly 300 per cent.

MERCHANT MARINE.**No. 239.**

[From President Harrison's message, Dec. 6, 1892.]

Ever since our merchant marine was driven from the sea by the rebel cruisers during the war of the rebellion the United States has been paying an enormous annual tribute to foreign countries in the shape of freight and passage moneys. Our grain and meats have been taken at our own docks and our large imports there laid down by foreign shipmasters. An increasing torrent of American travel to Europe has contributed a vast sum annually to the dividends of foreign ship-owners. The balance of trade shown by the books of our custom-houses has been very largely reduced and in many years altogether extinguished by this constant drain. In the year 1892 only 12.3 per cent. of our imports were brought in American vessels. These great foreign steamships, maintained by our traffic, are many of them under contracts with their respective governments by which in time of war they will become a part of their armed naval establishments. Profiting by our commerce in peace, they will become the most formidable destroyers of our commerce in time of war. I have felt, and have before expressed, the feeling that this condition of things was both intolerable and disgraceful.

MERCHANT MARINE—Continued.**MAIL CONTRACTS.**

A wholesome change of policy, and one having in it much promise, as it seems to me, was begun by the law of March 3, 1891. Under this law contracts have been made by the Postmaster-General for eleven mail routes. The expenditure involved by these contracts for the next fiscal year approximates \$954,123.33. As one of the results already reached, 16 American steamships, of an aggregate tonnage of 57,400 tons, costing \$7,400,000, have been built or contracted to be built in American shipyards.

TONNAGE.

The estimated tonnage of all steamships required under existing contracts is 165,802, and when the full service required by these contracts is established there will be 41 mail steamers under the American flag, with the probability of further necessary additions in the Brazilian and Argentine service. The contracts recently let for trans-Atlantic service will result in the construction of five ships of ten thousand tons each, costing nine or ten million dollars, and will add, with the City of New York and City of Paris, to which the Treasury Department was authorized by legislation at the last session to give American registry, seven of the swiftest vessels upon the sea to our naval reserve. The contracts made with the lines sailing to Central and South American ports have increased the frequency and shortened the time of the trips, added new ports of call, and sustained some lines that otherwise would almost certainly have been withdrawn. The service to Buenos Ayres is the first to the Argentine Republic under the American flag. The service to Southampton, Boulogne, and Antwerp is also new, and is to be begun with the steamships City of New York and City of Paris in February next.

SUBSIDIES.

I earnestly urge a continuance of the policy inaugurated by this legislation, and that the appropriations required to meet the obligations of the Government under the contracts may be made promptly, so that the lines that have entered into these engagements may not be embarrassed. We have had, by reason of connections with the transcontinental railway lines, constructed through our own territory, some advantages in the ocean trade of the Pacific that we did not possess on the Atlantic. The construction of the Canadian Pacific Railway and the establishment under large subventions from

MERCHANT MARINE—Continued.

Canada and England of fast steamship service from Vancouver with Japan and China seriously threaten our shipping interests in the Pacific. This line of English steamers receives, as is stated by the Commissioner of Navigation, a direct subsidy of \$400,000 annually, or \$30,767 per trip for thirteen voyages, in addition to some further aid from the admiralty in connection with contracts under which the vessels may be used for naval purposes. The competing American Pacific mail line, under the act of March 3, 1891, receives only \$6,380 per round trip.

Efforts have been making within the last year, as I am informed, to establish under similar conditions a line between Vancouver and some Australian port, with a view of seizing there a trade in which we have had a large interest. The Commissioner of Navigation states that a very large per cent. of our imports from Asia are now brought to us by English steamships and their connecting railways in Canada. With a view of promoting this trade, especially in tea, Canada has imposed a discriminating duty of 10 per cent. upon tea and coffee brought into the Dominion from the United States. If this unequal contest between American lines without subsidy, or with diminished subsidies, and the English Canadian line to which I have referred is to continue, I think we should at least see that the facilities for customs entry and transportation across our territory are not such as to make the Canadian route a favored one, and that the discrimination as to duties, to which I have referred, is met by a like discrimination as to the importation of these articles from Canada.

No subject, I think, more nearly touches the pride, the power, and the prosperity of our country than this of the development of our merchant marine upon the sea. If we could enter into conference with other competitors and all would agree to withhold Government aid we could, perhaps, take our chances with the rest, but our great competitors have established and maintained their lines by Government subsidies until they now have practically excluded us from participation. In my opinion no choice is left to us but to pursue, moderately at least, the same lines.

MEXICO.**No. 240.**

In Mexico the standard is silver. The monetary unit is the dollar. The value in United States coin is \$0.666. The coins are gold: dollar (\$0.983), 2½, 5, 10, and 20 dollars. Silver: dollar (or peso) and divisions. The ratio of gold to silver is 1 of gold to 16½ of silver.

MEXICO—Continued.

Mexico coins all silver brought to her mints, but she charges \$4.41 for each 100 coins, and the coinage is at 16.51 to 1, so that she recoins European silver at a cost to the holder of about 10 per cent. and American silver at a cost of 7 per cent.

MEXICO AND SILVER MONEY.**No. 241.**

In Mexico silver has been the standard money for nearly four centuries. There are eleven mints in operation there, which have coined \$3,321,000,000, and of that vast amount only \$45,000,000 have remained in the country, while the per capita circulation of money, including ten bank-note issues, is at the present time only \$4.50. The remainder of the silver coined has been exported and sold at its bullion value to pay for imports brought into Mexico. That is precisely what would become of our surplus silver coin in the event of free coinage. It would be sent out of the country and sold as bullion at a price fixed by gold to pay for imported goods.

MILLINERY—Custom Work, 1890.**No. 242.**

Establishments.....	5,999
Capital.....	\$16,309,220
Employees.....	23,976
Wages.....	\$8,945,139
Materials.....	18,756,776
Products.....	36,983,082
Wages per capita, \$373.08.	

MONETARY UNIT.**No. 243.**

The unit of currency in the United States is the gold dollar, having a standard weight of 25.8 grains.

MONETARY UNIT—Some Facts from Official Sources Respecting Its Adoption.**No. 244.**

[R. E. Preston, Director of the Mint.]

COLONIAL PERIOD.

The unit of account was the Spanish "milled dollar" or piece of eight (pieza de ocho). Up to about 1775, however, accounts were kept in pounds, shillings, and pence—a pound consisting then, as now, of 20 shillings, and a shilling of 12 pence "Colonial" or "pound

MONETARY UNIT—Some Facts, etc.—Continued.

currency," 133 1-3 pounds of which were equal to 100 pounds sterling. Four pounds "Colonial currency" were, therefore, equal to 3 pounds sterling. This par of the Colonial and the sterling pound was established by the fact that the Spanish piaster, or milled dollar, was worth, in the Colonies, 6 shillings, while in England it was valued at only 4½ shillings.

[From Morris' Report, Jan. 15, 1782.]

The various coins which have circulated in America have undergone different changes in their value, so that there is hardly any which can be considered as a general standard, unless it be Spanish dollars; these pass in Georgia at five shillings, in North Carolina and New York, at eight shillings, in Virginia and the four Eastern States, at six shillings, in all the other States, except South Carolina, at seven shillings and sixpence, and in South Carolina at thirty-two shillings and sixpence. The money unit of a new coin, to agree without a fraction with all these different values of a dollar, except the last, will be the fourteen hundred and fortieth part of a dollar, equal to the sixteen hundredth part of a crown. * * * It has been already observed, that to have the money unit very small is advantageous to commerce; but there is no necessity that this money unit be exactly represented in coin; it is sufficient that its value be precisely known. * * * A dollar contains, by the best assays which I have been able to get, about 373 grains of fine silver, and that at the mint price would be 1,440 units. In like manner, if crowns contain from 414 to 415 grains of fine silver, they would, at the mint price, be worth 1,600 units.

[From Jefferson's Notes.]

[In fixing the unit of money these circumstances are of a principal importance.]

1. That it be of a convenient size to be applied as a measure to the common money transactions of life.
2. That its parts and multiples be in an easy proportion to each other so as to facilitate the money arithmetic.
3. That the unit and its parts or divisions be so nearly of the value of some of the known coins as that they may be of easy adoption for the people.

The Spanish dollar seems to fulfill all these conditions.

1. Taking into our view all money transactions, great and small, I question if a common measure of more convenient size than the

MONETARY UNIT—Some Facts, etc.—Continued.

dollar could be proposed. The value of 100, 1,000, and 10,000 dollars is well estimated by the mind; so is that of the 10th or the 100th of a dollar. Few transactions are above or below these limits. The expediency of attending to the size of the money unit will be evident to anyone who will consider how inconvenient it would be to a manufacturer or merchant, if, instead of the yard for measuring cloth, either the inch or the mile had been made the unit of measure.

If we adopt the dollar for our unit we should strike four coins, one of gold, two of silver, and one of copper, viz.:

1. A golden piece equal in value to 10 dollars.
2. The unit or dollar itself, of silver.
3. The tenth of a dollar, of silver also.
4. The hundredth of a dollar, of copper.

[Supposed to have been sent to Congress, same date as that of Mr Morris, Jan. 15, 1782.]

The suggestion of Mr. Jefferson was adopted, as shown by the following, from the Journal of the Continental Congress.

[In the Continental Congress.]

"Wednesday, July 6, 1785, Congress took into consideration the report of the grand committee on the subject of a money unit; and on the question, That the money unit of the United States of America be one dollar, the yeas and nays being required by Mr. Howell, every member answering yea, it was:

"Resolved, That the money unit of the United States of America be one dollar.

"Resolved, That the smallest coin be of copper, of which 200 shall pass for one dollar.

"Resolved, That the several prices shall increase in a decimal ratio."—(Journal of the Continental Congress, vol. x, pp. 157, 158.)

No mint was established by the Confederation, and no coinage was attempted until after the adoption of the Constitution.

THE ORIGINAL COINAGE ACT, SECTION 9, IN WHICH THE MONEY UNIT WAS ESTABLISHED.

SEC. 9. *And be it further enacted*, That there shall be from time to time struck and coined at the said mint coins of gold, silver, and copper, of the following denominations, values, and descriptions, viz.: Eagles—each to be of the value of ten dollars or units, and to contain two hundred and forty-seven grains and four-eighths of a grain of pure, or two hundred and seventy grains of standard gold. Half

MONETARY UNIT—Some Facts, etc.—Continued.

eagles—each to be of the value of five dollars, and to contain one hundred and twenty-three grains and six-eighths of a grain of pure, or one hundred and thirty-five grains of standard gold. Quarter eagles—each to be of the value of two dollars and a half dollar, and to contain sixty-one grains and seven-eighths of a grain of pure, or sixty-seven grains and four-eighths of a grain of standard gold. Dollars or units—each to be of the value of a Spanish milled dollar as the same is now current, and to contain three hundred and seventy-one grains and four-sixteenth parts of a grain of pure, or four hundred and sixteen grains of standard silver. Half dollars—each to be of half the value of the dollar or unit, and to contain one hundred and eighty-five grains and ten-sixteenth parts of a grain of pure, or two hundred and eight grains of standard silver. Quarter dollars—each to be of one-fourth the value of the dollar or unit, and to contain ninety-two grains and thirteen-sixteenth parts of a grain of pure, or one hundred and four grains of standard silver. Dimes—each to be of the value of one-tenth of a dollar or unit, and to contain thirty-seven grains and two-sixteenth parts of a grain of pure, or forty-one grains and three-fifths parts of a grain of standard silver. Half dimes—each to be of the value of one-twentieth of a dollar, and to contain eighteen grains and nine-sixteenth parts of a grain of pure, or twenty grains and four-fifths parts of a grain of standard silver. Cents—each to be of the value of the one-hundredth part of a dollar, and to contain eleven pennyweights of copper. Half cents—each to be of the value of a half cent, and to contain five pennyweights and half a pennyweight of copper.

The act of Feb. 12, 1873, section 14, changed or fixed the unit of value in the gold dollar as follows:

"SEC. 14. That the gold coins of the United States shall be a one-dollar piece, which, at the standard weight of twenty-five and eight-tenths grains, shall be the unit of value."

MONETIZATION.**No. 245.**

The act or process of giving something the character of money, or of coining it into money.

MONEY—Gold and Silver Varying in Value.**No. 246.**

Among even intelligent persons in the business world it is a common belief that money—especially gold—is unvarying in value, but *the following statements show it to be variable in value.*

MONEY—Continued.

"Gold and silver, like every other commodity, vary in their value. The discovery of the abundant mines of America reduced in the sixteenth century the value of gold and silver in Europe to about a third of what it had been before. This revolution in their value, though perhaps the greatest, is by no means the only one of which history gives some account. * * *

"Increase the scarcity of gold to a certain degree, and the smallest bit of it may be more precious than a diamond."—Adam Smith.

"The greater scarcity of money enhances its price and increases the scramble, there being nothing that does supply the want of it; the lessening of its quantity, therefore, always increases its price and makes an equal portion of it exchange for a greater of any other thing."—John Locke.

MONEY—Honesty against Dishonesty.**No. 247.**

This is the policy that Bryan is asking the honest men of the United States to vote for:

"We demand the free and unlimited coinage of both silver and gold at the present legal ratio of 16 to 1, without waiting for the aid or consent of any other nation. We demand that the standard silver dollar shall be a full legal tender, equally with gold, for all debts, public and private, and we favor such legislation as will prevent for the future the demonetization of any kind of legal-tender money by private contract."

And this is the statement of principles to which McKinley adheres:

"We are unalterably opposed to every measure calculated to debase our currency or impair the credit of our country. We are, therefore, opposed to the free coinage of silver, except by international agreement with the leading commercial nations of the world, which we pledge ourselves to promote; and, until such agreement can be obtained, the existing gold standard must be preserved."

The Chicago platform means that the savings banks and insurance companies may pay 53 cents to every poor man who has a claim upon them. The St. Louis platform means that, as now, under the existing gold standard, every dollar which the laborer receives for his work, the farmer receives for his wheat, and the thrifty man pays for insurance or puts in the bank, is worth 100 cents, so shall every dollar received or paid out by them in the future be worth 100 cents in every market in the world. Every man who wishes to do justice and to receive justice must vote for McKinley.

MONEY—In U. S., July 1, 1896.**No. 248.**

	General stock, coined or issued.	In Treasury.	Amount in circula- tion July 1, 1896.
Gold coin.....	\$567,931,823	\$111,803,340	\$456,128,483
Standard silver dollars.....	430,790,041	378,614,043	52,175,998
Subsidiary silver.....	75,730,781	15,730,976	59,999,805
Gold certificates.....	42,818,189	497,430	42,320,759
Silver certificates.....	342,619,504	11,359,995	331,259,509
Treasury notes, act July 14, 1890.....	129,683,280	34,466,919	95,217,361
United States notes.....	346,681,016	121,229,658	225,451,358
Currency certificates, act June 8, 1872.....	31,990,000	150,000	31,840,000
National bank notes.....	226,000,547	10,668,620	215,331,927
Total.....	2,194,245,181	684,519,981	1,509,725,200

Population of the United States July 1, 1896, estimated at 71,390,000; circulation per capita, \$21.18.

The amount in the Treasury does not include gold and silver bars and unsettled balances.
See Balances in the Treasury.

MONEY—In U. S. Treasury Each Year, 1792 to 1896.**No. 249.**

Year.	Balance in U. S. Treasury.	Year.	Balance in U. S. Treasury.	Year.	Balance in U. S. Treasury.
1792	\$973,905.75	1827	\$6,358,686.18	1862	\$30,968,857.83
1793	783,444.51	1828	6,663,286.10	1863	46,965,304.87
1794	753,661.69	1829	5,972,435.81	1864	36,523,046.13
1795	1,151,924.17	1830	5,755,704.79	1865	194,433,738.44
1796	516,442.61	1831	6,014,539.75	1866	33,933,657.89
1797	888,995.42	1832	4,502,914.45	1867	160,817,099.73
1798	1,021,899.04	1833	2,011,777.55	1868	198,076,437.09
1799	617,451.43	1834	11,702,905.31	1869	158,936,082.87
1800	2,161,967.77	1835	8,892,858.42	1870	183,781,965.76
1801	2,623,311.99	1836	26,749,803.96	1871	177,604,116.51
1802	3,295,391.00	1837	46,708,436.00	1872	138,019,122.15
1803	5,020,697.64	1838	37,327,252.69	1873	134,666,001.85
1804	4,825,911.60	1839	36,891,196.94	1874	159,293,673.41
1805	4,037,005.26	1840	33,157,503.68	1875	178,838,339.54
1806	3,999,388.99	1841	29,963,163.46	1876	172,604,061.32
1807	4,538,123.80	1842	28,685,111.08	1877	149,909,377.21
1808	9,643,850.07	1843	30,521,979.44	1878	214,887,645.88
1809	9,941,809.96	1844	39,186,284.74	1879	286,891,453.88
1810	3,848,056.78	1845	36,742,829.62	1880	396,832,588.65
1811	2,672,276.57	1846	36,194,274.81	1881	231,940,064.44
1812	3,502,305.80	1847	38,261,959.65	1882	280,607,668.37
1813	3,862,217.41	1848	33,079,276.43	1883	275,450,903.53
1814	5,196,542.00	1849	29,416,612.45	1884	374,189,081.98
1815	1,727,848.63	1850	32,827,082.69	1885	424,941,403.07
1816	13,106,592.88	1851	35,871,753.31	1886	521,794,026.26
1817	22,033,519.19	1852	40,158,353.25	1887	526,848,755.46
1818	14,989,465.48	1853	43,398,860.02	1888	512,851,434.36
1819	1,478,526.74	1854	50,261,901.09	1889	659,449,099.94
1820	2,079,992.38	1855	48,591,073.41	1890	673,399,118.18
1821	1,198,461.21	1856	47,777,672.13	1891	691,527,403.76
1822	1,681,592.24	1857	49,108,229.80	1892	726,222,332.60
1823	4,287,427.55	1858	46,802,855.00	1893	778,604,339.28
1824	9,463,922.81	1859	35,113,394.22	1894	774,201,776.31
1825	1,846,597.13	1860	33,193,248.60	1895	807,397,890.67
1826	5,201,650.43	1861	32,979,530.78	1896	853,905,635.51

MONEY--In U. S., Per Capita.**50.**

Year.	Population, June 1.	Government finance (per capita).					
		Amount of money in the U. S.	Money in circula- tion.	Debt, less cash in Treasury.	Interest paid.	Net ordinary re- ceipts.	Net ordinary ex- penditures.
.....	36,211,000	\$20.11	\$18.28	\$69.26	\$1.84	\$13.55	\$9.87
.....	36,973,000	19.38	18.39	67.10	3.43	10.97	10.21
.....	37,756,000	18.95	17.60	64.43	3.32	9.82	8.55
.....	38,558,371	18.73	17.50	60.46	3.08	10.67	8.03
.....	39,555,000	18.75	18.10	56.81	2.83	9.69	7.39
.....	40,596,000	18.79	18.10	52.96	2.56	9.22	6.84
.....	41,677,000	18.68	18.04	50.52	2.35	8.01	6.97
.....	42,796,100	18.63	18.13	49.17	2.31	7.13	7.07
.....	43,961,000	18.16	17.16	47.63	2.20	6.55	6.25
.....	45,137,000	17.52	16.12	45.66	2.11	6.52	5.87
.....	46,363,000	16.46	15.63	43.56	2.01	6.07	5.71
.....	47,598,000	16.62	16.32	42.01	1.99	5.41	4.98
.....	48,866,000	21.52	16.75	40.85	1.71	5.60	5.46
.....	50,155,783	24.04	19.41	38.27	1.59	6.65	5.34
.....	51,316,000	27.41	21.71	35.46	1.46	7.01	5.07
.....	52,496,000	28.10	22.37	31.91	1.09	7.64	4.89
.....	53,696,000	30.61	22.91	28.66	.96	7.37	4.90
.....	54,911,000	31.06	22.65	26.20	.87	6.27	4.39
.....	56,148,000	32.37	23.02	24.50	.84	5.77	4.64
.....	57,404,000	31.61	21.62	22.34	.79	5.76	4.15
.....	58,680,000	32.39	22.45	20.03	.71	6.20	4.47
.....	59,974,000	34.40	22.88	17.72	.65	6.32	4.33
.....	61,289,000	33.86	22.53	15.92	.53	6.01	4.38
.....	62,622,250	34.24	22.82	14.22	.47	6.44	4.75
.....	63,975,000	34.31	23.41	13.32	.37	6.14	5.55
.....	65,409,000	36.21	24.44	12.86	.35	5.43	5.28
.....	66,826,000	34.75	23.87	12.55	.34	5.77	6.87
.....	68,275,000	35.44	24.33	13.17	.37	4.56	6.48
.....	69,753,000	34.38	22.96	12.90	.44	4.49	5.11

MONEY—Legal-tender, of U. S.**No. 251.****DEMAND TREASURY NOTES.**

Demand Treasury notes, authorized by the act of July 17, 1861, chapter 5, and the act of February 12, 1862, chapter 20, shall be lawful money and a legal tender, in like manner, as United States notes.—R. S., sec. 3589.

GOLD CERTIFICATES.

That the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized and directed to receive deposits of gold coin with the Treasurer or assistant treasurers of the United States, in sums not less than twenty dollars, and to issue certificates therefor in denominations of not less than twenty dollars each, corresponding with the denominations of United States notes. The coin deposited for, or representing, the certificates of deposit shall be retained in the Treasury for the payment of the same on demand. Said certificates shall be receivable for customs, taxes, and all public dues, and when so received may be reissued — Act of July 12, 1892; 22 Stat., 162.

GOLD COINS.

The gold coins of the United States shall be a legal tender in all payments at their nominal value, when not below the standard weight and limit of tolerance provided by law for the single piece, and, when reduced in weight below such standard and tolerance, shall be a legal tender at a valuation in proportion to their actual weight.—R. S., sec. 3585.

MINOR COINS. COPPER AND NICKEL.

The minor coins of the United States shall be a legal tender, at their nominal value, for any amount not exceeding twenty-five cents in any one payment.—R. S., sec. 3587.

NATIONAL-BANK NOTES.

That after any such association shall have caused its promise to pay such notes on demand to be signed by the president or vice-president and cashier thereof, in such manner as to make them obligatory promissory notes, payable on demand, at its place of business, such association is hereby authorized to issue and circulate the same as money; and the same shall be received at par in all parts of

MONEY—Legal-Tender, etc.—Continued.

United States in payment of taxes, excises, public lands, and all other dues to the United States except for duties on imports; and also for salaries and other debts and demands owing by the United States to individuals, corporations, and associations within the United States, except interest on the public debt, and in redemption of the national currency.—R. S., secs. 3473, 3475, 5182.

SILVER COIN.

Silver dollars of the weight of 412½ grains troy of standard silver * * * which coins together with all silver dollars heretofore coined by the United States, of like weight and fineness, shall be a legal tender, at their nominal value, for all debts and dues, public and private, except where otherwise expressly stipulated in the contracts.—Act Feb. 28, 1878. R. S., secs. 3009, 3473, 3474, 3513, 3586.

SUBSIDIARY SILVER COIN.

That the present silver coins of the United States of smaller denominations than one dollar shall hereafter be a legal tender in all sums not exceeding ten dollars, in full payment of all dues, public and private.—21 Stat., 8.

TREASURY NOTES.

Treasury notes issued under the authority of the acts of March 3, 1863, chapter 73, and June 30, 1864, chapter 172, shall be legal tender to the same extent as United States notes for their face value, excluding interest: *Provided*, That Treasury notes issued under the act last named shall not be a legal tender in payment or redemption of any notes issued by any bank, banking association, or banker, calculated and intended to circulate as money.—Act Mar. 3, 1863, R. S., sec. 3590.

That the Treasury notes issued in accordance with the provisions of this act shall be redeemable on demand, in coin, at the Treasury of the United States, or at the office of any assistant treasurer of the United States, and when so redeemed may be reissued; but no greater or less amount of such notes shall be outstanding at any time than the cost of the silver bullion and the standard silver dollars coined therefrom, then held in the Treasury, purchased by such notes; and such Treasury notes shall be a legal tender in payment of all debts, public and private, except where otherwise expressly stipulated in the contract, and shall be receivable for customs, taxes,

MONEY—Legal-tender, etc.—Continued.

and all public dues, and when so received may be reissued; and notes, when held by any national banking association, may be counted as a part of its lawful reserve. That upon demand the holder of any of the Treasury notes herein provided for, the bearer of the Treasury shall, under such regulations as he may prescribe, redeem such notes in gold or silver coin, at his discretion. Act of July 14, 1890, 26 Stat., 289.

UNITED STATES NOTES.

United States notes shall be lawful money, and a legal tender in payment of all debts, public and private, within the United States except for duties on imports and interest on the public debt.—sec. 3588.

MONEY.**No. 252.**

Paper currency of each denomination outstanding April 31, 1896

Denominations.	U. S. notes.	Treasury notes of 1890.	National bank notes.	Gold certificates.	Silver certificates.	
One-dollar	\$3,250,999	\$11,125,076	\$353,397	.....	\$29,725,448	\$4
Two-dollar	3,503,713	8,914,034	171,244	.....	16,070,289	2
Five-dollar	57,639,679	41,393,280	69,316,845	.....	96,193,310	26
Ten-dollar	83,492,465	41,168,380	69,441,600	.....	108,303,171	30
Twenty-dollar	81,859,310	13,157,060	51,504,160	\$5,432,014	66,008,796	21
Fifty-dollar	13,003,600	511,950	11,090,650	3,165,855	11,684,460	3
One-hundred-dollar ..	23,700,750	8,961,500	21,790,800	4,294,100	22,061,520	7
Five-hundred-dollar ..	7,059,500	.....	123,500	3,829,000	260,500	1
One-thousand-dollar ..	74,146,000	9,838,000	28,000	6,441,500	265,000	9
Five-thousand-dollar ..	15,000	.....	.....	6,285,000	.....	.....
Ten-thousand-dollar ..	10,000	.....	.....	14,370,000	.....	1
Fractional parts .....	.....	.....	29,242	.....	.....	.....
Total	347,681,016	133,069,280	223,789,438	43,817,469	350,412,504	1.09
Unknown, destroyed ..	1,000,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Net	346,681,016	133,069,280	223,789,438	43,817,469	350,412,504	1.09

Issued under act of June 8, 1872, and representing United States notes deposited in Treasury, currency certificates, in five-thousand-dollar notes, \$755,000; in ten-thousand-dollar notes, \$32,540,000; total, \$33,295,000.

Monetary systems and approximate stocks of money in the aggregate and per capita in the principal countries of the world.

MONEY OF THE WORLD.

Countries.	Monetary system.	Ratio between gold and full legal-tender silver.	Stock of gold.	Stock of silver.	Uncovered paper.	Per capita.		
						Gold.	Silver.	Paper.
United States (a).....	Gold and silver.....	1 to 15.98	\$518,100,000	\$225,600,000	\$416,700,000	\$8.78	\$8.89	\$5.92
United Kingdom.....	Gold.....	1 to 15.98	\$580,000,000	115,000,000	\$113,400,000	14.91	2.96	20.78
France.....	Gold and silver.....	1 to 15½	\$850,000,000	487,800,000	\$22,100,000	22.19	12.94	84
Germany.....	Gold.....	1 to 15½	\$625,000,000	215,000,000	\$60,400,000	12.21	4.20	17.59
Belgium.....	Gold and silver.....	1 to 15½	\$65,000,000	64,900,000	\$5,400,000	8.73	6.71	10.88
Italy.....	do.....	1 to 15½	\$85,200,000	41,400,000	\$55,400,000	3.20	1.35	27.82
Switzerland.....	do.....	1 to 15½	\$14,900,000	15,000,000	c191,800,000	4.97	5.00	10.72
Greece.....	do.....	1 to 15½	\$500,000	1,500,000	.....	23	68	9.97
Spain.....	do.....	1 to 15½	\$40,000,000	166,000,000	\$22,400,000	2.28	9.49	11.09
Roumania.....	Gold.....	.....	\$38,000,000	24,800,000	\$83,700,000	7.45	4.86	4.78
Servia.....	do.....	.....	\$31,000,000	10,600,000	\$55,100,000	6.65	1.83	16.85
Austria-Hungary.....	Gold.....	.....	\$3,000,000	1,900,000	c11,700,000	1.30	83	10.80
Netherlands.....	Gold and silver.....	1 to 15½	\$140,000,000	120,000,000	\$3,800,000	3.22	2.76	2.02
Norway.....	do.....	.....	\$29,200,000	56,200,000	\$204,300,000	3.21	11.96	4.69
Sweden.....	do.....	.....	\$7,500,000	2,000,000	\$24,600,000	3.75	1.00	6.08
Denmark.....	Silver.....	1 to 15½	\$4,500,000	4,800,000	\$3,800,000	1.66	1.00	1.90
Russia.....	Gold and silver.....	1 to 15½	\$14,500,000	5,400,000	c5,400,000	6.30	2.35	4.3
Turkey.....	do.....	.....	\$480,000,000	48,000,000	\$339,000,000	3.80	38	2.85
Australia.....	do.....	.....	\$50,000,000	40,000,000	.....	2.27	1.82	4.28
Egypt.....	Silver.....	1 to 16½	\$120,000,000	7,000,000	.....	24.47	1.49	4.09
Mexico.....	do.....	1 to 16½	\$6,000,000	15,000,000	.....	17.65	2.20	25.36
Central American States.....	do.....	1 to 15½	\$600,000	55,000,000	62,000,000	.41	4.64	19.85
South American States.....	do.....	1 to 15½	\$40,000,000	12,000,000	\$8,000,000	.09	2.14	4.95
Japan (f).....	Gold and silver.....	1 to 16.18	\$40,000,000	30,000,000	\$650,000,000	1.11	.83	1.43
India.....	do.....	1 to 15	\$20,000,000	84,300,000	.....	1.96	2.05	15.28
China.....	Silver.....	.....	.....	950,000,000	637,000,000	.....	3.21	.12
Czechs Settlements.....	do.....	.....	.....	116,000,000	.....	.....	2.08	4.33
Canada.....	Gold.....	1 to 15½	\$14,000,000	5,000,000	.....	2.92	3.26	2.08
Cuba.....	do.....	1 to 15½	\$18,000,000	1,500,000	629,000,000	10.00	1.04	6.04
Chile.....	do.....	1 to 15½	\$3,000,000	2,900,000	.....	.83	.....	10.88
Hungary.....	do.....	1 to 15½	\$800,000	6,800,000	\$4,200,000	3.00	2.90	4.20
Total.....	.....	.....	4,036,500,000	4,070,500,000	2,469,900,000	.18	1.68	1.76

a November 1, 1895; all other countries, January 1, 1895. *b* Estimate, Bureau of the Mint. *c* Information furnished through United States representatives. *e* Except Venezuela and Chile. *f* Actually the silver standard.

MONOMETALLISM.**No. 254.**

The use of only one metal as a standard of value in the coinage of a country; the economic theory that advocates such a single standard.

MONROE DOCTRINE.**No. 255.**

This question was brought before the U. S. Senate by the introduction of various resolutions touching the controversy between Great Britain and Venezuela relating to the boundary of British Guiana. The Senate Committee on Foreign Relations having considered the subject, Mr. Davis, on behalf of said committee, on Jan. 20, 1896, reported the following preamble and resolution:

[Concurrent resolution relative to the assertion and enforcement of the Monroe doctrine.]

"Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring), That whereas President Monroe, in his message to Congress of December 2, A. D. 1823, deemed it proper to assert as a principle in which the rights and interests of the United States are involved that the American continents, by the free and independent condition which they have assumed and maintained, were thenceforth not to be considered as subjects for future colonization by any European power; and

"Whereas, President Monroe further declared in that message that the United States would consider any attempt by the allied powers of Europe to extend their system to any portion of this hemisphere as dangerous to our peace and safety; that with the existing colonies and dependencies of any European power we have not interfered and should not interfere, but that with the governments who have declared their independence and maintained it, and whose independence we have on great consideration and on just principles acknowledged, we could not view any interposition for the purpose of oppressing them or controlling in any other manner their destiny by any European power in any other light than as the manifestation of an unfriendly disposition toward the United States; and further reiterated in that message that it is impossible that the allied powers should extend their political system to any portion of either continent without endangering our peace and happiness; and

"Whereas, The doctrine and policy so proclaimed by President Monroe have since been repeatedly asserted by the United States by Executive declaration and action upon occasions and exigencies similar

MONROE DOCTRINE—Continued.

to the particular occasion and exigency which caused them to be first announced, and have been ever since their promulgation, and now are, the rightful policy of the United States: Therefore,

"Be it resolved, That the United States of America reaffirms and confirms the doctrine and principles promulgated by President Monroe in his message of December 2, A. D. 1823, and declares that it will assert and maintain that doctrine and those principles, and will regard any infringement thereof, and particularly any attempt by any European power to take or acquire any new or additional territory on the American continents, or any island adjacent thereto, or any right of sovereignty or dominion in the same in any case or instance as to which the United States shall deem such attempt to be dangerous to its peace or safety, by or through force, purchase, cession, occupation, pledge, colonization, protectorate, or by control of the easement in any canal or any other means of transit across the American Isthmus, whether under unfounded pretension of right in cases of alleged boundary disputes or under any other unfounded pretensions, as the manifestation of an unfriendly disposition toward the United States, and as an interposition which it would be impossible in any form for the United States to regard with indifference."

The resolution was debated in the Senate on various dates until the close of the session without final action.

MORTGAGES—Statistics of U. S., 1890.**No. 256.**

A census bulletin, issued by Mr. Carroll D. Wright, gives a summary of the data collected in reference to the mortgages placed during the decennial period 1880-1889 in the various States and Territories. Special interest attaches to the tables, which indicate the extent to which farms and homes are mortgaged in different sections of the country, the decided difference in the rates of interest paid, and the reasons for mortgaging.

We point out, first, the result of an attempt to ascertain the purposes for which mortgage indebtedness is incurred. It appears from personal inquiries made in 102 selected counties, that 80.13 per cent. of the mortgages in number, and 82.56 per cent. in value, were made for purchase money and improvements. Not more than 1.73 per cent. of the sums procured by mortgages were disbursed for farm and family expenses.

MORTGAGES—Statistics, etc.—Continued.

We note next that the aggregate mortgage indebtedness of the United States amounted on January 1, 1890, to \$6,019,679,985. The sum was represented by 4,777,698 mortgages, divided into two classes, according as they rest on acre tracts or on city, town, or village lots. The number of acres covered by mortgages in force at the date mentioned was 273,352,109; the number of lots was 4,161,138. The smallest amount of mortgage debt owed in any State, viz., \$2,194,995, rests upon Nevada. The heaviest burden is borne by New York, where the real estate mortgages are valued at \$1,607,874,301, equivalent to nearly 27 per cent. of the whole mortgage indebtedness of the United States. The mortgage debt in force throughout the Union amounts to \$96 per capita of population, the three largest State averages being \$268 in New York, \$206 in Colorado, and \$200 in California. The largest proportion of mortgaged acres is in Kansas, where 60.32 per cent. of the total number of taxed acres are thus encumbered. Next stands Nebraska, with 54.73 per cent., and then South Dakota, with 51.76 per cent. If we take the average of 41 States we find that only 28.86 per cent. of the taxed acres are covered by the existing mortgages. In several of the Southern States the land is conspicuously free from encumbrance. Thus, in Kentucky, the mortgaged acres constitute but 13.73 per cent. of the taxed acres, in Virginia but 13.59, in Tennessee but 11.46, and in Florida but 9.76. The percentage of mortgaged farms to taxed farms in Arizona is 6.39, the lowest of all.

It is surprising to learn from these statistics how small are the debts for which the great majority of mortgages are given. It appears that 6.03 per cent. of the whole number made during the ten years ending December 31, 1889, were for amounts of less than \$100 each; while 45.17 per cent. were for sums of less than \$500; mortgages for debts less than \$1,000 constituted 68.54 per cent. of the whole, and only 4.05 per cent. were for \$5,000 or over.

We come now to the varying rates of interest charged in different sections of the country, and here we encounter the gratifying fact that, considering the United States collectively, the average rate of interest declined from 7.14 per cent. in 1880 to 6.75 per cent. in 1889. Of the aggregate mortgage indebtedness incurred during the ten years throughout the Union, 16.06 per cent. was subject to rates less than 6 per cent.; 41.89 per cent. to a rate of 6 per cent.; and 42.05 per cent. to rates higher than that last named. Passing to details,

MORTGAGES—Statistics, etc.—Continued.

we observe that in the decennial period of 1880-'89 the rate of interest on mortgages fell in New York from 5.89 to 5.34 per cent.; in Massachusetts from 6.06 to 5.35; in Connecticut from 5.91 to 5.54; in New Jersey from 5.98 to 5.61; and in Pennsylvania from 5.87 to 5.65. In Kansas the average rate of interest dropped from 9.47 to 8.48; in Colorado from 11.05 to 8.22; in Nebraska from 8.82 to 8.04, and in South Dakota from 10.31 to 8.96. In Virginia, West Virginia, and Tennessee the average rate has remained nearly stationary, close to 6 per cent. In Vermont it has risen from 5.81 to 5.93, and in South Carolina from 7.50 to 8.35.

Those who have taken their opinions concerning mortgages from the calamity howlers will be surprised at these figures; and instead of seeing in them proof of poverty and ruin, we see in them rather proof of the thrift and enterprise which uses good character and credit to secure homes and fortunes. The following table gives the details:

Objects of indebtedness.	For number.	For amount.
Total for 102 counties.....	100.00	100.00
Purchase money	54.67	56.66
Improvements	20.96	20.81
Purchase money and improvements (combined)	4.59	5.09
Business	6.01	8.92
Farm machines, domestic animals, and other personal property.....	1.95	0.70
Purchase money, improvements, business, and personal property (combined with one another).....	1.73	2.19
Purchase money, improvements, business, and personal property (combined with objects other than farm and family expenses).....	0.45	0.63
Purchase money, improvements, business, and personal property (combined with farm and family expenses).....	2.06	1.32
Farm and family expenses.....	5.40	1.73
All other objects.....	2.27	1.90
Total for purchase money and improvements (not combined with other objects)	80.13	82.50
Total for purchase money, improvements, business, and personal property (not combined with other objects)	89.82	94.37

NATIONAL BANKS.**No. 257.**

Abstract of reports made to the Comptroller of the Currency, showing the condition of the national banks in the United States at the close of business on Thursday, the 7th day of May, 1896.

No. of Banks, 3694.

Resources:

Loans and discounts.....	\$1,970,098,833.06
Overdrafts	12,787,531.23
U. S. bonds to secure circulation.....	225,017,500.00
U. S. bonds to secure U. S. deposits.....	25,573,000.00

NATIONAL BANKS—Continued.

U. S. bonds on hand.....	\$12,491,420.00
Premiums on U. S. bonds.....	18,875,424.94
Stocks, securities, etc.....	190,938,097.11
Banking house, furniture, and fixtures.....	77,975,409.98
Other real estate and mortgages owned.....	27,009,127.98
Due from national banks (not reserve agents)...	114,073,966.82
Due from State banks and bankers.....	28,285,698.29
Due from approved reserve agents.....	195,752,733.58
Checks and other cash items.....	12,295,435.30
Exchanges for clearing house.....	85,503,719.81
Bills of other national banks.....	19,183,691.00
Fractional paper currency, nickels, and cents....	986,263.57
Lawful money reserve in bank, viz:	
Gold coin	\$105,938,779.74
Gold Treasury certificates.....	21,383,020.00
Gold clearing-house certificates..	30,440,000.00
Silver dollars	7,285,043.00
Silver Treasury certificates.....	31,512,287.00
Silver fractional coin.....	5,814,316.48
Total specie	202,373,446.22
Legal tender notes	118,971,652.00
U. S. certificates of deposit for legal-	
tender notes	28,035,000.00
	<hr/>
	349,380,098.22
Five per cent. redemption fund with Treasurer..	9,775,478.73
Due from U. S. Treasurer.....	1,635,392.62
	<hr/>
Total	3,377,638,822.24
	<hr/>
Liabilities:	
Capital stock paid in.....	\$652,089,780.97
Surplus fund	247,546,067.10
Undivided profits less expenses and taxes paid..	89,378,085.39
National-bank notes issued.....*	201,834,295.00
Less amount on hand.....	4,451,930.50
	<hr/>
Amount outstanding	197,382,364.50

*The amount of circulation outstanding at the date named, as shown by the books of this office was \$224,363,327; which amount includes the notes of insolvent banks, of those in voluntary liquidation, and of those which have deposited legal tender notes under the acts of June 20, 1874, and July 12, 1882, for the purpose of retiring their circulation.

NATIONAL BANKS—Continued.

State-bank notes outstanding.....	\$60,383.50
Due to other national banks.....	285,314,203.16
Due to State banks and bankers.....	157,980,455.20
Dividends unpaid	2,069,104.01
Individual deposits	1,687,629,515.37
U. S. deposits	21,015,358.71
Deposits of U. S. disbursing officers.....	3,416,397.99
Notes and bills rediscounted.....	11,563,851.93
Bills payable	17,137,274.80
Liabilities other than those above stated.....	5,055,979.61
Total	3,377,638,822.24

NATIONAL BANKS—Condition of.**No. 258.**

[From report of the Secretary of the Treasury, 1895.]

Since the granting of the first certificate of authority on June 20, 1863, the total number of national banks organized has been 5,023, making an average for each year of 152. Of this number there were in active operation on October 31, 1895, 3,715, having an authorized capital stock of \$664,136,915, represented by 235,190 shareholders, or an average capital for each bank of \$178,772, the number of shares to each, 2,136, and the number of shareholders, 77.

During the year there were 43 banks organized, located in 20 different States, with an aggregate capital stock of \$4,890,000. Of these 28, with a capital stock of \$2,530,000, are located in the Northern and Northwestern section of the country, and 15, with a capital stock of \$2,360,000, in the South and Southwest.

The total amount of circulating notes outstanding October 31, 1895, was \$213,887,630, of which amount \$190,180,961 was secured by United States bonds, and \$23,706,669 by lawful money deposited with the Treasurer of the United States.

The net increase in the amount of circulation secured by bonds during the year was \$10,779,597, and the gross increase in the total circulation was \$6,322,540.

The total resources of the national banks on the date of their last report of condition, September 28, 1895, was \$3,423,629,343.63, of which \$2,059,408,402.27 represented loans and discounts, and \$356,577,580.61 money of all kinds in bank. Of their liabilities, \$1,701,653,521.28 represented individual deposits, \$336,888,350.86 surplus

NATIONAL BANKS—Condition of—Continued.

and net undivided profits, and \$182,481,610.50 outstanding circulation secured by bonds.

The corporate existence of 71 banks, with a capital stock of \$10,662,000, and total circulation of \$3,226,275, has been extended during the year.

The number of banks leaving the system by reason of the expiration of their corporate existence was 4, with a capital stock of \$300,000, and circulation amounting to \$123,700.

The number of banks which went into voluntary liquidation during the year was 51, with a capital stock of \$6,093,100, and circulation amounting to \$1,152,000.

Receivers were appointed for 36 banks during the year, of which number 2 were reported last year as being in voluntary liquidation, and 9 closed their doors in 1893, and subsequently resumed business, but were finally compelled to go into insolvency because of continued business depression and the slow character of their assets.

During the year 1894 there were paid \$5,124,577.94 to creditors of failed banks, and during the year just closed \$3,380,552.65.

The number of active banks, as compared with the number in operation during the year 1894, decreased 41 in 1895, with a corresponding decrease in capital stock of \$6,438,120. The number organized during the year is 7 less than in 1894, and the number going into voluntary liquidation 28 less. There has been an increase of 15 in the number of receivers appointed, and an increase of 30 in the extension of corporate existence granted. The loss through expiration of charters decreased 2, and the number organized to succeed expiring associations decreased 4.

NATIONAL BANKS—Earnings for Year ending June 30, 1895.**No. 259.**

There were, Sept. 1, 1895, 3,703 national banks in the United States. Of these, 589 in the New England States earned, for the half year ended Sept. 1, 1895, 2.1 per cent. on their capital and surplus; 840 in New York, Pennsylvania, and New Jersey earned 2.97 per cent.; 166 in Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, West Virginia, and the District of Columbia, 2.94 per cent.; 492 in the Southern States, 3.18 per cent.; 753 in Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin, and Michigan, 2.96 per cent.; 556 in Iowa, Minnesota, Missouri, Kansas, and Nebraska, 2.15 per cent.; 119 in Colorado, Nevada, California, Oregon, and Arizona.

NATIONAL BANKS—Earnings, etc.—Continued.

2.44 per cent.; while 188 in the remaining Northwestern States and three Territories earned 1 per cent. less than nothing for the time given. Savannah, Ga., 1 per cent.; St. Paul, Minn., 0.53 per cent.; Nevada, 0.49 per cent.; South Dakota, 1.76 per cent.; Washington, 1.55 per cent., and Montana, 5.88 per cent., are all minus quantities. In other words, they made nothing; did business for the time given at a net loss. The average earnings in all the United States for this period was 2.6 per cent. (Report of Comptroller of the Currency, 1895, Part I, pages 420-423.)

NATIONAL BANKS—Taxes Paid By.**No. 260.**

It is often alleged that national banks do not pay their full share of taxes. Money hidden in a stocking or buried in the ground can not well be gotten at for taxation, but the capital, deposits, and circulation of a national bank are all of record; they can not be hidden from the assessor, whether for the Government or for local purposes.

Up to March 3, 1883, they were required to pay a tax on capital and deposits as well as circulation. This amounted to—

Tax on capital (to March 3, 1883).....	\$7,855,887.74
Tax on deposits (to March 3, 1883).....	60,940,067.16
Tax on circulation (to June 30, 1895).....	77,539,004.86

Total 146,334,959.76

This does not include cost of redemption, of new plates, and examiners' fees.

From 1883 to 1895 the figures show—

Semi-annual tax on circulation.....	\$25,285,486.62
Cost of redemption.....	1,688,523.08
Cost of plates, new banks.....	199,610.00
Cost of plates, extended banks.....	197,395.00
Examiners' fees	1,862,415.73

Total 29,233,430.43

NETHERLANDS.**No. 261.**

In Netherlands the standard is gold and silver; the monetary unit is the florin; the value in United States coin is \$0.40.2; the coins are: gold, 10 florins; silver, $\frac{1}{2}$, 1, and $2\frac{1}{2}$ florins. The ratio of gold to silver is 1 of gold to $15\frac{1}{2}$ of silver, or 1 of gold to 15 of limited tender silver.

NEW ENGLAND—A Far Greater Customer than Old England in Purchase of American Products.

No. 262.

If our country is to remain a prosperous and united people sectional interests are not to be legislated against. The South and the West, controlling the votes in the Congress of the United States, to enact tariff laws at the present time, must hold to the conservative view that New England is their best customer, and that the enactment of laws detrimental to her great industrial interests cripples her as a purchaser of the great products of the South and West.

With three-fourths of all the spindles of the country, New England produces not a pound of cotton; but she consumes one-fifth of the whole cotton crop of the United States. Her purchase in 1890 amounted to more than \$77,000,000. Can the South treat with indignity such a customer as this?

New England grows less than four per cent. of the wool of this country, but she uses one-half of the total clip. Can the West and the great Pacific States see New England slighted by crippling her industries?

New England, again, mines not a pound of coal, but uses not less than ten million tons annually in her homes and factories. Can Maryland and the Virginias, whence a large portion of this output comes, cast a vote in the Congress of the United States that would paralyze her great factory system, and cause her to put out her fires?

Of all the articles of food for man and beast, New England produces a sufficiency only of two things, hay for her cattle, and potatoes for her people. Therefore, she becomes an annual customer of the West for not less than three million barrels of flour, to which is to be added two-thirds of all the meat consumed throughout her domain. Certainly the West must be careful for such a customer.

Manufacturing as she does fully three-fourths of all the boots and shoes worn in the country, she is a purchaser of hides and leather to the extent of the major portion of the output of the country. Her lumber has long since disappeared from off her mountain slopes. Now she looks to the Northwest and the South for her supplies to build homes and factories. If these people who crowd the markets with their lumber are not careful of New England's thrift and prosperity, they must lose one of their best customers for the purchase of lumber.

NEW ENGLAND—Continued.

The outcome of the whole question is that such legislation is but to pauperize the artisans of the East, and to bring sorrow and sadness into the homes where joy and plenty have had their abode for many years. The laboring people of New England as well as the laboring people of all the country ought to understand this. One of their popular mottoes is, "The injury to one is the concern of all," and let this be emblazoned forever on all New England's interests, and held up before the whole country to warn them that if we would continue our national prosperity we must care for New England's factory system.

NEWFOUNDLAND.**No. 263.**

In Newfoundland the standard is gold; the monetary unit is the dollar; the value in United States coin is \$1.014; the coins are gold: 2 dollars (\$2.027). The ratio of Canada is 1 of gold 14.95 of limited-tender silver. (Some doubt as to that of Newfoundland.)

NEWSPAPERS—Who Read Them—Free Trade and Protection—Comparison of Intelligence.**No. 263.**

Under the caption "Number of newspapers mailed to subscribers or news agents by publishers and news agents" we have the following exhibit:

Total of the sixteen free-trade States.....	156,203,516
Total Ohio and Illinois.....	159,254,004
showing difference in favor of these two protection States, Ohio and Illinois, of 3,050,488.	

But peradventure publications of a higher order, which evidence more recondite learning and philosophical research, have flourished better. Let us examine:

Under the classification "Number of magazines and other periodicals mailed to subscribers or news agents by publishers and news agents" we have the following exhibit:

Total number in sixteen free-trade States, all Democratic.	3,890,350
Total number issued in Ohio.....	6,498,216

Difference in favor of Ohio, a Republican State..... 2,607,866

NORWAY.**No. 265.**

In Norway the standard is gold; the monetary unit is the crown; the value in United States money is \$0.26.8; the coins are gold: 10 and 20 crowns. The ratio of the Scandinavian Union is 1 of gold to 14.88 of limited silver.

PANIC OF 1893-94.**No. 266.**

Unlike the panics of former periods the great depression in business of 1893-'94 was not the result of, nor attended with undue paper inflation, nor depreciation of paper currency, nor suspension of specie payments, nor by extraordinary importations of foreign goods. It came almost solely from fear of the results of political change. The election of 1892 gave to the Democratic party all branches of the Government which have a voice in law-making, for the first time since the civil war, and on the most radical platform they had ever adopted. Hence the certainty of great changes in the financial policy of the country, with entire uncertainty as to what the changes would be, caused a sudden stoppage of all business enterprises with the resulting disasters.

Mr. Cleveland was elected in an era of great prosperity. The bells and steam whistles of every hamlet and city in the land then called to labor the most prosperous and contented people on the face of the earth.

Never before in the history of the United States had the country been in a more prosperous condition, and so far as one could look into the future the outlook for all branches of industry was of such an encouraging nature as to be a source of universal congratulation. Without free trade, without free coinage of silver there had been three decades of growth and unprecedented business activity. The American people, of all the millions living on the globe, were the best housed, the best clothed, and the best fed.

The Weekly Review of Trade, published by R. G. Dun & Co.'s Commercial Agency, speaks as follows of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1892:

"A fiscal year never matched in the whole history of the country in volume of industrial production, in magnitude of domestic exchanges, or in foreign trade has just closed. The imports for the year have been about \$833,000,000, the increase in New York in June over last year being about 18 per cent. Exports from New

F 1893-'94—Continued.

d 15.4 per cent., and the aggregate for the year has been 7,000,000. Railroad earnings have been the largest in any far, and clearings in June the largest ever known in that eeding last year 8 per cent., and for the whole year the r known outside of New York. Failures for the half been 5,503, against 6,073 in 1891, and liabilities \$62,000,- : \$92,000,000, and on the whole about the smallest for five spite of low prices additional works are going into op- n in the iron manufacture, and yet more in woolen and oreover, the crops this year promise to be very satisfac- he new half year begins with excellent prospects."

c of 1893 has not abated. The present, July, 1896, finds y business enterprise either suspended or running on the ssible basis of business. The people of the whole coun- king to the success of the Republican ticket in the elec- Kinley and Hobart as the sure remedy to stop the panic ng business confidence.

PAPER, 1890.

ishments	567
al	\$82,374,099
oyees	29,568
s	\$13,746,584
rials	42,223,314
icts	74,309,388
er capita, \$461.91; amount imported 1893, \$8,680,319; duty \$2,070,124; average ad valorem under old laws, 23.85 per ar new law, 20.53 per cent.	

PARITY.

in exchange of coin as now provided by law—1 ounce equal to 16 in silver.

PENSIONERS.

there were 126,722 pensioners on the rolls, who were paid 3. In 1895 there were 970,524 pensioners, who were paid 11.

PENSIONERS—Dropped from Rolls During Fiscal Year 1895. **No. 270.**

Classes.	By death.	By re-marriage.	Minors by legal limitation.	By failure to claim.	For other causes.	No. of pensioners dropped from rolls.
<i>General law.</i>						
Army and Navy.....	Invalids..... 8,419 Nurses..... 7 Widows, etc. 4,417	..... ..... 655	..... ..... 542	660 584	732 292	9,817 7 6,490
Total.....	12,843	655	542	1,244	1,024	16,308
<i>Classification of widows' roll, general law:</i>						
Widows without children.....	1,887	295	.....	345	157	2,684
Widows with children.....	158	355	.....	28	56	597
Minor children.....	9	.....	542	.....	48	599
Mothers.....	1,759	5	.....	143	25	1,932
Fathers.....	584	.....	.....	57	6	657
Brothers and sisters, dependent sons and daughters.....	10	.....	.....	11	.....	21
<i>Act June 27, 1890.</i>						
Army and Navy.....	Invalids..... 10,313 Widows, etc. 2,620	..... 544	..... 602	922 147	7,825 669	19,100 4,572
Total.....	12,973	544	602	1,069	8,484	23,671
<i>Classification of widows' roll, act of June 27, 1890:</i>						
Widows without children.....	1,452	238	.....	109	360	2,168
Widows with children.....	263	302	.....	11	199	777
Minor children.....	19	.....	602	.....	26	647
Mothers.....	501	4	.....	16	34	555
Fathers.....	376	.....	.....	11	19	406
Helpless Children.....	7	.....	.....	.....	12	19
<i>War of 1812.</i>						
Survivors.....	24	.....	.....	.....	1	25
Widows.....	575	.....	.....	54	8	637
Total.....	599	.....	.....	54	9	662
<i>War with Mexico.</i>						
Survivors.....	738	.....	.....	153	90	981
Widows.....	249	5	.....	47	38	339
Total.....	987	5	.....	200	128	1,320
<i>Indian Wars, 1832-1842.</i>						
Survivors.....	276	.....	.....	.....	5	281
Widows.....	138	.....	.....	.....	30	168
Total.....	414	.....	.....	.....	35	449
Grand total.....	27,816	1,204	1,144	2,567	9,680	42,411

PENSIONERS—On Rolls June 30, 1895.**No. 271.**

Widows and daughters of Revolutionary soldiers.....	12
Army invalid pensioners.....	352,453
Army widows, minor children, etc.....	100,220
Navy invalid pensioners.....	4,770
Navy widows, minor children, etc.....	2,431
Survivors of the war of 1812.....	21
Widows of soldiers of the war of 1812.....	3,828
Survivors of the Mexican war.....	12,586
Widows of soldiers of the Mexican war.....	7,868
Survivors of the Indian wars (1832-1842).....	3,012
Widows of survivors of the Indian wars (1832-1842).....	3,911
Army nurses.....	499

Act of June 27, 1890:

Army invalid pensioners.....	365,118
Army widows, minor children, etc.....	95,696
Navy invalid pensioners.....	12,997
Navy widows, minor children, etc.....	5,104

Total 970,524

PENSIONS—Appropriations Year Ending June 30, 1896.**No. 272.**

The amount paid for pensions in the year ended June 30, 1895, viz., \$139,807,337.30, was very close to the amount paid the last previous year, which was \$139,804,461.05, the increase in the later year being \$2,876.25. There would have been some decrease from the amount paid the previous year but for two acts of Congress, approved March 2, 1895. One of these acts increased all pensions then below \$6 per month to that rate, and, as the rolls then stood, increased the expenditure for pensions about \$1,500,000 per year. The other act repealed the enactment of March 3, 1893, which forbade the payment of pensions to persons not residing in the United States (with certain exceptions) after July 1, 1893. This repeal made all such unpaid pensions to non-residents as had accumulated, remaining unpaid after July 1, 1893, payable at once, and increased by about \$275,000 the amount of payments made in the last four months of the last fiscal year.

It will be seen therefore that the appropriation of \$140,000,000 for the payment of pensions during the present fiscal year may possibly, in view of the changes in the laws just adverted to, require a slight addition to meet the expenditure.

PENSIONS—Claimants, Number of, June 30, 1895.
No. 273.

STATEMENT OF NUMBER OF CLAIMANTS.

Original invalid:

General laws	87,653
Act of June 27, 1890.....	130,870
Old war	296
1812 service	13
Mexican service	499
Indian wars	263
Army nurses	474

Increase invalid:

General laws	78,283
Act of June 27, 1890.....	48,592
Old war	155
Mexican war (act of Jan. 5, 1893).....	1,692

Original widows:

General laws	49,525
Act of June 27, 1890.....	53,175
Old war	103
1812 service	101
Mexican service	981
Indian wars	1,064
Widows' increase (supplemental and increase for helpless child, etc.).....	456
Bounty land	280

Total number of claimants..... 459,475

Total number already drawing pensions.....248,710

Number of claimants not pensioned.....210,765

PENSIONS—Commissioner's Report.

No. 274.

[Sept. 30, 1895.]

The number of pensioners on the rolls June 30, 1894, was 969,544. During the year following 39,185 new pensioners were added to the rolls, 4,206 who had been previously dropped were restored, and 42,411 were dropped for death and other causes. The net increase during the year was 980, and on June 30, 1895, the number of pensioners on the rolls was 970,524.

During the year 27,816 pensioners were reported as having died. The other droppings were because of the remarriage of widows, limitation of time in case of minors, failure to claim pensions for

PENSIONS—Commissioner's Report—Continued.

three years, adjudication that pensioners had no title to pension or that the right had ceased, and for other causes.

During the same period there were allowed 57,152 claims for increase, additional pension, and other changes, so that the whole number of certificates issued during the year was 96,337, and 103,355 claims of all kinds were rejected.

An act of Congress approved March 2, 1895, raised on and after that date the rate of all pensions then below \$6 per month to that rate. It was deemed unnecessary to issue new certificates, which would require a large amount of labor, and therefore the pension agents were instructed to pay at the advanced rates upon the old certificates. As every certificate for a rate below \$6 was by that act increased to \$6, there was no chance for a mistake, and the plan adopted, besides saving the labor of a reissue of certificates, effectually guarded against any delay in paying the pensioners at the increased rates.

CONDITION OF THE WORK.

On July 1, 1895, there were in the pending files, undisposed of and in different stages of preparation and advancement, claims for pension or for increase to the number of 552,210, represented by 459,475 claimants, of whom 248,710 were upon the pension rolls, and 210,765 were original claimants, or widows, or dependent not upon the rolls. The number of pending claims of this latter class is 76,444 less than at the beginning of the year. The number of new applications of all classes filed within the year was 37,060.

PENSIONS—Legislation on.

No. 275.

From 1861 to 1875 the Congress was under Republican control, and all legislation upon pensions during that time was Republican legislation. With the latter year the Democrats gained control of the House of Representatives. In 1878 the effect of Democratic control began to be apparent. The Republican law of February 14, 1871, was amended by the Democratic act of March 9, 1878, so that widows of soldiers of the war of 1812 should lose their pensions upon remarriage; the term of service was reduced from sixty to fourteen days, and the provision which prevented those who had been in rebellion in the late war from receiving pensions was stricken out.

The effect of this was to restore to the rolls the names of all pensioners of the war of 1812 which had been stricken off for participation, or encouragement of, the rebellion. This, with another act

PENSIONS—Legislation on—Continued.

approved in 1879, giving three months' extra pay to officers and soldiers of the Mexican war, were some of the measures of that period of Democratic ascendancy, and both were intended mainly to benefit persons who lived in the Southern States.

The principal measure of the six years of Democratic control in the House was the "arrear" act. But this was a Republican law, in that it was introduced by a Republican (Cummings of Kansas), was put on its passage by a Republican (Haskell of Kansas), was voted for by 116 Republicans and 48 Democrats in the House, a majority of the Democrats in the House voting against it.

In the Senate there were 27 Republicans and 16 Democrats voting in favor, and the 3 nays were all Democrats. A later Democratic limitation of the arrears was put into an appropriation bill reported by W. A. J. Sparks (Democrat) of Illinois, creating a limitation of less than one year and four months—that is, from March 3, 1879, to July 1, 1880—and that law has remained in force to the present.

Votes shown in detail as follows:

Name of bill.	For bill.		Against bill.	
	Repub- licans.	Demo- crats.	Repub- licans.	Demo- crats.
Repeal of arrears limitation.....	116	48	None.	61
Mexican pension, Senate amendment.....	72	57	1	84
Widows' increase.....	118	80	None.	58
Senate bill, 1886.....	27	7	None.	14
Dependent pension bill.....	114	66	None.	76
Dependent pension bill, over veto.....	138	37	None.	126
Total.....	596	295	1	418

Let us now present a similar table of the votes upon various pension measures in 1890, which will show:

Name of bill.	For bill.		Against bill.	
	Repub- licans.	Demo- crats.	Repub- licans.	Demo- crats.
Dependent parents, Senate.....	31	10	None.	12
Morrill, 62-year bill.....	136	34	1	86
Morrill, Cheadle 61-year amendment.....	143	41	None.	71
Morrill, 60-year bill.....	141	38	None.	71
Disability, conference, House.....	117	28	None.	56
Disability, conference, Senate.....	31	3	None.	18
Prisoners of war.....	119	24	None.	78
Total.....	719	177	1	362

PENSIONS—Legislation on—Continued.

Combining the two tables it will be seen that so far as these reported roll calls show, there were:

<i>For the bills.</i>		<i>Against the bills</i>	
Republicans.....	1,304	Republicans.....	2
Democrats	472	Democrats.....	810

PENSIONS—Republican Party on.**No. 276.**

From 1862 until 1875 the Government, in all its branches, was controlled by the Republican party. During that time our pension system, as it now exists, was built up. The fundamental act was that of July 14, 1862, and between that date and the election of a Democratic Congress in 1875, fourteen other acts were passed enlarging and improving the system. Under these acts the greater part of the annual expenditures for pensions now being made was authorized. They were all Republican measures. Every law, every section, every line, word, and syllable relating to pensions in the Revised Statutes of 1874 was enacted by Republican Congresses. by Republican votes, and approved by Republican Presidents.

The Republican party has always maintained that one of the first duties of the American people was the practical recognition, in a material way, of our sacred obligations to the volunteer soldiers of the United States. In a long series of official utterances, this party has always, in its great representative national conventions, pledged itself to the maintenance of a policy of liberality, unlimited by technical or burdensome restrictions in the award and distribution of the fund cheerfully offered to pensioners by the votes of a grateful people. It may add to the inspiration of loyal hearts to recall some of these utterances, and to hear anew what we have said, and what pledges we have made from time to time. The pension policy inaugurated by the Republican party has become so closely incorporated into our governmental system that in quoting these glorious and patriotic expressions we feel almost as if hearing anew the voices of the revered men of the historic past.

At Baltimore, in 1864, the Republican National Convention said:

"Resolved, That the thanks of the American people are due to the soldiers and sailors of the Army and Navy who have periled their lives in defense of the country and in vindication of the honor of the flag; that the nation owes to them some permanent recognition of their patriotism and their valor, and ample and permanent provision

PENSIONS—Republican Party on—Continued.

for those of their survivors who have received disabling and honorable wounds in the service of the country; and that the memories of those who have fallen in its defense shall be held in grateful and everlasting remembrance."

That was in 1864, over thirty years ago, and during the very height of the war. The Republican party did not wait until after Lee's surrender, but announced its policy while its defenders were in the field.

PENSIONS—Republican Platform, 1896.**No. 277.**

The veterans of the Union Army deserve and should receive fair treatment and generous recognition. Whenever practicable they should be given the preference in the matter of employment, and they are entitled to the enactment of such laws as are best calculated to secure the fulfillment of the pledges made to them in the dark days of the country's peril. We denounce the practice in the Pension Bureau, so recklessly and unjustly carried on by the present Administration, of reducing pensions and arbitrarily dropping names from the rolls as deserving the severest condemnation of the American people.

PERU.**No. 278.**

In Peru the standard is silver; the monetary unit is the sol; the value in United States money is \$0.613. The coins are silver: sol and divisions. The ratio of gold to silver is 1 of gold to 15½ of silver.

PLATFORM—Chicago, 1892—Consistent?—What a Democrat Says About It.**No. 279.**

[From Washington Post, July 19.]

"Trusts and monopolies," the "few enriched at the expense of the many," and other pyrotechnics of the stump, bang and bust, sputter and shriek all over the platform, upon which is sitting a millionaire-coupon-clipping corporation President, serenely reading about "a vicious monetary system," under which his millions were accumulated. Just try, Mr. Editor, to imagine Andrew Jackson accepting a nomination for President with Nick Biddle as a running mate. "By the eternals," the old hero will turn in his grave if he hears this *Chicago* nomination and platform called Democratic.

PLATFORM—Chicago, etc.—Continued.

There are other modern improvements—combinations of irreconcilables—which the canvass will develop, but which your space will not permit of elucidation at present. Hence, looking to the substance rather than at the form of this convention, I cannot agree with the Post that this Chicago convention “was Democratic.”

PLATFORM DEMOCRATIC PARTY.**No. 280.**

[Adopted by the Democratic Convention at Chicago, July 8, 1896.]

We, the Democrats of the United States, in National Convention assembled, do reaffirm our allegiance to those great essential principles of justice and liberty upon which our institutions are founded, and which the Democratic party has advocated from Jefferson's time to our own—freedom of speech, freedom of the press, freedom of conscience, the preservation of personal rights, the equality of all citizens before the law, and the faithful observance of constitutional limitations.

STATE RIGHTS.

During all these years the Democratic party has resisted the tendency of selfish interests to the centralization of governmental power, and steadfastly maintained the integrity of the dual scheme of government established by the founders of this republic of republics. Under its guidance and teachings the great principle of local self-government has found its best expression in the maintenance of the rights of the States and in its assertion of the necessity of confining the General Government to the exercise of the powers granted by the Constitution of the United States.

THE MONEY QUESTION.

Recognizing that the money system is paramount to all others at this time, we invite attention to the fact that the Federal Constitution names silver and gold together as the money metals of the United States, and that the first coinage law passed by Congress under the Constitution made the silver dollar the monetary unit, and admitted gold to free coinage at a ratio based upon the silver-dollar unit.

We declare that the act of 1873 demonetizing silver without the knowledge or approval of the American people has resulted in the appreciation of gold and a corresponding fall in the prices of commodities produced by the people; a heavy increase in the burden of

PLATFORM DEMOCRATIC PARTY—Continued.

taxation and of all debts, public and private; the enrichment of the money-lending class at home and abroad; prostration of industry and impoverishment of the people.

We are unalterably opposed to gold monometallism, which has locked fast the prosperity of an industrial people in the paralysis of hard times. Gold monometallism is a British policy, and its adoption has brought other nations into financial servitude to London. It is not only un-American but anti-American, and it can be fastened on the United States only by the stifling of that spirit and love of liberty which proclaimed our political independence in 1776 and won it in the war of the Revolution.

FREE SILVER.

We demand the free and unlimited coinage of both gold and silver at the present legal ratio of 16 to 1, without waiting for the aid or consent of any other nation. We demand that the standard silver dollar shall be a full legal tender, equally with gold, for all debts, public and private, and we favor such legislation as will prevent for the future the demonetization of any kind of legal-tender money by private contract.

We are opposed to the policy and practice of surrendering to the holders of the obligations of the United States the option reserved by law to the Government of redeeming such obligations in either silver coin or gold coin.

BOND ISSUES.

We are opposed to the issuing of interest-bearing bonds of the United States in time of peace, and condemn the trafficking with banking syndicates which, in exchange for bonds and at an enormous profit to themselves, supply the Federal Treasury with gold to maintain the policy of gold monometallism.

Congress alone has the power to coin and issue money, and President Jackson declared that this power could not be delegated to corporations or individuals. We therefore demand that the power to issue notes to circulate as money be taken from the national banks, and that all paper money shall be issued directly by the Treasury Department, be redeemable in coin, and receivable for all debts, public and private.

TARIFF FOR REVENUE.

We hold that the tariff duties should be levied for purposes of revenue, such duties to be so adjusted as to operate equally throughout the country and not discriminate between class or section, and

PLATFORM DEMOCRATIC PARTY—Continued.

that taxation should be limited by the needs of the Government honestly and economically administered. We denounce, as disturbing to business, the Republican threat to restore the McKinley law, which has been twice condemned by the people in national elections, and which, enacted under the false plea of protection to home industry, proved a prolific breeder of trusts and monopolies, enriched the few at the expense of the many, restricted trade, and deprived the producers of the great American staples of access to their natural markets. Until the money question is settled we are opposed to any agitation for further changes in our tariff laws, except such as are necessary to make the deficit in revenue caused by the adverse decision of the Supreme Court on the income tax.

THE INCOME TAX.

There would be no deficit in the revenue but for the annulment by the Supreme Court of a law passed by a Democratic Congress in strict pursuance of the uniform decisions of that court for nearly one hundred years, that court having sustained constitutional objections to its enactment which had been overruled by the ablest judges who have ever sat on that bench. We declare that it is the duty of Congress to use all the constitutional power which remains after that decision, or which may come by its reversal by the court, as it may hereafter be constituted, so that the burdens of taxation may be equally and impartially laid, to the end that wealth may bear its due proportion of the expenses of the Government.

IMMIGRATION.

We hold that the most efficient way to protect American labor is to prevent the importation of foreign pauper labor to compete with it in the home market, and that the value of the home market to our American farmers and artisans is greatly reduced by a vicious monetary system, which depresses the prices of their products below the cost of production, and thus deprives them of the means of purchasing the products of our home manufacture.

CONGRESSIONAL APPROPRIATIONS.

We denounce the profligate waste of the money wrung from the people by oppressive taxation and the lavish appropriations of recent Republican Congresses, which have kept taxes high, while the labor that pays them is unemployed, and the products of the people's toil

PLATFORM DEMOCRATIC PARTY—Continued.

are depressed in price till they no longer repay the cost of production. We demand a return to that simplicity and economy which best befits a Democratic Government and a reduction in the number of useless offices, the salaries of which drain the substance of the people.

FEDERAL INTERFERENCE.

We denounce arbitrary interference by Federal authorities in local affairs as a violation of the Constitution of the United States and a crime against free institutions, and we especially object to government by injunction as a new and highly dangerous form of oppression, by which Federal judges, in contempt of the laws of the States and rights of citizens, become at once legislators, judges, and executioners, and we approve the bill passed at the last session of the United States Senate, and now pending in the House, relative to contempts in Federal courts, and providing for trials by jury in certain cases of contempt.

PACIFIC FUNDING BILL.

No discrimination should be indulged by the Government of the United States in favor of any of its debtors. We approve of the refusal of the Fifty-third Congress to pass the Pacific Railroad funding bill, and denounce the effort of the present Republican Congress to enact a similar measure.

PENSIONS.

Recognizing the just claims of deserving Union soldiers, we heartily indorse the rule of the present Commissioner of Pensions that no names shall be arbitrarily dropped from the pension roll, and the fact of an enlistment and service should be deemed conclusive evidence against disease or disability before enlistment.

CUBA.

We extend our sympathy to the people of Cuba in their heroic struggle for liberty and independence.

THE CIVIL SERVICE.

We are opposed to life tenure in the public service. We favor appointments based upon merits, fixed terms of office, and such an administration of the civil-service laws as will afford equal opportunities to all citizens of ascertained fitness.

NO THIRD TERM.

We declare it to be the unwritten law of this Republic, established by custom and usage of one hundred years, and sanctioned by the

PLATFORM DEMOCRATIC PARTY—Continued.

examples of the greatest and wisest of those who founded and have maintained our Government, that no man should be eligible for a third term of the Presidential office.

CORPORATE WEALTH.

The absorption of wealth by the few, the consolidation of our leading railroad systems, and formation of trusts and pools require a stricter control by the Federal Government of those arteries of commerce. We demand the enlargement of the powers of the Interstate Commerce Commission, and such restrictions and guarantees in the control of railroads as will protect the people from robbery and oppression.

ADMISSION OF TERRITORIES.

We favor the admission of the Territories of New Mexico and Arizona into the Union as States, and we favor the early admission of all the Territories giving the necessary population and resources to entitle them to Statehood, and while they remain Territories we hold that the officials appointed to administer the government of any Territory, together with the District of Columbia and Alaska, should be bona fide residents of the Territory or District in which their duties are to be performed. The Democratic party believes in home rule and that all public lands of the United States should be appropriated to the establishment of free homes for American citizens.

We recommend that the Territory of Alaska be granted a Delegate in Congress, and that the general land and timber laws of the United States be extended to said Territory.

MISSISSIPPI RIVER IMPROVEMENTS.

The Federal Government should care for and improve the Mississippi River and other great waterways of the Republic, so as to secure for the interior people easy and cheap transportation to tidewater. When any waterway of the Republic is of sufficient importance to demand aid of the Government, such aid should be extended upon a definite plan of continuous work until permanent improvement is secured.

Confiding in the justice of our cause and the necessity of its success at the polls, we submit the foregoing declaration of principles and purposes to the considerate judgment of the American people. We invite the support of all citizens who approve them, and who desire to have them made effective through legislation for the relief of the people and the restoration of the country's prosperity.

PLATFORM PEOPLE'S PARTY.

No. 281.

[Adopted by the Populist Convention at St. Louis, July 24, 1896.]

The People's Party, assembled in National Convention, reaffirms its allegiance to the principles declared by the founders of the Republic, and also to the fundamental principles of just government as enunciated in the platform of the party in 1892.

We recognize that through the connivance of the present and preceding Administrations the country has reached a crisis in its national life, as predicted in our declaration four years ago, and that prompt and patriotic action is the supreme duty of the hour.

We realize that, while we have political independence, our financial and industrial independence is yet to be attained by restoring to our country the constitutional control and exercise of the functions necessary to a people's government, which functions have been basely surrendered by our public servants to corporate monopolies. The influence of European money changers has been more potent in shaping legislation than the voice of the American people. Executive power and patronage have been used to corrupt our legislatures and defeat the will of the people, and plutocracy has been enthroned upon the ruins of democracy.

To restore the government intended by the fathers and for the welfare and prosperity of this and future generations, we demand the establishment of an economic and financial system which shall make us masters of our own affairs and independent of European control, by the adoption of the following declarations of principles:

AS TO MONEY, BONDS, AND INCOME TAX.

1. We demand a national money, safe and sound, issued by the General Government only, without the intervention of banks of issue, to be a full legal tender for all debts, public and private, and a just, equitable, and efficient means of distribution direct to the people and through the lawful disbursements of the Government.
2. We demand the free and unrestricted coinage of silver and gold at the present legal ratio of 16 to 1, without waiting for the consent of foreign nations.
3. We demand that the volume of circulating medium be speedily increased to an amount sufficient to meet the demands of the business population of this country and to restore the just level of prices of labor and production.
4. *We denounce the sale of bonds and the increase of the public interest-bearing bond debt made by the present Administration as*

PLATFORM PEOPLE'S PARTY—Continued.

unnecessary and without authority of law, and that no more bonds be issued except by specific act of Congress.

5. We demand such legal legislation as will prevent the demonetization of the lawful money of the United States by private contract.

6. We demand that the Government on payment of its obligations shall use its option as to the kind of lawful money in which they are to be paid, and we denounce the present and preceding Administrations for surrendering this option to the holders of Government obligations.

7. We demand a graduated income tax, to the end that aggregated wealth shall bear its just proportion of taxation, and we denounce the recent decision of the Supreme Court relative to the income-tax law as a misinterpretation of the Constitution and an invasion of the rightful powers of Congress over the subject of taxation.

8. We demand that postal savings banks be established by the Government for the safe deposit of the savings of the people and to facilitate exchange.

GOVERNMENT OWNERSHIP OF RAILROADS AND TELEGRAPH.

1. Transportation being a means of exchange and a public necessity, the Government should own and operate the railroads in the interest of the people and on non-partisan basis, to the end that all may be accorded the same treatment in transportation, and that the tyranny and political power now exercised by the great railroad corporations, which result in the impairment if not the destruction of the political rights and personal liberties of the citizen, may be destroyed. Such ownership is to be accomplished gradually, in a manner consistent with sound public policy.

2. The interest of the United States in the public highways built with public moneys and the proceeds of extensive grants of land to the Pacific railroads should never be alienated, mortgaged, or sold, but guarded and protected for the general welfare as provided by the laws organizing such railroads. The foreclosure of existing liens of the United States on these roads should at once follow default in the payment of the debt of the companies, and at the foreclosure sales of said roads the Government shall purchase the same if it becomes necessary to protect its interests therein, or if they can be purchased at a reasonable price; and the Government shall operate said railroads as public highways for the benefit of the whole and not in the interest of the few, under suitable provisions for protection of life and property, giving to all transportation interests and privileges and equal rates for fares and freight.

PLATFORM PEOPLE'S PARTY—Continued.

3. We denounce the present infamous schemes for refunding those debts and demand that the laws now applicable thereto be executed and administered according to their true intent and spirit.

4. The telegraph, like the post-office system, being a necessity for the transmission of news, should be owned and operated by the Government in the interest of the people.

LAND, HOMES, AND PACIFIC RAILROAD GRANTS.

1. The true policy demands that the national and State legislation shall be such as will ultimately enable every prudent and industrious citizen to secure a home, and therefore the land should not be monopolized for speculative purposes.

All lands now held by railroads and other corporations in excess of their actual needs should by lawful means be reclaimed by the Government and held for actual settlers only, and private land monopoly, as well as alien ownership, should be prohibited.

2. We condemn the frauds by which the land grant to the Pacific Railroad Companies have, through the connivance of the Interior Department, robbed multitudes of bona fide settlers of their homes and miners of their claims, and we demand legislation by Congress which will enforce the exemption of mineral land from such grants after as well as before patent.

3. We demand that bona fide settlers on all public lands be granted free homes, as provided in the national homestead law, and that no exception be made in the case of Indian reservations when opened for settlement, and that all lands not now patented come under this demand.

DIRECT LEGISLATION AND GENERAL PLANS.

We favor a system of direct legislation through the initiative and referendum under proper constitutional safeguards.

We demand the election of President, Vice-President, and United States Senators by a direct vote of the people.

We tender to the patriotic people of Cuba our deepest sympathy in their heroic struggle for political freedom and independence, and we believe the time has come when the United States, the great Republic of the world, should recognize that Cuba is and of right ought to be a free and independent state.

We favor home rule in the Territories and the District of Columbia and the early admission of the Territories as States.

PLATFORM PEOPLE'S PARTY—Continued.

All public salaries should be made to correspond to the price of labor and its products.

In times of great industrial depression idle labor should be employed on public works as far as practicable.

The arbitrary course of the courts in assuming to imprison citizens for indirect contempt and ruling by injunction should be prevented by proper legislation.

We favor just pensions for our disabled Union soldiers.

Believing that the elective franchise and untrammelled ballot are essential to a government of, for, and by the people, the People's Party condemn the wholesale system of disfranchisement adopted in some States as unrepresentative and undemocratic, and we declare it to be the duty of the several State Legislatures to take such action as will secure a full, free, and fair ballot and an honest count.

FINANCIAL QUESTION "THE PRESSING ISSUE."

While the foregoing propositions constitute the platform upon which our party stands, and for the vindication of which its organization will be maintained, we recognize that the great and pressing issue of the pending campaign, upon which the present Presidential election will turn, is the financial question, and upon this great and specific issue between the parties we cordially invite the aid and co-operation of all organizations and citizens agreeing with us upon this vital question.

PLATFORM REPUBLICAN PARTY.**No. 282.**

[Adopted by the Republican Convention at St. Louis, June 17, 1896.]

The Republicans of the United States, assembled by their representatives in national convention, appealing for the popular and historical justification of their claims to the matchless achievements of the thirty years of Republican rule, earnestly and confidently address themselves to the awakened intelligence, experience, and conscience of their countrymen in the following declaration of facts and principles:

For the first time since the civil war the American people have witnessed the calamitous consequences of full and unrestricted Democratic control of the Government. It has been a record of unparalleled incapacity, dishonor, and disaster. In administrative management it has ruthlessly sacrificed indispensable revenue, entailed an *unceasing deficit*, eked out ordinary current expenses with borrow-

PLATFORM REPUBLICAN PARTY—Continued.

money, piled up the public debt by \$262,000,000 in time of peace, forced an adverse balance of trade, kept a perpetual menace hanging over the redemption fund, pawned American credit to alien syndicates, and reversed all the measures and results of successful Republican rule.

In the broad effect of its policy it has precipitated panic, blighted industry and trade with prolonged depression, closed factories, reduced work and wages, halted enterprise, and crippled American production while stimulating foreign production for the American market. Every consideration of public safety and individual interest demands that the Government shall be rescued from the hands of those who have shown themselves incapable to conduct it without disaster at home and dishonor abroad, and shall be restored to the party which for thirty years administered it with unequalled success and prosperity, and in this connection we heartily indorse the wisdom, patriotism, and the success of the Administration of President Harrison.

TARIFF.

We renew and emphasize our allegiance to the policy of protection as the bulwark of American industrial independence and the foundation of American development and prosperity. This true American policy taxes foreign products and encourages home industry; it puts the burden of revenue on foreign goods; it secures the American market for the American producer; it upholds the American standard of wages for the American workingman; it puts the factory by the side of the farm, and makes the American farmer less dependent on foreign demand and price; it diffuses general thrift, and founds the strength of all on the strength of each. In its reasonable application it is just, fair, and impartial; equally opposed to foreign control and domestic monopoly, to sectional discrimination, and individual favoritism.

We denounce the present Democratic tariff as sectional, injurious to the public credit, and destructive to business enterprise. We demand such an equitable tariff on foreign imports which come into competition with American products as will not only furnish adequate revenue for the necessary expenses of the Government, but *will protect* American labor from degradation to the wage level of *other lands*. We are not pledged to any particular schedules. The

PLATFORM REPUBLICAN PARTY—Continued.

question of rates is a practical question, to be governed by the conditions of the time and of production; the ruling and uncompromising principle is the protection and development of American labor and industry. The country demands a right settlement, and then it wants rest.

RECIPROCITY.

We believe the repeal of the reciprocity arrangements negotiated by the last Republican Administration was a national calamity, and we demand their renewal and extension on such terms as will equalize our trade with other nations, remove the restrictions which now obstruct the sale of American products in the ports of other countries, and secure enlarged markets for the products of our farms, forests, and factories.

Protection and reciprocity are twin measures of Republican policy and go hand in hand. Democratic rule has recklessly struck down both, and both must be re-established. Protection for what we produce; free admission for the necessities of life which we do not produce; reciprocity agreements of mutual interests which gain open markets for us in return for our open markets to others. Protection builds up domestic industry and trade and secures our own market for ourselves; reciprocity builds up foreign trade and finds an outlet for our surplus.

We hopefully look forward to the eventual withdrawal of the European powers from this hemisphere, and to the ultimate union of all English-speaking parts of the continent by the free consent of its inhabitants.

SUGAR.

We condemn the present Administration for not keeping faith with the sugar producers of this country. The Republican party favors such protection as will lead to the production on American soil of all the sugar which the American people use, and for which they pay other countries more than \$100,000,000 annually.

WOOL AND WOOLENS.

To all our products—to those of the mine and the fields as well as to those of the shop and the factory—to hemp, to wool, the product of the great industry of sheep husbandry, as well as to the finished *woolens of the mills*—we promise the most ample protection.

PLATFORM REPUBLICAN PARTY—Continued.**MERCHANT MARINE.**

We favor restoring the American policy of discriminating duties for the upbuilding of our merchant marine and the protection of our shipping in the foreign carrying trade, so that American ships—the product of American labor, employed in American shipyards, sailing under the Stars and Stripes, and manned, officered, and owned by Americans—may regain the carrying of our foreign commerce.

FINANCE.

The Republican party is unreservedly for sound money. It caused the enactment of the law providing for the resumption of specie payments in 1879; since then every dollar has been as good as gold.

We are unalterably opposed to every measure calculated to debase our currency or impair the credit of our country. We are, therefore, opposed to the free coinage of silver except by international agreement with the leading commercial nations of the world, which we pledge ourselves to promote, and until such agreement can be obtained the existing gold standard must be preserved. All our silver and paper currency must be maintained at parity with gold, and we favor all measures designed to maintain inviolably the obligations of the United States and all our money, whether coin or paper, at the present standard, the standard of the most enlightened nations of the earth.

PENSIONS.

The veterans of the Union Army deserve and should receive fair treatment and generous recognition. Whenever practicable they should be given the preference in the matter of employment, and they are entitled to the enactment of such laws as are best calculated to secure the fulfillment of the pledges made to them in the dark days of the country's peril. We denounce the practice in the Pension Bureau, so recklessly and unjustly carried on by the present Administration, of reducing pensions and arbitrarily dropping names from the rolls as deserving the severest condemnation of the American people.

FOREIGN RELATIONS.

Our foreign policy should be at all times firm, vigorous, and dignified, and all our interests in the Western Hemisphere carefully *watched and guarded*. The Hawaiian Islands should be controlled *by the United States*, and no foreign power should be permitted to

PLATFORM REPUBLICAN PARTY—Continued.

interfere with them; the Nicaraguan Canal should be built, owned, and operated by the United States; and by the purchase of the Danish islands we should secure a proper and much needed naval station in the West Indies.

ARMENIAN MASSACRES.

The massacres in Armenia have aroused the deep sympathy and just indignation of the American people, and we believe that the United States should exercise all the influence it can properly exert to bring these atrocities to an end. In Turkey, American residents have been exposed to the gravest dangers and American property destroyed. There and everywhere American citizens and American property must be absolutely protected at all hazards and at any cost.

MONROE DOCTRINE.

We reassert the Monroe doctrine in its full extent, and we reaffirm the right of the United States to give the doctrine effect by responding to the appeal of any American State for friendly intervention in case of European encroachment. We have not interfered and shall not interfere with the existing possessions of any European power in this hemisphere, but these possessions must not on any pretext be extended.

CUBA.

From the hour of achieving their own independence the people of the United States have regarded with sympathy the struggles of other American people to free themselves from European domination. We watch with deep and abiding interest the heroic battle of the Cuban patriots against cruelty and oppression, and our best hopes go out for the full success of their determined contest for liberty.

The Government of Spain, having lost control of Cuba, and being unable to protect the property or lives of resident American citizens, or to comply with its treaty obligations, we believe that the Government of the United States should actively use its influence and good offices to restore peace and give independence to the island.

THE NAVY.

The peace and security of the Republic and the maintenance of its rightful influence among the nations of the earth demand a naval power commensurate with its position and responsibility. We therefore favor the continued enlargement of the Navy and a complete system of harbor and seacoast defenses.

PLATFORM REPUBLICAN PARTY—Continued.**FOREIGN IMMIGRATION.**

For the protection of the quality of our American citizenship and of the wages of our workmen against the fatal competition of low-priced labor, we demand that the immigration laws be thoroughly enforced and so extended as to exclude from entrance to the United States those who can neither read nor write.

CIVIL SERVICE.

The civil-service law was placed on the statute book by the Republican party, which has always sustained it, and we renew our repeated declarations that it shall be thoroughly and honestly enforced and extended wherever practicable.

FREE BALLOT.

We demand that every citizen of the United States shall be allowed to cast one free and unrestricted ballot, and that such ballot shall be counted and returned as cast.

LYNCHINGS.

We proclaim our unqualified condemnation of the uncivilized and barbarous practice, well known as lynching or killing of human beings suspected or charged with crime, without process of law.

NATIONAL ARBITRATION.

We favor the creation of a national board of arbitration to settle and adjust differences which may arise between employers and employees engaged in interstate commerce.

HOMESTEADS.

We believe in an immediate return to the free-homestead policy of the Republican party, and urge the passage by Congress of a satisfactory free-homestead measure such as has already passed the House and is now pending in the Senate.

TERRITORIES.

We favor the admission of the remaining Territories at the earliest practicable date, having due regard to the interests of the people of the Territories and of the United States. All the Federal officers appointed for the Territories should be selected from bona fide residents thereof, and the right of self-government should be accorded as far as practicable.

ALASKA.

We believe the citizens of Alaska should have representation in the Congress of the United States, to the end that needful legislation may be intelligently enacted.

PLATFORM REPUBLICAN PARTY—Continued.**TEMPERANCE.**

We sympathize with all wise and legitimate efforts to lessen and prevent the evils of intemperance and promote morality.

RIGHTS OF WOMEN.

The Republican party is mindful of the rights and interests of women. Protection of American industries includes equal opportunities, equal pay for equal work, and protection to the home. We favor the admission of women to wider spheres of usefulness, and welcome their co-operation in rescuing the country from Democratic and Populist mismanagement and misrule.

Such are the principles and policies of the Republican party. By these principles we will abide and these policies we will put into execution. We ask for them the considerate judgment of the American people. Confident alike in the history of our great party and in the justice of our cause, we present our platform and our candidates in the full assurance that the election will bring victory to the Republican party and prosperity to the people of the United States.

PLATFORM SILVER PARTY.**No. 288.**

[Adopted by the Bimetallic Convention at St. Louis, July 24, 1896.]

The national Silver Party in convention assembled hereby adopts the following declaration of principles:

First. The paramount issue at this time in the United States is undisputably the money question. It is between the gold standard, gold bonds, and bank currency on the one side and the bimetallic standard, no bonds, and government currency on the other.

On this issue we declare ourselves to be in favor of a distinctively American financial system. We are unalterably opposed to the single gold standard, and demand the immediate return to the constitutional standard of gold and silver, by the restoration by this Government, independently of any foreign power of the unrestricted coinage of both gold and silver into standard money at the ratio of 16 to 1, and upon terms of exact equality, as they existed prior to 1873; the silver coin to be a full legal tender equally with gold for all debts and dues, private and public, and we favor such legislation as will prevent for the future the demonetization of any kind of legal-tender money by private contract.

PLATFORM SILVER PARTY—Continued.

We hold that the power to control and regulate a paper currency is inseparable from the power to coin money, and hence that all currency intended to circulate as money should be issued, and its volume controlled by the General Government only, and should be legal tender.

We are unalterably opposed to the issue by the United States of interest-bearing bonds in time of peace, and we denounce as a blunder worse than a crime the present Treasury policy, concurred in by a Republican House, of plunging the country in debt by hundreds of millions in the vain attempt to maintain the gold standard by borrowing gold, and we demand the payment of all coin obligations of the United States as provided by existing laws, in either gold or silver coin, at the option of the Government and not at the option of the creditor.

The demonetization of silver in 1873 enormously increased the demand for gold, enhancing its purchasing power and lowering all prices measured by that standard; and since that unjust and indefensible act the prices of American products have fallen upon an average nearly 50 per cent., carrying down with them proportionately the money value of all other forms of property. Such fall of prices has destroyed the profits of legitimate industry, injuring the producer for the benefit of the non-producer, increasing the burden of the debtor, swelling the gains of the creditor, paralyzing the productive energies of the American people, relegating to idleness vast numbers of willing workers, sending the shadows of despair into the home of the honest toiler, filling the land with tramps and paupers, and building up colossal fortunes at the money centers.

In the effort to maintain the gold standard the country has within the last two years, in a time of profound peace and plenty, been loaded down with \$262,000,000 of additional interest-bearing debt, under such circumstances as to allow a syndicate of native and foreign bankers to realize a net profit of millions on a single deal.

It stands confessed that the gold standard can only be upheld by so depleting our paper currency as to force the prices of our product below the European and even below the Asiatic level to enable us to sell in foreign markets, thus aggravating the very evils our people so bitterly complain of, degrading American labor, and striking at the foundations of our civilization itself.

The advocates of the gold standard persistently claim that the *cause of our distress* is overproduction; that we have produced so

PLATFORM SILVER PARTY—Continued.

much that it has made us poor—which implies that the true remedy is to close the factory, abandon the farm, and throw a multitude of people out of employment, a doctrine that leaves us unnerved and disheartened, and absolutely without hope for the future.

We affirm it to be unquestioned that there can be no such economic paradox as overproduction and at the same time tens of thousands of our fellow-citizens remaining half clothed and half fed, and who are piteously clamoring for the common necessities of life.

Second. That over and above all other questions of policy we are in favor of restoring to the people of the United States the time-honored money of the Constitution—gold and silver, not one, but both—the money of Washington and Hamilton and Jefferson and Monroe and Jackson and Lincoln, to the end that the American people may receive honest pay for an honest product; that the American debtor may pay his just obligations in an honest standard, and not in a standard that has appreciated 100 per cent. above all the great staples of our country, and to the end further that the standard countries may be deprived of the unjust advantage they now enjoy in the difference in exchange between gold and silver—an advantage which tariff legislation alone can not overcome.

We therefore confidently appeal to the people of the United States to leave in abeyance for the moment all other questions, however important and even momentous they may appear, to sunder, if need be, all former party ties and affiliations, and unite in one supreme effort to free themselves and their children from the domination of the money power—a power more destructive than any which has ever been fastened upon the civilized men of any race or in any age, and upon the consummation of our desires and efforts we invoke the gracious favor of Divine Providence.

Inasmuch as the patriotic majority of the Chicago convention embodied in the financial plank of its platform the principles enunciated in the platform of the American Bimetallic party, promulgated at Washington, D. C., January 22, 1896, and herein reiterated, which is not only the paramount but the only real issue in the pending campaign, therefore, recognizing that their nominees embody these patriotic principles, we recommend that this convention nominate William J. Bryan, of Nebraska, for President, and Arthur Sewall, of Maine, for Vice-President.

PLATFORMS—STATE.

No. 284.

[Money clauses in Republican platforms of 1896, adopted at the various State conventions.]

ALABAMA.

Two conventions were held; the McKinley convention adopted a sound-money protection platform. The other, composed of anti-McKinley factions, adopted a platform declaring that all other issues in Alabama were subservient to one—fair elections.

ALABAMA.

We contend for honest money, for a currency of gold, silver, and paper, with which to measure our exchange, that shall be as sound as the Government and as untarnished as its honor, and to that end we favor bimetallism and demand the use of both gold and silver as standard money, under such restrictions to be determined by legislation as will secure the maintenance of the parities of the values of the two metals; also, that the purchasing and debt-paying power of the dollar, whether of gold, silver, or paper, shall be at all times equal, and we believe the best way to continue the parity of our dollars and at the same time enlarge the circulating medium commensurate with the growth of population is the unlimited use of the domestic silver product of our own monetary system and the prohibition of foreign silver, modified by financial reciprocity.

CALIFORNIA.

We favor the free and unlimited coinage of silver at a ratio of 16 to 1, and the making of silver as well as gold a legal tender in payment of all debts, both public and private.

COLORADO.

We hereby indorse the course of our representative member of the Congress on the silver question, and heartily indorse Hon. Henry M. Teller in his stand and actions in the United States Senate on the tariff in maintaining that no tariff legislation be passed by Congress until silver is restored to its proper place in the currency of the country, and there is free coinage of that metal at a ratio with gold of 16 to 1.

CONNECTICUT.

We are unalterably opposed to the issue of unsecured paper currency, either by the Government or the banks, the free coinage of silver at any ratio, and favor a single standard of value, and that

PLATFORMS—STATE—Continued.

standard gold. We believe that this policy with a sound and stable currency upon a gold basis will furnish sufficient revenue to meet all requirements of the Government and properly support it.

DELAWARE.

We are opposed to the free and unlimited coinage of silver except by international agreement, and until such agreement can be obtained we believe the existing standard should be maintained.

GEORGIA.

The only redemption of the country from its present thralldom is the return of the Republican party into power, of ex-Gov. McKinley as its standard-bearer, the adoption of a "sound-money" plank in the platform, a protective tariff on American institutions, and protection to American shipowners.

IDAHO.

"Whereas the Republican convention of 1888 declared in favor of gold and silver as standard money of the United States, and condemned the action of the Democratic party for its efforts in attempting to demonetize silver; and

"Whereas the Republican national convention of 1892 substantially reiterated the declaration of 1888; and whereas the question of crystallizing into law the utterances of the last two conventions named, and of every utterance heretofore made by the Republican party of this State; and

"Whereas Senators Henry M. Teller, Fred T. Dubois, Thomas H. Carter, Lee Mantle, and Frank Cannon demanded the re-enforcement of said platform and utterances under conditions known to all; therefore,

"Be it resolved, That we heartily indorse the action of Senator Dubois in joining with his associates named in the fearless position named in behalf of the free coinage of silver and protection to American industry and reciprocity one and inseparable."

The resolutions then state that free coinage of silver would open to the United States the immense trade of China and Japan, and instruct the delegates from this State to work for a silver man in the St. Louis convention.

ILLINOIS.

We are unyielding and emphatic in our demands for honest money. We are opposed, as we ever have been, to any scheme that will give to this country a currency in any way depreciated, or in

PLATFORMS—STATE—Continued.

any respect inferior to the money of the most advanced and intelligent nations of the earth. We favor the use of silver as currency to the extent only and under such regulations that its parity with gold can be maintained.

INDIANA.

We are firm and emphatic in our demand for honest money. We believe that our money should not be inferior to the money of the most enlightened nations of the earth. We are unalterably opposed to any scheme that threatens to debase or depreciate our currency. We favor the use of silver as a currency, but to the extent only and under such regulations that its parity with gold can be maintained, and, in consequence, are opposed to the free and unlimited and independent coinage of silver at a ratio of 16 to 1.

IOWA.

If the dominant issue is to be finance, then no man in the nation has a greater reputation for financial resourcefulness and constructiveness and soundness than Senator Allison, a fact conspicuously recognized by the pressure of Presidents Garfield and Harrison upon him to take the portfolio of the Treasury in their respective administrations. He has been favorable to true bimetallism, and he has at all times labored to maintain an abundant currency of gold, silver, and paper, made interconvertible and equal to the best money in the world. He has demanded for the business of the nation a currency equitable and stable, free from the oscillations so dangerous to the business interests and so unjust to the wage-earners of the nation, whose thousands of millions of wages and many thousands of millions of credit in savings banks and other forms constitute them the greater creditor class of the nation.

KANSAS.

This is not the time nor the occasion for formulating and resolving upon a platform of defined politics of national administration. The work, as we believe, can only be done wisely and well by a convention, after a patient and patriotic interchange of views, by representatives of all the States delegated to speak for them in that convention.

KENTUCKY.

We are opposed to the free and unlimited coinage of silver, believing that it would involve the country in financial ruin. The gold dollar is the best dollar, and least liable to fluctuate. For those reasons and *in order to conform* our standard to that of other great commercial

PLATFORMS—STATE—Continued.

nations we favor it as the standard money of the United States and the maintaining with it every other dollar, whether of silver or paper.

MAINE.

He [Mr. Reed] is opposed to the free and unlimited coinage of silver except by international agreement, and until such agreement can be obtained believes the present gold standard should be maintained. He has always been uncompromisingly for the maintenance of the highest national credit by the utmost faith toward the public credit, not for the creditors' sake, but for the nation's sake; for the sound reason that the most valuable possession of any nation in time of war or distress, next to the courage of its people, is an honorable reputation.

MARYLAND.

We believe in the gold standard upon which to base our circulating medium, and are opposed to the free and unlimited coinage of silver until an international agreement of the important commercial countries of the world shall give silver a larger use.

MASSACHUSETTS.

We regard the silver agitation to be hurtful to business and destructive of confidence, and, as has recently been shown, hostile to all tariff legislation designed to give protection to our industries and revenue to our Treasury. We are entirely opposed to the free and unlimited coinage of silver, and to any change in the existing gold standard, except by international agreement. Each dollar must be kept as good as any other dollar. The credit of the United States must be maintained at the highest point, so that it can not be questioned anywhere, either at home or abroad. Every promise must be rigidly kept and every obligation redeemable in coin must be paid in gold. We are opposed to the unsound and dangerous system of State banks. We support the national banking system, and believe that it should be so amended as to give it room for expansion and opportunity to meet the demands of the growing business and population of the country.

MICHIGAN.

The money plank of the Republican national convention was adopted.

PLATFORMS—STATE—Continued.**MINNESOTA.**

We favor the use of both gold and silver to the extent to which they can be maintained in circulation at a parity in purchasing and debt-paying power, and we are earnestly opposed, under the present condition, to the free and unlimited coinage of silver for the manifest reason that it would destroy such parity, enormously contract the volume of our currency by forcing gold out of circulation, and immediately place us on a silver basis. Believing also that it is a self-evident fact that the effect of the international demonetization of silver can be overcome only by the international remonetization of that metal, the Republican party of Minnesota most heartily favors an international conference for that purpose.

MISSOURI.

We are firm and emphatic in our demands for honest money. We believe that our money should not be inferior to the money of the most enlightened nations of the earth. We are unalterably opposed to any scheme that threatens to deprecate or debase our currency. We favor the use of silver as currency, but to the extent only and under such regulations that its parity with the present gold standard can be maintained, and, in consequence, we are opposed to the free, unlimited, and independent coinage of silver at 16 to 1.

MONTANA.

We reiterate our faith in and devotion to the great Republican principles of bimetallism, protection, and reciprocity, announcing as our understanding of bimetallism the free and unlimited coinage of both gold and silver at the ratio of 16 to 1, independently by the United States. We condemn as un-Republican and unstatesmanlike the unconditional repeal of the Sherman law.

NEBRASKA

We pledge ourselves in advance to the platform of the forthcoming Republican national convention, believing that it will declare against the free and unlimited coinage of silver, and for a currency of gold, silver, and paper "as sound as the Government and as untarnished as its honor."

NEVADA.

The resolutions contained a declaration for the free and unlimited coinage of silver at 16 to 1.

PLATFORMS—STATE—Continued.**NEW HAMPSHIRE.**

We demand of the national convention, soon to assemble at St. Louis, the nomination of candidates whose election will mean the speedy repeal of the infamous and ruinous Democratic tariff and the substitution therefor of one based on the principles of the McKinley act for the protection of our domestic industries, the promotion of reciprocal trade with other countries, and the procurement of abundant revenues as far as possible, at the expense of foreigners who market their merchandise in competition with our own productions; the enactment of currency laws that will provide a circulating medium in gold, silver, and paper, which will always be interchangeable at its face value, because each and every dollar of it is of the same purchasing power as a gold dollar.

NEW JERSEY.

The standard of value in this country and in the other principal commercial nations of the world is gold. Wages and prices have been fixed in accordance with this standard, and the welfare of the people demands that it shall be maintained. We regard the agitation for the free coinage of silver as a serious obstacle to our country's prosperity.

NEW MEXICO.

No resolution in regard to the money question was adopted, it being understood that the paramount interests of the Territory lay in the enactment of a tariff law and of an act to enable the formation of a State Government.

NEW YORK.

The agitation for the free coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1 seriously disturbs all industrial interests, and calls for a clear statement of the Republican party's attitude upon this question, to the end that the trade of this country at home and abroad may again be placed upon a sound and stable foundation. We recognize in the movement for the free coinage of silver an attempt to degrade the long-established standard of our monetary system, and hence a blow to public and private credit, at once costly to the national Government and harmful to our foreign and domestic commerce. Until there is a prospect of international agreement as to silver coinage, and while gold remains the standard of the United States and the civilized world, the Republican party of New York declares itself in favor of the firm and honorable maintenance of that stand-

PLATFORMS—STATE—Continued.**NORTH CAROLINA.**

We favor the use of gold and silver as standard money and restoration of silver to its function and dignity as a money metal. We are opposed to the retiring of the greenbacks, the money of people, the money favored by Lincoln. We are opposed to the issue of interest-bearing bonds in time of peace.

NORTH DAKOTA.

The Republicans of North Dakota, in convention assembled, renew their devotion to the doctrine of protection. The Republicans of North Dakota are undying in their demands for honest money. We are unalterably opposed to any scheme that will give to the country a depreciated or debased currency. We favor the use of silver as a currency, but to the extent only and under such restrictions that its parity with gold can be maintained. We are therefore opposed to the free and unlimited coinage of silver until it can be arranged by international agreement.

OHIO.

We contend for honest money, a currency of gold, silver, and paper, with which to measure our exchange that shall be as sound as the Government itself and as untarnished as its honor and to that end we favor bimetallism, and demand the use of both gold and silver as a standard money, either in accordance with a ratio to be fixed by an international agreement, if that can be obtained, or under such restrictions and such provisions to be determined by legislation as will secure the maintenance of the parities of values of the two metals, so that the purchasing and debt-paying power of the dollar, whether of gold, silver, or paper, shall at all times be equal.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Faithful to its record, believing that the people are entitled to the use of the best money and anxious to restore and preserve the industrial and commercial prosperity of the Union, the Republican party favors international bimetallism, and until that can be established upon a secure basis opposes the coinage of silver except upon Government account, and demands the maintenance of the existing gold standard of value.

RHODE ISLAND.

The only platform was a resolution presented by the Providence Board of Trade, as follows;

PLATFORMS—STATE—Continued.

"Resolved, That the Providence Board of Trade ask all citizens to urge the selection of delegates to the political conventions of both great parties who will advocate clear and distinct utterances in favor of the maintenance of the present gold standard of value."

SOUTH CAROLINA.

We stand with our party in the restoration of its demand for "both gold and silver as standard money." We believe that legislation should secure and maintain the parity of values of the two metals to the end that the purchasing and debt-paying power of the American dollar, silver, gold, and paper, shall be the same any and every where. We believe that bimetallism alone can secure the result.

SOUTH CAROLINA ("LILY WHITES").

We are in favor of maintaining the present monetary standard until some satisfactory ratio between the hard-money metals can be reached by international agreement.

SOUTH DAKOTA.

The resolutions adopted declared for a protective tariff; reaffirmed the Minneapolis financial plank until the St. Louis convention adopts a later statement. Previous to choosing delegates a resolution was adopted requiring all nominees to go upon the floor and declare for McKinley and sound money, and not only to vote but to work to accomplish this end.

TENNESSEE.

We are unalterably opposed to any scheme that will give to this country a depreciated and debased currency. We favor the use of silver as currency, but to the extent only that its parity with gold will be maintained, and in consequence are opposed to a free and unlimited and independent coinage of silver at a ratio of 16 to 1. We believe that every American dollar should be an honest 100-cent dollar, always and everywhere.

TEXAS (BLACK AND TAN).

We reaffirm the historic adherence of the Republican party to sound finance. We demand an honest dollar of greatest purchasing power for every class alike; the largest issue of gold, silver, and paper compatible with security and the requirements of trade, all of equal value, interchangeable one for the other, every dollar resting on gold as money of final redemption. The Republicans of Texas declare this to be in their deliberate judgment the only basis for a large and liberal circulation of money and for the maintenance of universal confidence.

PLATFORMS—STATE—Continued.**TEXAS ("LILY WHITES").**

We favor bimetallism, the use of gold and silver coin as money of mutual redemption. We favor the immediate calling of an international monetary and reciprocity conference for the adoption of an international agreement, with such reciprocal clauses as to trade between countries that ratify the action of the conference as will force every country, through self-interest, to adopt the basis thus established.

UTAH.

We hold that a tariff as a revenue has failed to restore prosperity, so a protective tariff, as long as the money of the country is held, ounce for ounce, 100 per cent. higher than the money of the Orient and of Spanish America, is impotent to save our farmers and manufacturers against a competition which they are helpless to meet, and we repudiate the belief that protection without bimetallism can restore prosperity. The situation makes it clear that bimetallism and protection must be accepted as constituting the vital, indivisible principle; that not only the progress but the safety of the industries of our country and the toilers who carry on these industries make the acceptance of this principle imperative, protection by a tariff to equalize the wages of our country and those paid abroad, and bimetallism to take from gold its present application, and to equalize the money of this country and that of silver-standard nations. We cordially indorse the stand taken in the National Legislature by Western Senators and Representatives in behalf of holding bimetallism and protection together as one. We ask our delegates to St. Louis to do their utmost to secure in the National Republican platform a full acknowledgment of the imperative need of a return to real bimetallism, and a promise of its swift adoption without regard to other nations by opening our mints to the free coinage of gold and silver at a ratio of 16 to 1.

VERMONT.

The continued agitation for the free coinage of silver retards the return of confidence and prosperity, stands in the way of beneficial legislation, and is, in every respect, harmful to the best interests of the whole country. To the choice of the National Convention we pledge our heartiest support, promising to keep Vermont where, *without a shadow of a turning, she has always stood—in the front rank of the Republican States.*

PLATFORMS—STATE—Continued.**VIRGINIA.**

The Republican Party of Virginia, in convention assembled, reaffirms its allegiance to the principles of the party to which it belongs, as enunciated in the national platform.

WASHINGTON.

Resolved, That we favor the maintenance of the present gold standard, and are opposed to the free and unlimited coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1. We are, however, favorable to an international agreement looking to the general use of both metals as money at a fixed ratio, and commend the efforts in that behalf of the last Republican administration.

WEST VIRGINIA.

In the resolutions are clauses denouncing the issue of bonds, deploring the Treasury deficit, declaring for protection and sound money, demanding internal improvements, indorsing the course of the West Virginia delegation in Congress, favoring the restoration of American shipping, rigid immigration laws, liberal pensions, and the recognition of Cuban belligerent rights.

WISCONSIN.

The Republicans of Wisconsin are unyielding in their demand for honest money. We are unalterably opposed to any scheme that will give to this country a depreciated or debased currency, but to the extent only and under such restrictions that its parity with gold can be maintained.

WYOMING.

We reaffirm allegiance to the principles of bimetallism as enunciated in the Republican State platform adopted at Casper in 1894; we commend the record of our Senators and Representatives in Congress in maintaining these principles, and we instruct our delegates to the St. Louis Convention to take like action when the financial plank of the platform of their convention is being made.

PLUMBING AND GAS FITTING, 1890.**No. 285.**

Establishments	5,327
Capital	\$29,335,247
Employees	42,513
Wages	\$28,762,611
Materials	37,735,671
Products	80,905,925

Wages per capita, \$676.56.

POPULAR VOTE--(See Elections, No. 139.)**No. 286.****POPULIST VOTE.****No. 287.**

At the election of 1892 the Populist candidate, Weaver, received 1,041,028 votes, but they were not all Populist votes. In Colorado, Idaho, Kansas, North Dakota, and Wyoming the Democrats ran on electoral tickets. With a few exceptions they also voted for the Populist electors in Nevada, and in Nebraska and in Oregon the Populist vote was largely Democratic. On the other hand, in Alabama the Populist vote was largely Republican, and in Florida there was no Republican ticket.

In the States above named in which alone it cut any figure the Populist vote was as follows:

Alabama	85,181
Colorado	53,584
Florida	4,843
Idaho	10,520
Kansas	163,111
Nebraska	33,134
Nevada	7,284
North Dakota	17,700
Wyoming	7,722
Total	433,059

How much of this vote was really Populist and how much more fusion is a matter of speculation. In 1888 the Democratic vote in Colorado was 37,567; in 1890 Idaho had given 7,948 Democratic votes for governor; in Kansas the Democratic Presidential vote in 1888 was 102,745; in Nebraska it was 80,552 against 24,943 in 1892; in Nevada it was 5,326 in 1888 and 714 in 1892; in North Dakota the election of 1894 showed that the Democrats and Populists were about equally divided; in Wyoming in 1894 the Democrats cast 6,965 votes.

In 1892 Weaver obtained the electoral votes of four States, Colorado giving him her 4 votes, Idaho 3, Kansas 10, and Nevada 3. In addition he obtained 1 vote in North Dakota and 1 in Oregon. Every one of these votes was the result of a fusion. In no case was a Populist vote earned by a purely Populist ticket.

PORTUGAL.**No. 288.**

In Portugal the standard is gold; the monetary unit is the milreils; the value in United States coin is \$1.08; the coins are gold: 1, 2, 5, and 10 milreils. The ratio of gold to silver is 1 of gold to 14.08 of limited tender silver.

POTATOES.**No. 289.**

The crop for 1893, as reported by the Department of Agriculture, was 183,034,203 bushels, valued at \$108,661,801.

The imports in 1893 were 4,295,946 bushels, on which the duty collected amounted to \$1,073,986.50, at an ad valorem rate of 51.96.

The duty under the new law is reduced to 31.18.

The crop of 1895 was 297,237,370 bushels; value, \$78,984,901.

PRECIOUS METALS—Production.**No. 290.**

In the United States the total production of the precious metals from the discovery of gold in California to the close of the fiscal year, 1849 to 1894, has been:

Gold	\$2,013,336,769
Silver	1,296,850,000
Total	3,310,186,769

PRICE OF SILVER.**No. 291.**

The price of silver is made in London, and is quoted for an ounce of silver, English standard, which is .925 fine, and contains 444 grains of pure silver. The American standard ounce is .900 fine and contains 432 grains of pure silver. The "fine" ounce is, of course, 1000 fine, and contains 480 grains of pure silver. The American silver dollar is 412½ grains standard, or 371¼ grains pure, and the dollar of fractional silver 385.8 grains standard, or 347.22 grains pure. To make the bullion value of a silver dollar equal to the par value, silver would have to be quoted at 59 pence per ounce English standard, making the fine ounce worth \$1.2929+ and the American standard ounce worth \$1.164+.

PRICES—Are Prices One Hundred Times Higher in France Than in Greece?

No. 292.

The total volume of money in circulation in France to-day amounts to \$35.77, while that of her neighbor, Switzerland, is only \$9.97 per capita. Does any one believe that the prices in France are four times as high as in Switzerland? Taking gold money as the basis of comparison, France has \$22.19 per capita, while Greece has only 23 cents per capita. Does any one believe that prices in France are a hundred times as high as in Greece? As a matter of fact, they are almost identical.

Tooke, in his monumental work on the "History of Prices," truthfully sums the matter up as follows:

"There is not, as far as I have been able to discover, any single commodity in the whole range of articles embraced in the most extensive list of prices, the variations of which do not admit of being distinctly accounted for by circumstances peculiar to it. * * * Circumstances do frequently operate with such force as to reduce prices in the face of an expanding currency and to advance prices when the currency is diminishing. In point of fact, the expansion is frequently rather an effect than a cause of enhanced prices."

PRICES—Fall in, Between 1865 and 1873.

No. 293.

Fall in prices did not begin in 1873, but in 1865. When those who are trying to foist upon this country the unlimited coinage of silver as a panacea for all our ills, real and imaginary, seek to establish their position by statistics of average prices and by giving the prices of certain great commodities like wheat and cotton, why, in the name of candor, do they not go back at least a few years further and show that, in relation to some of the most important items quoted, the fall in prices between 1865 and 1873 double discounted anything in the way of a fall that has taken place since 1873, that it was greater in those eight years than in all the years since? Why, for example, don't they remind the cotton planter that the price of middling cotton fell from \$1.015 a pound in 1864 to less than 17 cents in 1871? Do they not possess adequate information on vital points? Or are they willingly suppressing a portion of the truth, having a lively appreciation of the fact that this simple statement would be sufficient to overturn their entire contention?

PRICES—How a Protective Tariff Reduces.**No. 294.**

We assert boldly, without fear of contradiction, that there cannot be named a single industry which has been started into life and successfully established in the United States by the policy of protection where the prices of the product of the industry have not gone down from 30 to 50 per cent. while the wages of the workmen have increased.

Let us explain how a duty on manufactured goods in the long run decreases the cost of the goods to the people, using mohair as an illustration, about the facts of which there can possibly be no dispute.

Up to 1883 we manufactured in this country no mohair plushes at all. We used immense quantities for car seats, for furniture covers, and all that sort of thing. We bought it all of Germany and France. They made it all, using hand looms. Having control of our market, they had control of the prices which we were compelled to pay.

In 1883 the Goodalls, manufacturers in the State of Maine, and as skillful, as sagacious, as determined as any who can be found in any country, thought that under the duty which had been placed upon mohair plushes at that time they could transfer that industry from Germany and France to the United States. They built a mill. Before the mill was completed and the machinery was in, Germany and France made a cut on those plushes of 10 per cent. for the purpose of breaking down this industry which was just coming into existence in the United States. They did not succeed.

After the machinery was in the mill they made another cut of 15 per cent., making 25 per cent.; and within a year thereafter they made another of 15 per cent., 40 per cent. in all. They came very near destroying this industry, struggling into life; and if these men had been ordinary men, with mere ordinary determination and pluck, they would have succeeded. But they were not. They proceeded at once to see whether or not they could discover or invent some new dyes which would be better than those used in foreign countries; those fading rapidly. They succeeded in that. Then they started on the question of making these plushes by power-machinery instead of by hand looms, and in two years they had invented and perfected, at a cost of \$30,000, a power loom for their manufacture.

From that time up to 1893 they ran their mill on full time and made a fair profit. Six other mills came into existence in the

PRICES—How, etc.—Continued.

United States, and they had not only the competition abroad to contend with, but the competition at home. The result has been that to-day we are buying our mohair plushes 45 per cent. less than we were when we had no mills in this country. Besides, we are making better plushes with faster colors, and have compelled these foreigners to take our power looms to run their mills with. Thus there has been a reduction in price to the world as well as to the United States, and to-day we are supplying nine-tenths of all the plushes used in this country, at 45 per cent. less than they formerly cost. Is not that an object-lesson perfectly plain to anybody? Surely our tariff reform friends can see in this case how a duty, or as they call it a tax, resulted in a lower-priced product to the consumer.

PRICES—Not Governed by Volume of Money.**No. 295.**

It is accepted as axiomatic by many that the volume of money in a country governs prices there, and, at first glance, this seems reasonable. But even a little study of the subject shows that such a view is untenable.

In 1800, when we had a period of high prices, our volume of money in circulation was \$26,500,000. As our population was then 5,308,483 we had only \$4.99 per capita. In 1847, when prices were much lower, we had money in circulation amounting to \$10.59, or more than twice as much proportionally as in 1800.

In 1865, when we had inflated war prices, the volume of money in circulation amounted to \$20.57 per capita, while in 1894, when average prices were much lower, the money in circulation was \$24.28 per capita.

PRICES—That do not Need "Restoring."**No. 296.**

The United States Statistical Abstract deservedly ranks high as an authority. The latest edition (1894), page 417, gives the export price of mess beef at 7 cents in 1872, at 8.9 cents in 1882, and 5.7 cents in 1892. Butter in 1872 is given at 19.4 cents, in 1882 at 18.6 cents, and in 1892 at 19 cents. Prices of eggs for the same dates are 20.3 cents in 1872, 20.9 cents in 1882, and 23.2 cents in 1892. Other great staples, like corn, pork, and lard, show equal firmness. The prices of these articles don't seem to need any "restoring."

But perhaps the free-silver men would like to apply their "restorer" to the price of refined sugar, which cost 12.6 cents a pound in 1872

PRICES—That do not, etc.,—Continued.

and only 4.6 cents in 1892. Or perhaps they would like to relieve the poor, suffering oil magnates, whose product was quoted at 23.5 cents a gallon in 1872 and had "fallen" to 5.9 cents in 1892. It may be that their tender sympathies go out to the manufacturers of bar iron, whose product commanded \$97.63 a ton in 1872 and only \$29.96 in 1894.

Perhaps they don't want poor men to be squandering their substance in building homes, and to that end would "restore the price" of nails, whose Philadelphia price fell from \$5.46 a keg in 1872 to \$1.08 in 1894, and of window glass, which fell from \$3.40 a box in 1873 to \$1.70 in 1891. And possibly their philosophic souls rebel at the idea of a poor man having a carpet on his floor, so they would remove temptation by "restoring the price" from 48 cents a yard in 1890 to \$1.14, as it was in 1873. Then, if the poor fellow in whose interest they are working is not completely happy, they might restore the price of his wife's calico dress from 6 cents a yard in 1892 to 12 cents, as it was in 1873.

And while they are in the restoring business they might come to the rescue of the poor manufacturer of steel rails, whose product began to be made here in commercial quantities in 1867, at which time it commanded \$166 a ton, but in 1894 had fallen to \$24 a ton. This would enable the railway companies to find some justification for restoring their freight rates from .92 of 1 cent per ton per mile in 1891 (the lowest rate in the world) to 2 cents per ton per mile, the "good old rates" that prevailed in 1873. Nor would these restorers of prices overlook the steamboat men, who, though they now haul wheat by lake and canal from Chicago to New York at a profit for 4.44 cents per bushel, were in the habit of receiving 24.47 cents per bushel in 1873.

Here is revealed the delusiveness of an argument founded on "averages." It fails to discriminate the individual facts that go to make up the average.

PRICES—What Soetbeer's Summary Shows.**No. 297.**

What articles have been most affected by the fall in prices?

The price tables of Dr. Adolph Soetbeer, the great German statistician, are justly regarded as high authority. Let us see what they show when considered, as he himself sums them up, by groups. The

PRICES—What, etc.—Continued.

numbers in the following table are his index numbers, with 1847-'50 prices as a base, or 100 per cent.:

	1866-1870.	1881-1885.
Products of agriculture, etc.....	\$137.74	\$130.77
Animal and fish products.....	136.35	150.65
Southern products, etc.....	121.54	134.41
Tropical products.....	118.32	119.91
Minerals and metals.....	95.47	81.55
Textile materials	129.17	96.65
Miscellaneous	105.90	91.11
Fourteen British manufactured articles.....	130.55	103.28

PRICES—(See also Wages).**No. 298.****PROTECTION—Analysis of.****No. 299.**

The first thought that comes up in any candid inquiry about protection is that it is natural and in accord with the habits of men. It prevails in the family as regards its relations with other families or with society. It pervades society as regards its relations of each part with every other. It characterizes the laws which guard the citizen from the dangers that spring from avarice, or crime, or negligence. It protects society as a whole against the injurious actions or aims of its component parts. It is applied not only to health and morals but to property. The State covers all its subjects, in all their relations, with the panoply of protection and thereby aims to promote the greatest happiness of all. It is the very end for which governments are instituted; protection to the individual at home and protection to the community from all adverse foreign forces whatever.

PROVISIONS—Exported, 1885 to 1895.**No. 300.**

Year.	Value.	Year.	Value.	Year.	Value.
1885 ...	\$99,879,386	1889..	\$123,307,318	1893..	\$135,205,802
1886 ...	91,471,221	1890..	142,842,419	1894..	141,742,435
1887 ...	93,760,932	1891..	131,654,766	1895..	132,456,843
1888 ...	91,249,316	1892..	148,488,442		

RAILROADS—Losses, 1896.**No. 301.**

The startling fact is set forth by the annual report of the Interstate Commerce Commission that during the fiscal year ended June 30 the railroad companies of the United States lost in their operations the enormous sum of \$29,845,241. The report gives the amount of capital invested as \$63,330 a mile for the whole country. On this capitalization 70 per cent. of the stock failed to pay dividends for the period indicated, and there was default in the payment of interest on 17 per cent. of outstanding bonds. In other words, the income of the roads as a whole decreased considerably, while there was practically no diminution in their operating expenses. As a matter of course, all the roads did not sustain losses; if they had done so the total would be very much larger, but the statistics go to show that there has been great prodigality and recklessness in the management of a great many, and that excessive capitalization and bonded indebtedness made it impossible for a considerable number to earn sufficient to pay fixed charges and dividends.

RATIO—Coinage.**No. 302.**

Coinage ratio between gold and silver is fixed by law. The original law of 1792 made 1 ounce of gold equal to 15 ounces of silver. The act of 1834 changed the ratio to 1 of gold to 16 of silver.

How to determine the value of the cheaper metal: One ounce of pure gold 1000 fine is worth \$20.68; divide this sum by the silver. Example: 1 of gold to 16 of silver is $2068 \div 16 = \$1.29.29$; the price of one ounce of silver at the present ratio, at 1 to 20; 1 to 20 = \$1.04.3 per ounce for silver.

The ratios from 16 to 20 are as follows:

Ratio 1 to 17; value (*438.60 grains) \$1.22 —

Ratio 1 to 18; value (*464.40 grains) \$1.15 —

Ratio 1 to 19; value (*490.20 grains) \$1.08 —

Ratio 1 to 20; value (*516.00 grains) \$1.04 —

*The standard grains of silver in each dollar in the new ratio.

RATIO—Commercial.**No. 303.**

Commercial ratio between gold and silver is the difference between their commercial market value at the same time. The commercial value of both gold and silver bullion may be the effect of statute

RATIO—Commercial—Continued.

law, for if one of these metals be deprived of its money use statute law it must change its commercial value by limiting its use. The market or commercial price is therefore to be considered as affected by money use.

RATIO—Silver to Gold.**No. 304.**

The ratio at which gold and silver are coined in the United States is 15.988 to 1—that is, 15.988 ounces of silver are treated as worth 1 ounce of gold. In England the ratio is 14.287 to 1, and in France 15½ to 1. The ratio of silver to gold prior to the Christian era, so far as can be ascertained from ancient records, ranged from 14 to 1 in Greece about 340 B. C. to 8.93 to 1 in Rome 58 to 49 B. C. From the beginning of the Christian era to the discovery of America the ratio was from 10.50 to 1 to 14.40 to 1, and from 1492 to 1700 from 10.50 to 1 to 15.40 to 1. From 1700 to 1850 the commercial ratio of silver to gold ranged from 14.14 to 1 in 1700 to 16.25 to 1 in 1813. The ratio since 1850 has been as follows:

Year.	Ratio.	Year.	Ratio.	Year.	Ratio.
1851.....	15.46	1866.....	15.43	1881.....	18.16
1852.....	15.59	1867.....	15.57	1882.....	18.19
1853.....	15.33	1868.....	15.59	1883.....	18.64
1854.....	15.33	1869.....	15.60	1884.....	18.57
1855.....	15.38	1870.....	15.57	1885.....	19.41
1856.....	15.38	1871.....	15.57	1886.....	20.78
1857.....	15.27	1872.....	15.63	1887.....	21.13
1858.....	15.38	1873.....	15.92	1888.....	21.99
1859.....	15.19	1874.....	15.17	1889.....	22.09
1860.....	15.29	1875.....	16.59	1890.....	19.76
1861.....	15.50	1876.....	17.88	1891.....	20.92
1862.....	15.35	1877.....	17.22	1892.....	23.72
1863.....	15.37	1878.....	17.94	1893.....	26.49
1864.....	15.37	1879.....	18.40	1894.....	32.56
1865.....	15.44	1880.....	18.05	1895.....	31.56

RECIPROCITY.**No. 305.**

The active endeavor to extend the export trade of the United States in the Latin-American republics and colonies by means of reciprocity treaties was inaugurated by President Arthur in 1882, when Gen. Ulysses S. Grant and William Henry Trescot, representing this Government, and Matias Romero and Estanislao Canedo, representing

RECIPROCITY—Continued.

the Republic of Mexico, negotiated a treaty under which certain merchandise from the United States was to be admitted free of duties into Mexico, and certain products of that country were to be admitted free into the United States. But the Congress of the United States failed to enact the legislation necessary to carry it into effect, and the treaty expired by limitation upon the 20th of May, 1887.

In 1884 John W. Foster, then Minister to Spain, negotiated a similar treaty with that government, acting in behalf of its American colonies, Cuba and Puerto Rico. A third treaty was negotiated by Mr. Frelinghuysen, then Secretary of State, with Don Manuel J. Galvan, a plenipotentiary appointed for that purpose by the government of Santo Domingo. Both of these treaties failed to receive the sanction of the United States Senate.

During the same year, under the authority of Congress, President Arthur appointed a commission "to ascertain the best modes of securing more intimate international and commercial relations between the United States and the several countries of Central and South America."

The commission recommended that an international conference be held in Washington, to which all of the republics visited had consented to send delegates, and a list of topics for consideration was submitted. A bill was passed by Congress to carry out that recommendation, and on the 20th of May, 1888, became a law without the approval of the President. The conference met at Washington in October, 1889, all of the independent American nations being represented except Santo Domingo.

RECIPROCITY—Act of 1890.**No. 306.**

In response to recommendations the Fifty-first Congress embodied in the tariff act of 1890, sec. 3, a provision familiarly known as the reciprocity section, which reads as follows:

"That with a view to secure reciprocal trade with countries producing these articles; and for this purpose, on and after the first day of July, 1892, whenever, and so often as the President shall be satisfied that the government of any country producing and exporting sugars, molasses, coffee, tea, hides, raw and uncured, or any of such articles, imposes duties or other exactions upon the agricultural or

RECIPROCITY—Act of 1890—Continued.

other products of the United States, which, in view of the free introduction of such sugar, molasses, coffee, tea, and hides, into the United States he may deem to be reciprocally unequal and unjust, he shall have the power, and it shall be his duty to suspend, by proclamation to that effect, the provisions of this act relating to the free introduction of such sugar, molasses, coffee, tea, and hides, the production of such country, for such time as he shall deem just, and in such case and during such suspension duties shall be levied, collected, and paid upon sugar, molasses, coffee, tea, and hides, the product of, or exported from, such designated country, as follows, namely:

"All sugars not above number thirteen Dutch standard in color shall pay duty on their polariscopic test as follows, namely:

"All sugars not above number thirteen Dutch standard in color, all tank bottoms, sirups of cane juice or of beet juice, melada, concentrated melada, concrete and concentrated molasses, testing by the polariscope not above seventy-five degrees, seven-tenths of one cent per pound; and for every additional degree or fraction of a degree shown by the polariscope test, two-hundredths of one cent per pound additional.

"All sugars above number thirteen Dutch standard in color shall be classified by the Dutch standard of color, and pay duty as follows, namely: All sugar above number thirteen and not above number sixteen Dutch standard of color, one and three-eighths cents per pound.

"All sugar above number sixteen and not above number twenty Dutch standard of color, one and five-eighths cents per pound.

"All sugars above number twenty Dutch standard of color, two cents per pound.

"Molasses testing above fifty-six degrees, four cents per pound.

"Sugar drainings and sugar sweepings shall be subject to duty either as molasses or sugar, as the case may be, according to polariscopic test.

"On coffee, three cents per pound.

"On tea, ten cents per pound.

"Hides, raw or uncured, whether dry, salted, or pickled, Angora goatskins, raw, without the wool, unmanufactured, asses' skins, raw or unmanufactured, and skins, except sheepskins, with the wool on, one and one-half cents per pound."

The foregoing law was repealed by section 71 of the Wilson law,

RECIPROCITY AGREEMENTS.**No. 307.**

The following is a list of the nations which entered into the special tariff agreements: Brazil, in effect April 1, 1891; Spain, for Cuba and Puerto Rico, September 1, 1891; German Empire, effective February 1, 1892; Salvador, British West Indies, Nicaragua, Guatemala, Costa Rica, Honduras, France and her colonies, Austria-Hungary, and others.

RECIPROCITY—Cuba and Puerto Rico.**No. 308.**

It is well to consider the growth of our flour trade with Cuba and Puerto Rico during the continuance of the reciprocity agreement, the exports of which to Cuba for the years named have been as follows:

	Barrels.		Barrels.
1891.....	114,441	1893.....	618,406
1892.....	366,175	1894.....	662,248

Which shows a growth of more than 480 per cent., while our export flour to Cuba for the year ending June 30, 1895, the year after the annulment of our reciprocity treaty, fell off to 379,856 barrels, a loss of more than 42 per cent. This increase of flour trade with Cuba was not enjoyed by any other countries, as the exports of flour to Havana, the metropolis of that island, from Europe, fell from 86,519 bags during the months of January, February, March, and April, in 1891, to 4,268 bags during the same months in 1892.

Under this arrangement similar advancements in our flour trade with Puerto Rico were achieved, having been as follows:

	Barrels.		Barrels.
1891.....	127,933	1893.....	200,053
1892.....	162,147	1894.....	200,813

Which shows a gain of about 60 per cent., while our flour export to Puerto Rico for the year ending June 30, 1895, fell to 118,617 barrels, or a loss of about 40 per cent.

RECIPROCITY—Foreign Trade Under.**No. 309.**

In 1892 the export trade of the United States reached high-water mark. The total was \$1,030,278,148, and exceeded by \$100,000,000 that of any previous year. In 1893 there was a decided falling off,

RECIPROCITY—Foreign Trade Under—Continued.

and the total dropped to \$847,665,194. Our exports of domestic merchandise to Europe alone fell off \$189,000,000; to Australasia the decrease was \$4,300,000, and to Asia, \$3,367,000. The decrease in our shipments to South America was only \$483,000, and the increase to the countries with which we had reciprocity arrangements was \$3,560,515 from the total in 1892, and \$16,440,721 from the total in 1891, before they were ratified.

The only countries in the entire list of nations and colonies with which we have commerce that showed increased exports from the United States in 1893 were those with which we had reciprocity arrangements, and the Azores Islands, Gibraltar, Greece, Portugal, Roumania, Spain, Turkey, Asiatic Russia, the Philippine Islands, Africa, and the Dominion of Canada.

RECIPROCITY—Increased Trade in 1890.**No. 310.**

The following statistics show the increase in our trade with the countries with which we have reciprocal trade agreements from the date when such agreements went into effect up to September 30, 1892, the increase being in some almost wholly and in others in an important degree the result of these agreements.

The domestic exports to Germany and Austria-Hungary have increased in value from \$47,673,756 to \$57,993,064, an increase of \$10,319,308, or 21.63 per cent. With American countries the value of our exports has increased from \$44,160,285 to \$54,613,598, an increase of \$10,453,313, or 23.67 per cent. The total increase in the value of exports to all the countries with which we have reciprocity agreements has been \$20,772,621. This increase is chiefly in wheat, flour, meat, and dairy products, and in manufactures of iron and steel and lumber. There has been a large increase in the value of imports from all these countries since the commercial agreements went into effect, amounting to \$74,294,525, but it has been entirely in imports from the American countries, consisting mostly of sugar, coffee, india rubber, and crude drugs. The alarmed attention of our European competitors for the South American market has been attracted to this new American policy and to our acquisition and their loss of South American trade.

RECIPROCITY—Not Possible With Great Britain.

No. 371.

The opponents of protection denounce reciprocity as a "fraud" and a "humbug," and ask, "If reciprocity is desirable with South America and with Germany, why not with Great Britain?" The answer is plain and ready, and has been given by Lord Salisbury, thus:

"We live in an age of a war of tariffs. Every nation is trying how it can, by agreement with its neighbor, get the greatest possible protection for its own industries, and at the same time the greatest possible access to the markets of its neighbors.

"The weapon with which they all fight is admission to their own markets—that is to say, A says to B, 'If you will make your duties such that I can sell in your markets, I will make my duties such that you can sell in my market.'

"But we begin by saying we will levy no duties on anybody, and we declare that it would be contrary and disloyal to the glorious and sacred doctrine of free trade to levy any duty on anybody for the sake of what we can get by it.

"It may be noble, but it is not business."

In plain words Great Britain has nothing to offer us as an exchange.

Besides, reciprocity is impossible where both produce and want to send abroad the same products. Canada wants reciprocity in natural products—coal, iron ore, wheat, and fish. But we have all these, and can sell none to her. She does not want reciprocity in manufactured goods which we want to sell to her. Now, we will receive her natural products free of duty if she will receive our machinery and manufactures. But this she refuses, and therefore we can have no reciprocity with her. But the Democratic plan is to put all her natural products on the free list and allow her to tax all our manufactures as she pleases. As Lord Salisbury says, this may be noble, but it is not business.

RECIPROCITY—Repeal of Law—Democrats Warned by Mr. Springer.

No.

During debate on the reciprocity clause of the Wilson bill, Mr. Springer, a recognized leader in Democratic councils, used these ominous words:

"If you repeal the authority for making those agreements you destroy the agreements themselves.

RECIPROCITY—Repeal, etc.,—Continued.

"What will be the fruits of this action? Not only loss of trade—for Germany will undoubtedly restore her duties on American products to their old rates; Spain will shut our flour and corn out of Cuba; Brazil will withdraw the concessions which we now enjoy, and the other countries will repudiate their agreements—but what is worse, we shall lose the respect of honorable men everywhere; we shall be charged with national bad faith, and we shall have the humiliating consciousness that the charge is just. Let us not forget that in making these agreements the United States took the initiative. The Latin-American republics, prompted by good will toward us, believing our offer to be made in good faith, and that the agreement would endure, disregarding the urgent entreaties and warnings of the foreign governments with which they had long sustained trade relations, accepted the reciprocity policy from which so much of good has come. Let us not drive them away; let us not lay ourselves open to the charge of 'Punic faith.'"

REMONETIZE.**No. 313.**

To restore circulation in the shape of money; make again legal or standard money of account, as gold or silver coin.

RECIPROCITY—Repeal of Law, Effect of.**No. 314.**

The loss to the merchant millers of this country occasioned by the repeal of the reciprocity section of the tariff act of 1890 was, at least, \$16,000,000 a year, or 4,000,000 barrels of flour, to produce which would require the continual operation of 133 flouring mills, with a capacity of 100 barrels per day each for a year.

It is claimed that the milling interest is the largest of any of the manufactures of the United States. In 1890 it paid \$434,152,290 for material, and the total product that year reached a value of \$573,971,474, which was \$83,000,000 more than the value of the total iron and steel produced in the United States, \$110,000,000 more than the lumber, \$246,000,000 more than the cotton goods, and \$380,000,000 more than the value of the output of the woolen mills.

REED—Hon. Thos. B., Speech.**No. 315.**

[At Alfred, Me., July 29, 1896.]

WHAT HAS HAPPENED IN TWO MONTHS.

Two months have slipped away—hardly time to ripen a strawberry—and there are those who tell us that all things have changed, that these very men who are being arrayed for decent burial had burst the cerements of the grave, and transfigured by some new arrangement of crowns of thorns and crosses of gold were to lead us to a new happiness, and even repair all the damage they themselves had wrought. Now, this may be so, but to me it does not seem probable. Human experience in every walk of life teaches us that those who have blundered will blunder again, and that the wisest course is not to employ a ship captain who has not yet emerged from his last shipwreck, but the safe sailor who has never lost a ship, a passenger, or a letter, but who has sailed safe through every sea. He may have lost masts and sails, and even been rudderless for hours, but if he has every time come safe to shore better have him than all the landmen who are forever shouting what they can do and never dare to tell of what they have done. Boasters are worth nothing. Deeds are facts, and are forever and ever. Talk dies on the empty air. Better a pound of performance than a shipload of language.

But is it wise or just to class all Democrats together and to declare them all wrong, then announce they must be beaten because they are Democrats? That would be very unwise, very unjust, and senseless altogether. It would flout all history, and especially our own. Parties are one thing, their individual members may be another. Parties seldom follow their best men. They follow their average sense. In real action there can never be but two parties, the creating party and the retarding party. The progressive party may be unwise in its progress, and the retarding party may be unwise in its conservatism, but both serve a good purpose, and between them both the world slowly and safely moves ahead. Dreadfully slow sometimes, but it does always move ahead.

AN UNRELIABLE PROGRESS.

Perhaps some one will say here we have a creative party which has sprung up in a night like a mushroom and created a new system of finance. My friends, you will find that that mushroom is not good to eat, and that that progress will land you in the ditch. Now all progress avoids ditches.

REED—Hon. Thos. B.—Continued.

I have said that it would be unwise, unjust, and senseless to confound the Democratic organization with individual Democrats. I have said, also, that that would be flouting a part of our own history, and a glorious part of our history, too. Why, it is within the memory of a third, and perhaps half of this very audience which listens to me, that when the terrible war of the rebellion burst forth tens of thousands of Democrats, politicians, strong party men, sprang to their feet, representing hundreds of thousands, ay! millions, and thenceforth and always were part and parcel of the bone and sinew of the victorious Republic. What matter if the party had gone wrong? They were right. One man among them—one man alone—by a single sentence, gave aid and succor to this Government which outweighed a whole army corps of veterans, musket on shoulder.

When Stephen A. Douglass declared, after Sumter was fired on, that "thenceforth there could be but two parties—patriots and traitors," he won the respect even of foes, and an imperishable place in history.

We shall certainly welcome all such men to-day, not that they are to be Republicans, for they will not be, but because they are patriots, for that they must be.

BEST MEN DESERTING DEMOCRATIC PARTY.

Two months ago, as I have already said, everybody conceded the election of the Republican ticket. What has happened since then? Have the four years of history been blotted out? Not one scrap of them. Is our condition any better? Rather worse. Has the party changed any which caused the most of our unhappiness? Yes, there has been a change, but it has been for the worse. Its best men are leaving it. If this nation has thrice at the polls condemned this party when it was better, are we now going to place it in power when it has got worse? If they blundered on business with their best men present, are they going to be a success on finance with their best men absent?

But we are all in a bad way, and something must be done. Yes, we are in a bad way, and something must be done, but don't make the mistake of thinking that any something will do. A sick man in proper cases had better take medicine, but he had better be careful what medicine he takes. There are some political orators who *think if they can draw a rose-colored picture it ought to convert*

REED—Hon. Thos. B.—Continued.

a continent. What a rosy picture we had painted for us in 1892! What millions we were to expect. We were to sell in the dearest and buy in the cheapest market. We were to have both ends of the bargain. We took their word for it, and here we are. And now the least credible part of these same gentlemen are smearing the canvas with another picture for which they want us to pay another four years, or perhaps ten, of this nation's life. Men deceived once are human; men deceived twice by the same men are fools.

REPUBLICAN NATIONAL CONVENTION, 1896.**No. 316.**

The Eleventh National Convention of the Republican party assembled in St. Louis, Mo., June 16, 1896, with 924 delegates present.

Hon. William McKinley, of Ohio, was nominated on the first ballot, as follows:

States.	McKinley.	Morton.	Quay.	Reed.	Allison.	States.	McKinley.	Morton.	Quay.	Reed.	Allison.
Alabama.....	19	1		2		New York.....	17	55			
Arkansas.....	16					North Carolina.....	19			2½	
California.....	18					North Dakota.....	6				
Colorado.....						Ohio.....	46				
Connecticut.....	7			5		Oregon.....	8				
Delaware.....	6					Pennsylvania.....	6		58		
Florida.....	6	2				Rhode Island.....				8	
Georgia.....	23	2	2	2		South Carolina.....	18				
Idaho.....						South Dakota.....	8				
Illinois.....	46			2		Tennessee.....	24				
Indiana.....	30					Texas.....	33			5	3
Iowa.....				26		Utah.....	3				3
Kansas.....	20					Vermont.....	8				
Kentucky.....	28					Virginia.....	23			1	
Louisiana.....	11		½	4	½	Washington.....	8				
Maine.....				12		West Virginia.....	12				
Maryland.....	15			1		Wisconsin.....	24				
Massachusetts.....	1			29		Wyoming.....	6				
Michigan.....	28					Arizona.....	6				
Minnesota.....	18					New Mexico.....	5				1
Mississippi.....	17		1			Oklahoma.....	4			1	1
Missouri.....	34					Indian Territory.....	6				
Montana.....	1					District of Columbia.....				1	1
Nebraska.....	16					Alaska.....	4				
Nevada.....	3										
New Hampshire.....				8							
New Jersey.....	19			1							
						Totals.....	662½	58	61½	84½	35½

Senator Cameron, of Pennsylvania, 1 vote from Montana; Colorado delegates, absent 8; Idaho delegates, absent 6; Montana cast 4 blank ballots; Nevada, 3 delegates absent.

Present voting, 903; necessary for choice, 452.

REPUBLICAN NATIONAL CONVENTION—Continued.

Hon. Garret A. Hobart, of New Jersey, was nominated for Vice-President on the first ballot as follows:

States.	Hobart.	Evans.	Bulkeley.	Walker.	Lippitt.
Alabama.....	10	11	1		
Arkansas.....	10	5	1		
California.....	14	3	1		
Colorado.....					
Connecticut.....			12		
Delaware.....	6				
Florida.....	5	3			
Georgia.....	5	21			
Idaho.....					
Illinois.....	44	4			
Indiana.....	12	16			
Iowa.....	8	5	10		
Kansas.....	20				
Kentucky.....	8	17			
Louisiana.....	8	8			
Maine.....		5	2		
Maryland.....	14	1	1		
Massachusetts.....	14	12	4		
Michigan.....	21	7			
Minnesota.....	6	12			
Mississippi.....	13	5			
Missouri.....	10	23			
Montana.....	1				
Nebraska.....	16				
Nevada.....	3				
New Hampshire.....	8				
New Jersey.....	20				
New York.....	72				
North Carolina.....	1½	20½			
North Dakota.....	3	3			
Ohio.....	25	15	6		
Oregon.....	8				
Pennsylvania.....	64				
Rhode Island.....					8
South Carolina.....	3	15			
South Dakota.....	8				
Tennessee.....		24			
Texas.....	11	12			
Utah.....	5	1			
Vermont.....	8				
Virginia.....				24	
Washington.....	8				
West Virginia.....	12				
Wisconsin.....	3	20			
Wyoming.....	6				
Arizona.....	4	1	1		
New Mexico.....		6			
Oklahoma.....	4	2			
Indian Territory.....	6				
District of Columbia.....	2				
Alaska.....	4				
Totals.....	533½	277½	39	24	8

**REPUBLICAN PLATFORMS, 1864-1896—Extracts from,
on Question of Money.**

No. 317.

1864.

Resolved, That the national faith, pledged for the redemption of the public debt, must be kept inviolate, and that for this purpose we recommend economy and rigid responsibility in the public expenditures, and a vigorous and just system of taxation; and that it is the duty of every loyal State to sustain the credit and promote the use of the national currency.

1868.

We denounce all forms of repudiation as a national crime; and the national honor requires the payment of the public indebtedness in the uttermost good faith to all creditors at home and abroad, not only according to the letter, but the spirit, of the laws under which it was contracted.

The national debt, contracted as it has been for the preservation of the Union for all time to come, should be extended over a fair period for redemption; and it is the duty of Congress to reduce the rate of interest thereon whenever it can be honestly done.

That the best policy to diminish our burden of debt is to so improve our credit that capitalists will seek to loan us money at lower rates of interest than we now pay and must continue to pay so long as repudiation, partial or total, open or covert, is threatened or suspected.

1872.

A uniform national currency has been provided, repudiation frowned down, the national credit sustained under the most extraordinary burdens, and new bonds negotiated at lower rates.

We denounce repudiation of the public debt, in any form or disguise, as a national crime. We witness with pride the reduction of the principal of the debt, and of the rates of interest upon the balance, and confidently expect that our excellent national currency will be perfected by a speedy resumption of specie payment.

1876.

In the first act of Congress, signed by President Grant, the national Government assumed to remove any doubts of its purpose to discharge all just obligations to the public creditors, and "solemnly pledged its faith to make provisions at the earliest practicable

REPUBLICAN PLATFORM—Continued.

period for the redemption of the United States notes in coin." Commercial prosperity, public morals, and the national credit demand that this promise be fulfilled by a continuous and steady progress to specie payment.

1880.

It [Republican party] has raised the value of our paper currency from 38 per cent. to the par of gold; it has restored, upon a solid basis, payment in coin of all national obligations, and has given us a currency absolutely good and equal in every part of our extended country; it has lifted the credit of the nation from the point of where 6 per cent. bonds sold at 86 to that where 4 per cent. bonds are eagerly sought at a premium.

1884.

We have always recommended the best money known to the civilized world; and we urge that efforts should be made to unite all commercial nations in the establishment of an international standard which shall fix for all the relative value of gold and silver coinage.

1888.

The Republican party is in favor of the use of both gold and silver as money, and condemns the policy of the Democratic Administration in its effort to demonetize silver.

1892.

The American people, from tradition and interest, favor bimetallism, and the Republican party demands the use of both gold and silver as standard money, with such restrictions and under such provisions, to be determined by legislation, as will secure the maintenance of the parity of values of the two metals so that the purchasing and debt-paying power of the dollar, whether of silver, gold, or paper, shall be at all times equal. The interest of the producers of the country, its farmers and its workingmen, demand that every dollar, paper or coin, issued by the Government shall be as good as any other. We commend the wise and patriotic steps already taken by our Government to secure an international conference to adopt such measures as will insure a parity of value between gold and silver for use as money throughout the world.

1896.

The Republican party is unreservedly for sound money. It caused the enactment of the law providing for the resumption of specie payments in 1879; since then every dollar has been as good as gold.

We are unalterably opposed to every measure calculated to debase

REPUBLICAN PLATFORM—Continued.

our currency or impair the credit of our country. We are, therefore, opposed to the free coinage of silver except by international agreement with the leading commercial nations of the world, which we pledge ourselves to promote, and until such agreement can be obtained the existing gold standard must be preserved. All our silver and paper currency must be maintained at parity with gold, and we favor all measures designed to maintain inviolably the obligations of the United States and all our money, whether coin or paper, at the present standard, the standard of the most enlightened nations of the earth.

REVENUES, 1892.**No. 318.**

[From message of President Harrison, Dec. 6, 1892.]

The report of the Secretary of the Treasury will attract especial interest in view of the many misleading statements that have been made as to the state of the public revenues. Three preliminary facts should not only be stated, but emphasized, before looking into details: First, that the public debt has been reduced since March 4, 1889, \$259,074,200, and the annual interest charge \$11,684,469; second, that there have been paid out for pensions during this administration up to November 1, 1892, \$432,564,178.70, an excess of \$114,466,386.09 over the sum expended during the period from March 1, 1885, to March 1, 1889; and, third, that under the existing tariff up to December 1 about \$93,000,000 of revenue, which would have been collected upon imported sugars if the duty had been maintained, has gone into the pockets of the people and not into the public Treasury, as before. If there are any who still think that the surplus should have been kept out of circulation by hoarding it in the Treasury, or deposited in favored banks without interest, while the Government continued to pay to these very banks interest upon the bonds deposited as security for the deposits, or who think that the extended pension legislation was a public robbery, or that the duties upon sugar should have been maintained, I am content to leave the argument where it now rests, while we wait to see whether these criticisms will take the form of legislation.

REVENUES, 1892—Continued.**PAYMENTS UPON THE PUBLIC DEBT.**

The revenues for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1892, from all sources were \$425,868,260.22, and the expenditures for all purposes were \$415,953,806.56, leaving a balance of \$9,914,453.66. There were paid during the year upon the public debt \$40,570,467.98. The surplus in the Treasury and the bank-redemption fund, passed by the act of July 14, 1890, to the general fund, furnished in large part the cash available and used for the payments made upon the public debt. Compared with the year 1891, our receipts from customs duties fell off \$42,069,241.08, while our receipts from internal revenue increased \$8,284,823.13, leaving the net loss of revenue from these principal sources \$33,784,417.95. The net loss of revenue from all sources was \$32,675,972.81.

SURPLUS OF RECEIPTS.

The revenues, estimated and actual, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1893, are placed by the Secretary at \$463,336,350.44 and the expenditures at \$461,336,350.44, showing a surplus of receipts over expenditures of \$2,000,000. The cash balance in the Treasury at the end of the fiscal year, it is estimated, will be \$20,192,377.03.

The estimated receipts for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1894, are \$490,121,365.38, and the estimated appropriations \$457,261,335.33, leaving an estimated surplus of receipts over expenditures of \$32,860,030.05. This does not include any payment to the sinking fund. In the recommendation of the Secretary that the sinking-fund law be repealed I concur. The redemption of bonds since the passage of the law to June 30, 1892, has already exceeded the requirements by the sum of \$990,510,681.49. The retirement of bonds in the future before maturity should be a matter of convenience, not of compulsion. We should not collect revenue for that purpose, but only use any casual surplus. To the balance of \$32,860,030.05 of receipts over expenditures for the year 1894 should be added the estimated surplus at the beginning of the year, \$20,992,377.03; and from this aggregate there must be deducted, as stated by the Secretary, about \$44,000,000 of estimated unexpended appropriations.

PUBLIC CONFIDENCE MUST REMAIN UNSHAKEN.

The public confidence in the purpose and ability of the Government to maintain the parity of all of our money issues, whether coin or paper, must remain unshaken. The demand for gold in

REVENUES, 1892—Continued.

Europe and the consequent calls upon us are in a considerable degree the result of the efforts of some of the European governments to increase their gold reserves, and these efforts should be met by appropriate legislation on our part. The conditions that have created this drain of the Treasury gold are in an important degree political and not commercial. In view of the fact that a general revision of our revenue laws in the near future seems to be probable, it would be better that any changes should be a part of that revision rather than of a temporary nature.

PRICE OF SILVER.

During the last fiscal year the Secretary purchased, under the act of July 14, 1890, 54,355,748 ounces of silver, and issued in payment therefor \$51,106,608 in notes. The total purchases since the passage of the act have been 120,479,981 ounces and the aggregate of notes issued \$116,783,590. The average price paid for silver during the year was 94 cents per ounce, the highest price being \$1.02 $\frac{1}{4}$ July 1, 1891, and the lowest 83 cents March 21, 1892. In view of the fact that the monetary conference is now sitting and that no conclusion has yet been reached, I withhold any recommendation as to legislation upon this subject.

REVENUE—Loss by the Wilson Bill.**No. 319.***Exports of domestic goods.*

M'KINLEY TARIFF.		WILSON TARIFF.	
1890—		1894—	
October.....	\$97,061,454	September.....	\$57,830,737
November.....	88,047,697	October.....	81,482,422
December.....	97,421,907	November.....	78,877,381
1891—		December.....	83,664,053
January.....	81,466,685	1895—	
February.....	74,111,079	January.....	80,330,490
March.....	74,433,101	February.....	54,999,944
April.....	69,780,077	March.....	63,623,752
May.....	56,784,984	April.....	63,958,041
June.....	56,058,692	May.....	62,732,194
July.....	61,770,509	June.....	53,738,093
August.....	71,424,973	July.....	55,156,878
September.....	81,845,005	August.....	51,821,159
October.....	101,912,906	September.....	57,062,462
November.....	109,169,414	October.....	85,092,393
December.....	118,576,126	November.....	85,151,267
Total, 15 months.....	1,239,864,599	Total, 15 months.....	1,019,511,279
Decrease under Wilson tariff to date.....			220,353,320

REVENUE—Loss—Continued.*Imports of foreign goods.*

MCKINLEY TARIFF.		WILSON TARIFF.	
1890—		1894—	
October.....	\$72,550,279	September.....	\$50,647,696
November.....	64,218,078	October.....	60,029,966
December.....	60,802,331	November.....	50,597,483
1891—		December.....	
January.....	62,300,663		62,136,431
February.....	66,979,569	1895—	
March.....	77,634,836	January.....	67,547,900
April.....	81,275,106	February.....	54,315,981
May.....	71,948,633	March.....	69,295,493
June.....	73,462,225	April.....	68,749,968
July.....	67,042,036	May.....	66,028,864
August.....	66,963,360	June.....	61,460,044
September.....	61,504,737	July.....	73,034,836
October.....	66,836,269	August.....	71,111,943
November.....	64,890,507	September.....	65,249,939
December.....	69,448,233	October.....	73,066,312
		November.....	63,343,759
Total, 15 months.....		Total, 15 months.....	
1,025,891,681		961,752,666	
Decrease under Wilson tariff to date.....		63,138,975	

Results of fifteen months' operations.

Merchandise.	McKinley tariff, Oct., 1890, to Dec., 1891.	Wilson tariff, Sept., 1894, to Nov., 1895.
Exports.....	\$1,239,864,599	\$1,019,511,279
Imports.....	1,025,891,683	962,752,666
Excess of exports.....	213,972,916	56,758,623
Excess of gold exports.....	25,160,160	64,929,422
	Favorable.	Unfavorable.
Trade balance.....	\$18,811,808	\$8,170,799
Net loss under Wilson tariff in 15 months.....		156,983,607

FACTS.

The decrease in our exports of American products and manufactures during the first fifteen months of the Wilson tariff, as compared with the first fifteen months of the McKinley tariff, was \$220,853,320.

The decrease in our imports under the Wilson tariff, comparing the same periods, was \$63,138,975.

The excess of exports over imports in the McKinley period was \$213,972,968, but only \$56,758,623 under the Wilson period, a loss, under the latter, of \$157,214,345.

Under the Wilson tariff we exported \$20,010,210 more gold and imported \$19,759,052 less gold than during the McKinley period.

REVENUE—Loss—Continued.

The net loss in the trade balance of the United States has been \$196,983,607 during the first fifteen months' operation of the Wilson tariff as compared with the first fifteen months of the McKinley tariff. This loss is at the rate of \$13,130,000 a month, or \$500,000 for every business day in the month.

REVENUE AND EXPENDITURES.**No. 320.**

[Statement of Hon. J. G. Cannon, June 11, 1896.]

The revenues of the Government from all sources, except postal receipts, which are devoted exclusively to the postal service, for the three complete fiscal years of the Harrison administration, ending June 30, 1892, and just preceding the last election of Mr. Cleveland, were as follows:

1890	\$403,080,982.63
1891	392,612,447.31
1892	354,937,784.24

Total	1,150,631,214.18
Average per annum	383,543,738.06

The ordinary expenditures of the Government for the same period, exclusive of the postal service, premium on redemption of bonds, and to meet requirements of the sinking fund, were as follows:

1890	\$297,736,486.60
1891	355,372,684.74
1892	345,023,330.58

Total	998,132,501.92
Average per annum	332,710,833.97

The entire surplus of \$152,133,565.52 of revenues over expenditures was applied during the period named to the reduction of the public debt.

During the two complete fiscal years of Mr. Cleveland's present administration the revenues of the Government, except from postal receipts, have been as follows:

1894	\$297,722,019.25
1895	313,390,075.11

Total	611,112,094.36
Average per annum	305,556,047.18

REVENUE AND EXPENDITURES—Continued.

The ordinary expenditures of the Government for the same period, exclusive of the postal service and to meet requirements of the sinking fund, were as follows:

1894	\$367,525,279.83
1895	356,195,298.29
<hr/>	
Total	723,720,578.12
Average per annum.....	361,360,289.06

The excess of expenditures, \$112,608,483.76, over revenues for the first two years of Mr. Cleveland's present administration, together with the excess of expenses over receipts of \$26,504,984.04 for the first eleven months of the present fiscal year 1896, has been met out of moneys derived from the sale of bonds.

When Mr. Harrison retired from the White House on March 4, 1893, there was a net cash balance in the Treasury of \$124,128,087.84

On the first day of June of this year, but for moneys derived from the sale of bonds, there existed an actual deficiency in the Treasury of \$26,261,062.28.

REVENUE DEFICIENCY.**No. 321.**

July 1, 1893, to June 30, 1894.....	\$69,803,260.58
July 1, 1894, to June 30, 1895.....	42,805,223.18
July 1, 1895, to June 30, 1896.....	26,042,244.00
<hr/>	

Total for three years..... 138,650,727.76

REVENUE—Collected in 12 Years, 1881 to 1893.**No. 322.**

Collected by President Arthur, \$1,487,749,110.37.
 Collected by President Cleveland, \$1,451,661,246.74.
 Collected by President Harrison, \$1,540,225,448.35.

When President Cleveland came in the revenues in four years fell off \$36,087,863.63, and when President Harrison came in they increased in four years over President Cleveland's work \$88,564,201.61.

REVENUE—And Increase of Interest-bearing Debt.**No. 323.**

The reduction of the interest-bearing debt from March 1, 1865, to March 1, 1893, under the Republican policy which prevailed during these twenty-eight years in four-year periods, has been as follows:

March 1, 1865, to March 1, 1869.....	\$280,430,492
March 1, 1869, to March 1, 1873.....	403,948,484
March 1, 1873, to March 1, 1877.....	65,204,017
March 1, 1877, to March 1, 1881.....	73,646,781
March 1, 1881, to March 1, 1885.....	480,161,982
March 1, 1885, to March 1, 1889.....	341,448,449
March 1, 1889, to March 1, 1893.....	259,071,960

Total reduction in twenty-eight years.....	1,903,912,185
Average annual reduction.....	68,000,000

INCREASE OF INTEREST-BEARING DEBT.

March 1, 1893, to March 1, 1896.....	\$262,602,245
Average annual increase.....	87,534,081

REVENUE. (*See also Tariff.*)**No. 324.****REVENUE BILL—(H. R. 2749) 1st Sess., 54th Congress.
No. 325.**

To temporarily increase revenue to meet the expenses of the Government and provide against a deficiency.

Reported from the Committee on Ways and Means, by Mr. Dingley, Dec. 26, 1895.

On the same day the House adopted a special order for the consideration of the bill, which was passed without amendment by a strict party vote—Yeas, 227; nays, 83; not voting, 45. Two Populists, Newlands (Nev.) and Skinner (N. C.) voting with the Republicans for the bill,—while three—Baker (Kans.), Bell (Colo.), and Kem (Nebr.), voted with the Democrats against the bill. The following is the text of the bill:

"Be it enacted, etc., That from and after the passage of this act, and until August 1, 1898, there shall be levied, collected, and paid on all imported wools of classes 1 and 2, as defined in the act hereinafter cited, approved October 1, 1890, and subject to all the conditions and limitations thereof, and on all hair of the camel, gor

REVENUE BILL—54th Congress—Continued.

alpaca, and other like animals, except as hereinafter provided, and on all nolls, shoddy, garnetted waste, top waste, slubbing waste, roving waste, ring waste, yarn waste, and all other wastes composed wholly or in part of wool, and of woolen rags mungo, and flocks, a duty equivalent to 60 per cent. of the duty imposed on each of such articles by an act entitled 'An act to reduce the revenue and equalize duties on imports, and for other purposes,' approved October 1, 1890, and subject to all the conditions and limitations of said act; and on all wools and Russian camel's hair of class 3, as defined in said act approved October 1, 1890, and subject to all the conditions and limitations thereof, there shall be levied, collected, and paid the several duties provided by such act approved October 1, 1890. And paragraph 279 of Schedule K, and also paragraph 685 in the free list of an act entitled 'An act to reduce taxation, to provide revenue for the Government, and for other purposes,' which became a law August 27, 1894, are hereby suspended until August 1, 1898.

"Sec. 2. That from and after the passage of this act and until August 1, 1898, there shall be levied, collected, and paid on all imported articles made in whole or in part of wool, worsted, or other materials described in section 1 of this act, except as hereinafter provided, 60 per cent. of the specific pound or square-yard duty imposed on each of such articles by an act entitled 'An act to reduce the revenue and equalize duties on imports, and for other purposes,' approved October 1, 1890, and subject to all the conditions and limitations thereof, in addition to the ad valorem duty now imposed on each of such articles by an act entitled 'An act to reduce taxation, to provide revenue for the Government, and for other purposes,' which became a law August 27, 1894; and on carpets, druggets, bookings, mats, rugs, screens, covers, hassocks, bedsides, art squares, and other portions of carpets or carpeting, made in whole or in part of wool, the specific square yard duty imposed on each of such articles by said act approved October 1, 1890, and subject to all the conditions and limitations thereof, in addition to the ad valorem duty imposed on such articles by said act which became a law August 27, 1894.

"Sec. 3. That from and after the passage of this act and until August 1, 1898, there shall be levied, collected, and paid on all imported lumber and other articles designated in paragraphs 674 to 683, inclusive, of an act entitled 'An act to reduce taxation,

REVENUE BILL—54th Congress—Continued.

to provide revenue for the Government, and for other purposes,' which became a law August 27, 1894, a duty equivalent to 60 per cent. of the duty imposed on each of such articles by an act entitled 'An act to reduce the revenue and equalize duties on imports, and for other purposes,' approved October 1, 1890, and subject to all the conditions and limitations of said last-named act; but pulp wood shall be classed as round, unmanufactured timber exempt from duty: Provided, That in case any foreign country shall impose an export duty upon pine, spruce, elm or other logs, or upon stave bolts, shingle wood, pulp wood, or heading blocks exported to the United States from such country, then the duty upon the lumber and other articles mentioned in said paragraphs 674 to 683, inclusive, when imported from such country, shall be the same as fixed by the law in force prior to October 1, 1890.

"Sec. 4. That on and after the passage of this act, and until August 1, 1898, there shall be levied, collected, and paid on all the imported articles mentioned in Schedules A, B, C, D, F, G, H, I, J, L, M, and N, of an act entitled 'An act to reduce taxation, to provide revenue for the Government, and for other purposes,' which became a law August 27, 1894, a duty equivalent to 15 per cent. of the duty imposed on each of said articles by existing law, in addition to the duty provided by said act of August 27, 1894: Provided, That the additional duties imposed by this section shall not in any case increase the rate of duty on any article beyond the rate imposed thereon by the said act of October 1, 1890, but in such case the duty shall be the same as was imposed by said act: And provided further, That where the present rate of duty on any article is higher than was fixed by said last-named act, the rate of duty thereon shall not be further increased by this section, but shall remain as provided by existing law."

The bill was received in the Senate on Dec. 27, 1895, and referred to the Committee on Finance.

On Feb. 4, in the Senate, Mr. Morrill reported the bill, with an amendment, in the nature of a substitute, as follows:

The committee report to strike out all after the enacting clause of the bill and insert:

"That from and after the passage of this act the mints of the United States shall be open to the coinage of silver, and there shall be coined dollars of the weight of 412½ grains troy, of standard silver, nine-tenths fine, as provided by the act of January 18, 1837, and

REVENUE BILL—54th Congress—Continued.

upon the same terms and subject to the limitations and provisions of law regulating the coinage and legal-tender quality of gold; and whenever the said coins herein provided for shall be received into the Treasury, certificates may be issued therefor in the manner now provided by law.

“Sec. 2. That the Secretary of the Treasury shall coin into standard silver dollars, as soon as practicable, according to the provisions of section 1 of this act, from the silver bullion purchased under authority of the act of July 14, 1890, entitled ‘An act directing the purchase of silver bullion and the issue of Treasury notes thereon, and for other purposes,’ that portion of said silver bullion which represents the seigniorage or profit to the Government, to wit, the difference between the cost of the silver purchased under said act and its coined value; and said silver dollars so coined shall be used in the payment of the current expenses of the Government; and for the purpose of making the said seigniorage immediately available for use as money, the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized and directed to issue silver certificates against it, as if it was already coined and in the Treasury.

“Sec. 3. That no national-bank note shall be hereafter issued of a denomination less than \$10, and all notes of such banks now outstanding of denominations less than that sum shall be, as rapidly as practicable, taken up, redeemed, and canceled, and notes of \$10 and larger denominations shall be issued in their stead under the direction of the Comptroller of the Currency.

“Sec. 4. That the Secretary of the Treasury shall redeem the United States notes, commonly called ‘greenbacks,’ and also the Treasury notes issued under the provisions of the act of July 14, 1890, when presented for redemption, in standard silver dollars or in gold coin, using for redemption of said notes, either gold or silver coins, or both, not at the option of the holder, but exclusively at the option of the Treasury Department, and said notes, commonly called ‘greenbacks,’ when so redeemed, shall be reissued as provided by the act of May 31, 1878.”

On the same day Mr. Quay moved to recommit the bill, with instructions to report the original bill and amendments as separate propositions; which was objected to by Mr. Allen, of Nebraska.

On Feb. 6, 1896, Mr. Quay made a further effort to recommit the bill; which failed.

REVENUE BILL—54th Congress—Continued.

On Feb. 13, 1896, the Senate refused to consider the substitute, by a vote of 29 nays to 21 yeas. Four Republicans, Carter (Mont.), Dubois (Idaho), Mantle (Mont.), and Teller (Colo.), voted with the Democrats and Populists to prevent consideration.

On Feb. 25, 1896, the Democrats, with the aid of five Republicans, Cannon, Carter, Dubois, Mantle, and Teller prevented consideration, the vote being 33 nays to 22 yeas.

The bill was before the Senate Mar. 13 and 16, also April 9, for the purpose of allowing remarks to be made.

The session closed without further action being taken.

The bill failed by the combined opposition of the free-silver Republicans with the Democrats and Populists.

REVENUE AND EXPENDITURES—Under Arthur, Cleveland, and Harrison Compared.**No. 326.**

Condition of Treasury for the four-year periods ending March 1, 1885, March 1, 1889, and March 1, 1893.

	Mar. 1, 1881, to Mar. 1, 1885.	Mar. 1, 1885, to Mar. 1, 1889.	Mar. 1, 1889, to Mar. 1, 1893.
Available cash balance at beginning of each period.....	\$170,817,436.69	\$159,356,506.41	\$183,827,190.29
Receipts from customs, internal revenue, and miscellaneous.....	1,487,749,110.37	1,451,661,246.74	1,540,225,448.35
National-bank redemption fund.....			68,671,039.25
Five per cent. loan, principal and premium.....			
Total available.....	1,658,566,547.06	1,611,017,753.15	1,792,723,677.89
Expenditures during each period :			
Civil and miscellaneous.....	275,816,227.84	317,070,407.91	386,152,128.75
War.....	173,397,251.55	154,442,268.29	188,968,268.91
Navy.....	63,416,599.86	65,474,108.82	103,280,176.54
Indians.....	29,678,240.95	24,861,517.36	36,029,664.36
Pensions.....	234,522,496.16	316,546,814.59	488,132,532.83
Interest.....	241,178,532.52	187,823,251.08	128,745,242.72
Redemption of debt, principal and premium.....	480,246,511.10	363,858,032.31	292,691,254.02
Redemption of debt, national-bank notes redeemed.....			46,398,978.00
Total expenditures.....	1,498,255,859.98	1,430,076,460.36	1,670,378,247.13
Surplus.....	160,310,687.08	180,941,292.79	122,345,430.76

REVENUE AND EXPENDITURES—Continued.

Cleveland, for the years 1893, 1894, and 1895, makes the following showing:

Expenditures	\$1,335,159,073
Cash and receipts.....	1,224,802,263
Deficit	110,266,810

REVENUE AND EXPENDITURES.**No. 327.**

The comparative statement of the Treasury Department for the fiscal year closing June 30, 1896, shows the total receipts from all sources during the fiscal year just closed to have been \$326,189,226, and the expenditures, \$352,231,470, which leaves a deficit for the year of \$26,042,244. Although there was a surplus for June of \$2,349,430, it is expected that the figures for July will show a deficit of at least \$10,000,000, and probably more. The appropriation of \$5,000,000 for sugar bounty payments is now available, and it is the expectation that all the claims will have been settled and paid before the end of the month. During July the payments on account of interest, pensions, and naval appropriations will be exceptionally large, so that the deficit for the month is likely to be above \$10,000,000 rather than less.

EXCESS OF EXPENDITURES.

The excess of expenditures over receipts since January 1, 1893, aggregate \$140,635,123, which is divided as follows: Last half of fiscal year 1893, \$1,984,396; fiscal year 1894, \$69,803,260; fiscal year 1895, \$42,805,223; fiscal year 1896, \$26,042,244.

FUTURE OFFERS NO ENCOURAGEMENT.

The showing for the year is far from satisfactory to the Treasury officials, and what is equally as disquieting is the fact that the immediate future promises nothing better. The receipts from internal revenue during the year amounted to \$146,508,264, nearly \$11,500,000 less than the Secretary's estimate sent to Congress. The customs yielded \$160,534,351, or \$11,465,649 less than the Secretary's estimate. The total receipts for the year, however, show a gain of about \$12,800,000 over 1895. The customs increased about \$8,250,000, the internal revenues about \$3,000,000. The receipts from *miscellaneous* sources make up the balance.

REVENUE AND EXPENDITURES.**No. 328.***Receipts and expenditures, first twenty-two months of Wilson law, showing deficiency in revenues.*

[Compiled by O. P. Austin.]

	Receipts.	Expenditures
1894.		
September.....	\$22,621,238	\$30,323,018
October.....	19,189,240	32,713,089
November.....	19,411,403	28,477,188
December.....	21,366,136	27,135,460
1895.		
January.....	27,804,399	34,523,447
February.....	22,888,067	25,696,035
March.....	25,470,575	25,716,957
April.....	24,247,886	32,990,676
May.....	25,272,880	28,558,218
June.....	25,615,474	21,683,029
July.....	29,089,697	38,548,063
August.....	28,962,696	32,588,184
September.....	27,549,678	24,320,481
October.....	27,901,748	84,593,425
November.....	25,986,503	27,193,283
December.....	26,288,937	27,814,317
1896.		
January.....	29,207,670	32,694,830
February.....	26,069,228	26,749,966
March.....	26,041,148	27,344,000
April.....	24,282,893	28,987,381
May.....	24,643,717	28,426,592
June.....	27,794,219	25,444,789
Total.....	557,615,328	640,418,363

Deficiency, \$82,803,035.

REVENUE—Receipts of.**No. 329.**

Total Treasury receipts first twenty-two months of Wilson law compared with first twenty-two months of McKinley law.

Month.	Receipts, McKinley law first 22 months.	Month.	Receipts, Wilson law first 22 months.
1890.		1894.	
October.....	\$39,222,174	September.....	\$22,621,228
November.....	28,678,674	October.....	19,139,240
December.....	27,646,515	November.....	19,411,403
1891.		1895.	
January.....	36,810,283	January.....	27,804,399
February.....	29,273,173	February.....	22,888,057
March.....	29,427,455	March.....	25,470,575
April.....	25,465,231	April.....	24,247,836
May.....	27,631,849	May.....	25,272,078
June.....	31,289,205	June.....	25,615,474
July.....	34,158,244	July.....	29,069,697
August.....	28,773,981	August.....	28,952,696
September.....	27,565,454	September.....	27,549,678
October.....	28,448,562	October.....	27,901,748
November.....	26,804,887	November.....	25,986,503
December.....	27,646,515	December.....	26,288,987
1892.		1896.	
January.....	30,389,478	January.....	29,207,670
February.....	30,598,944	February.....	26,059,228
March.....	29,836,606	March.....	26,041,148
April.....	26,971,224	April.....	24,282,898
May.....	28,228,398	May.....	24,643,717
June.....	30,958,617	June.....	27,794,219
July.....	34,314,331		
Total.....	651,133,800	Total.....	557,614,560

Loss in Treasury receipts, \$93,519,240.

RICE.**No. 330.**

Production, 1893, in United States.. pounds..	237,546,900
Importations dutiable, 1893.....do....	72,556,144
Importations free of duty, 1893.....do....	8,473,800
Value, imported in 1893.....	\$2,354,586
Duty collected in 1893.....	\$1,184,454
Consumption in 1893..... pounds..	306,951,280
Per capita consumption in U. S.....do....	3.9
Per capita consumption in Italy.....do....	13.7
Per capita consumption in Japan.....do....	308%

The duty under the old law was 75.69 average ad valorem.

The duty under the new law is 58.67 average ad valorem.

RUSSIA.**No. 331.**

In Russia the nominal standard is silver, but paper is the actual standard, measured by gold; the monetary unit is the ruble; the value in United States coin is gold, \$0.77.2; silver, \$0.49.1. The coins are gold, imperial (\$7.71.8) and half imperial (\$3.86); silver: quarter, half, and one ruble. The ratio of gold to silver is 1 of gold to 15½ of silver, or 1 of gold to 15 of limited-tender silver.

SALT, 1890.**No. 332.**

Establishments	200
Capital	\$13,437,749
Employees	4,455
Wages	\$1,702,491
Value of product.....	\$5,484,618
Amount imported in 1893, in pounds.....	391,966,547

TARIFF AND FREE LIST.

The old law fixed a duty of 8 cents in bulk and 12 cents in packages per 100 pounds. The new law places all salt on the free list.

The value of salt imported in 1894 was \$1,663,831; the value in 1893 was \$692,493. A million dollars goes abroad instead of to our own producers.

In 1895 the imports of salt were 392,423,175 pounds, of the value of \$561,490. The exports were 2,827,992 pounds, of the value of \$6,009.

SALT—Cost to Farmers.**No. 333.**

There was a duty on coarse salt of 8 cents per 100 pounds, or \$1.60 per ton. The farmer, if a large one, may use 500 pounds, and here would be a saving of 40 cents. The duty on fine salt, used for dairying purposes, was 12 cents per 100 pounds. One pound of salt is usually added to 16 pounds of butter, so the duty on the salt in one pound is one-sixteenth of a cent. If the farmer makes a ton of butter he will use 125 pounds of salt, on which the duty would be 7 13-16 cents. So the farmer saves on his salt the princely sum of 47 13-16 cents annually.

SALT—Manufacture and Cost.**No. 334.**

Take the article of salt, which is sold in Saginaw at 60 cents for 280 pounds, including the barrel, which is worth 20 cents, leaving 40 cents for the salt. If the President is correct when he says the duty is a tax, or, to use his own words, those who buy domestic articles of the same class pay a sum at least approximately equal to this duty to our home manufacturers, then if the duty is deducted,

being at the rate of 12 cents per 100 pounds, over 33 3-5 cents, the salt could be produced for 6 2-5 cents for 280 pounds.

SAVINGS BANKS.

No. 335.

Aggregate savings deposits of savings banks, with the number of the depositors and the average amount due to each, by States, Territories, and geographical divisions, in 1894-'95.

States, Territories, and Divisions.	1894-'95.		
	Number of depositors.	Amount of deposits.	Average to each depositor.
EASTERN.			
Maine.....	\$155,704	54,531,223	\$350.22
New Hampshire.....	163,702	66,746,708	407.73
Vermont.....	94,994	29,430,697	309.81
Massachusetts.....	1,247,090	416,778,018	334.20
Rhode Island.....	131,623	67,444,117	512.40
Connecticut.....	837,254	136,928,858	406.01
Total.....	2,130,367	771,869,616	362.31
MIDDLE.			
New York.....	1,615,178	649,873,574	398.63
New Jersey.....	144,160	86,149,930	260.76
Pennsylvania.....	264,642	68,522,217	258.92
Delaware.....	18,648	8,765,784	201.94
Maryland.....	149,342	45,490,279	306.66
District of Columbia.....	1,856	95,300	70.28
Total.....	2,192,326	797,897,074	363.95
SOUTHERN.			
West Virginia.....			
North Carolina.....	6,039	291,744	48.31
South Carolina.....	17,418	4,578,838	262.88
Georgia.....	5,747	741,596	129.04
Florida.....	1,148	206,710	179.19
Alabama.....			
Louisiana.....	9,918	2,687,934	271.02
Texas.....			
Tennessee.....	8,703	1,112,491	127.83
Total.....	48,973	9,618,313	196.40
WESTERN.			
Ohio.....	86,183	34,753,222	403.25
Indiana.....	15,636	3,667,312	234.54
Illinois.....	94,724	24,377,400	257.14
Wisconsin.....	1,439	179,877	125.00
Iowa.....	77,809	28,168,488	361.89
Minnesota.....	42,777	9,471,799	221.42
Total.....	318,568	100,688,098	315.75
PACIFIC STATES AND TERRITORIES.			
Oregon.....	1,803	662,229	367.29
Utah.....	6,271	1,142,215	182.14
Montana.....	2,844	812,810	285.83
New Mexico.....	217	87,961	174.90
Washington.....	5,613	1,148,104	208.29
California.....	168,638	126,830,513	752.06
Total.....	185,285	130,633,922	706.04
Total United States.....	4,875,519	1,810,597,023	371.86

-SAVINGS BANKS—Depositors as Money-Lenders—What Free Silver at 16 to 1 Proposes to Do for Them.

No. 336.

One of the largest money-lending classes, in point of number, are the depositors in savings banks. There are 4,875,519 of them. These deposits, according to the latest statistics we have, were \$1,810,597,023. In other words, the average deposits of these millions was \$371.36. Every dollar of that stupendous sum was, when deposited, worth 100 cents. Every dollar of it is to-day worth 100 cents. But the moment free coinage of silver at 16 to 1 should go into force every dollar would be reduced in value to about 50 cents, and nearly a billion dollars of the common people's money would be lost. The man who had deposited a hundred dollars, worth 100 cents each, would be able to draw out only a hundred so-called dollars worth 50 cents each. The average deposit would still nominally be \$371.36; actually it would be only \$185. The aggregate for the whole country would still be \$1,810,597,023 in name; in practical value and purchasing power it would be only one-half.

This would affect all parts of the country. The majority of depositors are in the East, but there are myriads in the West and South. Iowa has nearly 80,000 depositors, with accounts aggregating nearly \$30,000,000; Minnesota 43,000, with \$10,000,000; South Carolina 17,500, with \$4,600,000; California 169,000, with \$127,000,000. What do these depositors think of the scheme for scaling down their accounts one-half? How do they propose to vote upon it? A billion dollars are at stake. Not the money of the "gold-bugs," of millionaires, of national banks, but the hard-earned savings of the common people. Is such a sum to be sacrificed in order that a ring of gold-contract-making silver speculators may be enriched?

SEIGNIORAGE.

No. 337.

In modern times the difference between the actual or bullion value of coins and their nominal or tale value, retained by some governments as a mint charge for coinage.

(See Coinage of Seigniorage.)

SHEEP—In U. S., 1869 to 1896.**No. 338.**

January 1—	Sheep.		January 1—	Sheep.	
	Number.	Value.		Number.	Value.
1869.....	37,724,279	\$82,139,979	1883.....	49,237,291	\$124,365,835
1870.....	40,853,000	93,364,433	1884.....	50,626,636	119,902,796
1871.....	31,851,000	74,035,837	1885.....	50,360,243	107,960,660
1872.....	31,679,300	88,771,197	1886.....	48,322,331	92,443,867
1873.....	33,002,400	97,922,350	1887.....	44,759,314	89,872,839
1874.....	33,928,200	88,693,569	1888.....	43,544,755	89,279,926
1875.....	33,783,600	94,320,652	1889.....	42,599,079	90,640,369
1876.....	35,935,300	93,666,318	1890.....	44,336,072	100,639,761
1877.....	35,804,200	80,892,683	1891.....	43,431,136	108,397,447
1878.....	35,740,500	80,603,062	1892.....	44,988,365	116,121,230
1879.....	38,123,800	79,023,984	1893.....	47,273,553	125,909,264
1880.....	40,765,900	90,230,537	1894.....	45,048,017	89,186,110
1881.....	43,576,899	104,070,759	1895.....	42,294,034	66,685,767
1882.....	45,016,224	106,595,954	1896.....	38,298,783	65,167,735

NECESSITY FOR PROTECTION—FREIGHT CHARGES.

To-day we have 38,000,000 sheep in the United States, 26,000,000 of which and nearly 70 per cent. of all are located west of the Mississippi River. The freight on the wool from these sheep from the ranch to the Eastern markets varies from 2 to 3 cents per pound, while the freight on wool from London is only one-fourth of a cent per pound. How can the American wool grower pay from 800 to 1,200 per cent. more freight than his foreign competitor, when the freight alone under such unequal competition would of itself bar the American wool grower from his own market? Thus, with the removal of protection, the difference in freight alone is against the American wool grower to the extent that he is compelled to go out of the business.

SHEEP AND WOOL.**No. 339.**

The figures of the Treasury Department regarding the sheep industry form an eloquent indictment of the Wilson tariff law, with its free-wool provisions. From the reports of that Department we find that in the year 1892 there were in this country 47,273,553 sheep, valued then at \$125,909,164. In 1896, January 1, there were 38,298,783 sheep, valued at \$65,167,735. The number of sheep has decreased about 9,000,000 in the past three years.

The figures as to the price of sheep are quite as significant. The value per head in 1896 is placed by the Treasury Department at \$1.70 and in 1893 at \$2 per head. This fall in the value of this important farm animal is directly due to the Wilson bill. When

SHEEP AND WOOL—Continued.

wool grows cheap, sheep fall in value correspondingly. The farmers of the United States will have the opportunity next November to express their opinion of the Democratic party for the enactment of the Wilson law; and we are quite certain that it will be a decidedly adverse one.

SHEEP—Number, Prices, and Total Values in 1892 and 1896.**No. 340.**

States and Territories.	Number of sheep.		Average price.	
	1892.	1896.	1892.	1896.
Maine.....	569,577	258,836	\$3.01	\$2.07
New Hampshire.....	188,678	87,111	2.87	2.12
Vermont.....	358,274	181,550	3.29	1.93
Massachusetts.....	57,644	48,395	3.89	3.80
Rhode Island.....	20,433	11,279	4.35	3.38
Connecticut.....	47,199	34,520	4.08	2.66
New York.....	1,421,455	899,179	3.80	2.38
New Jersey.....	102,077	45,089	4.05	4.04
Pennsylvania.....	1,091,477	907,672	3.83	2.16
Delaware.....	22,967	12,358	3.87	2.89
Maryland.....	164,680	159,884	3.91	2.68
Virginia.....	449,009	426,889	3.05	2.10
North Carolina.....	390,261	313,194	1.82	1.39
South Carolina.....	89,073	74,465	1.89	1.47
Georgia.....	383,017	373,769	1.76	1.87
Florida.....	117,028	101,777	2.06	1.95
Alabama.....	269,292	271,111	1.65	1.15
Mississippi.....	223,578	343,996	1.50	1.23
Louisiana.....	118,458	148,571	1.61	1.39
Texas.....	5,040,175	3,065,256	1.55	1.25
Arkansas.....	264,094	188,972	1.50	1.29
Tennessee.....	506,007	439,466	2.19	1.48
West Virginia.....	529,204	514,793	3.11	1.74
Kentucky.....	773,336	858,366	2.18	1.87
Ohio.....	4,458,087	2,754,613	3.30	1.91
Michigan.....	2,353,779	1,491,079	3.21	1.91
Indiana.....	1,161,702	727,506	3.70	2.30
Illinois.....	848,092	694,470	3.56	2.41
Wisconsin.....	907,708	770,350	2.98	1.94
Minnesota.....	357,101	435,381	2.80	1.94
Iowa.....	565,031	566,137	3.42	2.48
Missouri.....	916,624	774,738	2.57	1.91
Kansas.....	469,433	253,390	2.34	1.60
Nebraska.....	269,804	193,620	2.56	2.17
Colorado.....	1,710,395	1,319,049	2.49	1.85
California.....	4,083,541	2,963,126	2.42	1.71
Nevada.....	504,710	544,077	2.49	1.71
Oregon.....	2,456,077	2,639,949	2.24	1.31
Washington.....	686,521	756,348	2.71	1.74
Dakota (North and South).....	590,000	680,075	2.70	1.97
Idaho.....	527,077	1,011,852	2.40	2.25
Montana.....	2,089,337	3,061,502	2.50	1.55
New Mexico.....	2,967,489	2,738,030	1.54	1.00
Arizona.....	611,432	748,546	2.30	1.25
Utah.....	2,065,940	1,998,441	2.26	1.58
Wyoming.....	1,141,492	1,393,693	2.46	1.80
Oklahoma.....		22,322		1.05
Total United States.....	44,938,365	33,298,783	2.58	1.70
Value.....			116,121,290	65,167,735

SILVER—Free Coinage at 16 to 1—Effect on Payment of Debts.

No. 341.

There is nothing in which the shallowness of the free-silver school is more strikingly displayed than in their assumption that a scaling down of debts by cheapening the dollar is an advantage for the masses. They picture the lender as a money-bags and a "bloated bondholder," bursting with wealth; while the borrower is a needy, hard-working man, struggling to pay his interest and get a subsistence for his family. This broad portrayal is greedily accepted by some to whom it is addressed, without ever stopping to inquire what the actual facts are. The real effect of free coinage is on the payment of debts contracted before the change. The actual and permanent result which free silver can accomplish is, by cheapening the dollar, to reduce every debt existing before the change in exact proportion to the cheapening. The following table will show a total of more than eight million persons who, as money-lenders, are interested creditors:

	Number.	Total deposited.
Savings-bank depositors.....	4,875,519	\$1,810,597,023
Building and loan association members.....	1,745,000	450,887,594
Life insurance policy holders.....	1,200,000	1,156,061,796
Fire insurance policy holders.....	1,800,000	1,352,226,196
Total.....	9,620,519	4,769,551,609

The number of these overlap each other, some fire insurance policy holders being life policy holders, and so on. But they represent nearly 10,000,000 cases and probably not less than 8,000,000 individuals, whose savings are to be depleted by the great free-silver plan of paying old debts. Their investments in public bonds, railroad bonds, and real estate mortgages are over one-third of the total of that. Of them, 6,500,000 belong to the modest and frugal class, having savings of a few hundreds each in savings banks and building and loan associations. The list might be extended by showing other classes of small lenders. But our purpose is attained by the proof that these four classes made up almost entirely of productive classes, the majority of them being wage-workers, are especially attacked by the free-silver scheme of scaling down debts and investments.

In the foregoing are found possibly one-half or more of the total voting population of the United States; so that it may be safely considered that as a matter of suffrage, self-interest will largely

SILVER—Free Coinage, etc.—Continued.

determine the course to be followed in the casting of their ballots. The payment of debts in the money of the contract works no injury to either creditor or debtor. Debasing the national currency for the purpose of paying debts debases the national honor.

SILVER—Free Coinage in Foreign Countries.**No. 342.**

Free coinage at 16 to 1 will not increase the money in circulation, as shown by the free-silver countries of the world.

There is less money in circulation in free-silver countries than in those that have adopted the gold standard, and in that sense, as well as in every other, free silver is a fallacious, destructive, and disappointing financial policy. Russia, Mexico, Central America, British Honduras, Colombia, Peru, Bolivia, Ecuador, Paraguay, Morocco, Tripoli, Mauritius, India, China, and most other countries in Asia, except Turkey, belong to the free-silver states, and not one of them, Russia not excepted, can be classed as a thrifty, progressive commercial nation. Strangely enough, it has been the cheap-labor wheat and cotton products of a part of these cheap-money countries that have practically impoverished American farms and inaugurated the free-silver craze among our Southern and Western agriculturists..

The population of these free-silver countries is 924,800,000. The amount of money they use, including coin and uncovered notes, is \$3,071,500,000, or about \$3 per capita. Their money is divided as follows: Gold—principally in the war chest of Russia—\$469,600,000; silver, \$1,793,200,000; subsidiary silver, \$217,500,000; and uncovered notes, \$591,200,000. The population of the gold standard countries is 194,400,000, and the amount of effective money they circulate is \$2,968,600,000, or about \$15 per capita.

With less than one-fifth the population the gold-standard countries transact ten times the business of their free-silver neighbors, and in point of civilization, progress, wealth, and commercial power they are as much in advance of them as modern development is ahead of the feudal ages. Our trade with Great Britain alone, in 1893, was \$614,000,000, of which \$421,000,000 was mainly agricultural exports. This was eight times as much as we sent to all the silver-basis countries in the world.

How can the mere multiplying of debased coin make for the United States what it has failed to make for other nations? The United States has to-day more gold per capita than any free-coinage

SILVER—Free Coinage, etc.—Continued.

country has of all kinds of money. It has, under its practical bimetallism with the gold standard, more silver dollars per capita than any silver-standard country. No silver-basis country uses gold as money. Unless the United States is to prove an exception to all the rest of the world and to a law of finance older than our Government, all its gold, amounting to over \$500,000,000, would go out of use as money. This severe contraction would make money scarcer rather than plentier, as it would take many years for our mints to coin silver enough to make up the deficiency.

SILVER—Free Coinage, What it Means.**No. 343.**

What does "free coinage," as it is called, mean? It does not mean that the Government would buy any of the silver; not an ounce. The Government would simply receive the silver from its owner, stamp it, and hand it back to him. Does that create demand for the silver.

Buckwheat flour is now used to a limited extent for food. The demand for buckwheat flour is entirely due to this fact. Would opening a new buckwheat-flour mill create any demand for buckwheat? Certainly not, any more than the reaping and thrashing did. These are all simply steps in preparing the supply. The market would still have to be found in competition with other kinds of flour.

And similarly the "open mint" would create no demand for silver any more than the smelting or the mining does. These are all simply steps in preparing the supply. The demand is in the need of money of various kinds with which to make exchanges. The owner of the coin would still have to go forth and find a market for this kind of money in competition with other forms of money. The minting would, therefore, not create any demand for the silver, but would simply put it into shape to meet whatever real demand there might be for silver coin in the channels of trade in competition with other forms of money.

And because of the bulkiness of silver in proportion to its value, the demand for silver coin in actual business is very limited. As a matter of fact, there is more silver coin in this country to-day than can be used as coin. Experience has shown that the business of the country needs about \$125,000,000 in silver coin of all kinds, including minor coins. But we already have a stock of silver coin amounting to over \$500,000,000. So there is absolutely no trade de-

SILVER—Free Coinage, etc.—Continued.

mand for more silver coinage for some time to come. The proof is that silver is deposited in the Treasury instead of running out into the channels of trade.

SILVER—Free Coinage—What "16 to 1" Means.

No. 344.

[New York Sun.]

Many people ask us to explain what 16 to 1 means. They are figures of weight. By the mint act of 1834, which, except as regards silver dollars, is still in force, every owner of gold bullion and of silver bullion was permitted to take it to the mint in unlimited quantities and have it coined, free of expense, except for refining and for the alloy used, into silver dollars and gold eagles and fractions of an eagle, at the rate of sixteen times as many dollars for a given weight of gold as for an equal weight of silver. That is to say, while 23.22 grains of pure gold went to the dollar in gold, 371¼ grains of pure silver were required for a silver dollar. With the alloy added it took 25.8 grains of standard gold for the dollar in gold and 412½ grains of standard silver for the silver dollar. The provision of this law, as to silver, was repealed in 1873, and this provision the silverites now demand to have re-enacted.

As a matter of fact, an ounce of silver was worth in the markets of the world, from 1834 to 1873, more than one-sixteenth of an ounce of gold, the value in Europe being at the rate of 15½ to 1. Consequently, our silver coin was exported as fast as it was coined, gold became the only coin in circulation, and in 1853 small change had become so scarce that Congress authorized silver halves and quarters of a dollar to be coined, on Government account exclusively, of less weight than the proportionate parts of a full dollar, so that two halves and four quarters contained only 384 grains of standard silver, instead of 412½ grains.

At the present moment the market value of silver bullion relatively to that of gold bullion is about 31 to 1. That is to say, 1 ounce of gold is exchangeable in the market for 31 ounces of silver. The reason that the silver dollars now in circulation remain equal in value to dollars in gold is that the quantity of them is limited, and they are received by the Government on the same footing as gold in the payment of duties and taxes.

SILVER—Free Coinage Will not Produce the Relief the People are Seeking.

No. 345.

The fiat of the Government may fix the amounts of component parts of a dollar, but it cannot establish its value or purchasing power.

Our silver currency is valuable now because it is based upon gold. It is desirable to have more silver money, but the Chicago platform does not point out the way to get it. No money that is debased or discredited can be of advantage to the people, no matter how much it may inflate the circulation.

Gold is not worth 200 cents on the dollar, and never was except during our late civil war, and the reason silver is to-day worth only 50 cents is because of its threatened free, unlimited, and independent coinage.

The Government can use more silver than we now have, but it must be kept at par with gold. We do not intend to have debased money to pay labor and have some other better money to pay bonds and contracts.

SILVER—Imports into U. S. for Fiscal Year 1895.

No. 346.

FOREIGN BULLION, 6,050,053 OUNCES.

From—	Value.
Mexico.....	\$3,089,340
South America.....	259,302
Central America.....	86,626
Canada.....	45,292
Other countries.....	325
Total.....	3,480,885

SILVER FOUND IN FOREIGN ORES.

Mexico.....	\$9,871,204
British Columbia.....	719,124
Peru and Colombia.....	65,795
Other countries.....	2,536
Total.....	10,658,659

FOREIGN COINS.

Mexico	\$4,712,538
West Indies.....	495,949
British Honduras.....	293,708

SILVER—Imports, etc.—Continued.

From—	Value.
Canada	\$186,473
South America	181,974
England	52,248
Central America	36,756
Other countries	21,062
Total	5,970,703

DOMESTIC COINS, SUBSIDIARY.

Central America	\$29,319
West Indies	24,009
Canada	9,269
Other countries	38,335
Total	100,932

SUMMARY OF IMPORTS OF SILVER, 1895.

Foreign bullion (commercial value)	\$3,480,885
Silver in foreign ores (commercial value)	10,658,659
Foreign silver coin	5,970,703
Total foreign	20,110,247
United States silver coin	100,932
Total silver imports	20,211,179

SILVER—Exports from U. S. for Fiscal Year 1895.**No. 347.****DOMESTIC BULLION, 62,783,792 OUNCES.**

To—	Value.
England	\$30,817,090
China	3,841,700
Japan	3,734,563
Hongkong	848,700
Guatemala	389,420
Colombia	195,559
Belgium	85,000
Germany	76,196
Canada	44,385
Total	40,032,513

SILVER—Exports, etc.—Continued.**DOMESTIC COIN, SUBSIDIARY.**

To—	Value.
Canada.....	\$35,133
Hawaii.....	3,000
West Indies.....	2,476
Total.....	40,609

SILVER IN DOMESTIC ORES.

England and Germany.....	\$46,206
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SILVER IN COPPER MATTE.

852,914 ounces.....	\$547,682
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FOREIGN COIN RE-EXPORTED.

Hongkong.....	\$3,651,819
England.....	1,156,265
Japan.....	706,200
Mexico.....	343,065
South America.....	457,448
West Indies.....	275,933
Central America.....	131,399
China.....	106,000
Canada.....	106,245
Other countries.....	18,121
Total.....	6,951,496

FOREIGN BULLION RE-EXPORTED, 343,897 OUNCES.

Mexico.....	\$202,600
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SILVER IN FOREIGN ORE RE-EXPORTED.

England.....	\$21,763
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SUMMARY OF EXPORTS OF SILVER, 1895.

Domestic bullion.....	\$40,032,613
United States subsidiary coin.....	40,609
Silver contained in copper matte.....	547,682
Domestic ores.....	46,206
Total domestic.....	40,667,110

SILVER—Exports, etc.—Continued.

To—	Value.
Foreign silver coin re-exported.....	\$6,951,495
Foreign silver bullion re-exported.....	202,600
Silver in foreign ores re-exported.....	21,763
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Total foreign	\$7,175,858
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Total silver exports.....	47,842,968
Total imports	20,211,179
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Excess of exports.....	27,631,789

SILVER DOLLARS—Worth 100 Cents.**No. 348.**

India, with 300,000,000 of population, could not, under free-silver coinage, keep the rupee from falling nearly one-half in gold value, and it is not likely that our 70,000,000 of people could do any better with the dollar.

Silver dollars are as good to-day as gold dollars because they are fixed in number, and, roughly speaking, are exchangeable for paper dollars, which are usually redeemable in gold. In other words, silver dollars are as good as gold. But free-silver coinage proposes to do away with both of the props which keep the silver dollar on a par with the gold dollar.

First, the free-silver party would forbid redemption in gold; and, secondly, it would withdraw all restriction upon the coinage of silver dollars. That is what free coinage means. The silver dollar, therefore, would no longer represent a gold dollar, but simply itself, and it would be worth its bullion price in the markets of the world, or something over fifty cents in gold.

SILVER LEADERS—Utterances of Senators Stewart and Jones, of Nevada, a Year After "The Crime of '73."**No. 349.**

[From the Congressional Record.]

"The question never will be settled until you determine the simple question whether the laboring man is entitled to a gold dollar if he earns it, or whether you are going to cheat him with something else."—Senator Stewart, June 12, 1874, page 4909. * * * I do not care how much you discuss it or how many resolutions you pass, they do not make any difference; you must come to the same conclusion that all other people

SILVER LEADERS—Continued.

have—that gold is recognized as the universal standard of value. * * * Do not let us try to deceive the American people; do not let us try to make them believe by some hocus pocus of legislation, that we can give them something of real value, we can give them a measure of value that is better than the universal standard of mankind. Do not deceive them in that regard; let them know the facts now.”—Senator Stewart, June 11, 1874, page 4867. * * * If you are going to have gold in this country you must make a demand for gold by using it. * * * In every country where gold has been treated unkindly, where the government has favored a depreciated currency, gold has left the country. * * * You will have all the gold you need as a regulator, as a basis for your currency, and it will come very shortly. Then we shall have prosperity based upon a certainty.”—Senator Stewart, February 20, 1874, page 1678.

“Does this Congress mean to leave entirely out of view, and so discard forever a standard of value? Did any country ever accumulate wealth, achieve greatness, or attain a high civilization without such a standard? And what but gold can be that standard? What other thing on earth possesses the requisite qualities? * * * So exact a measure is it to human effort, that when it is exclusively used as money it teaches the very habit of honesty. It neither deals in, nor tolerates false pretenses. It cannot lie, it keeps its promises to rich and poor alike. * * * I hope the Senate will decide to stand by the integrity of the country. No government, no people can be prosperous that ignores the proposition that honesty is the best policy; that essays, by any sort of legislation, to disturb the relationship between debtor and creditor; that tells the creditor that the hard day's work he has already performed and loaned to the debtor, shall be repaid by half a day's work on the part of the latter; that attempts to 'coin money in that false crucible, called debt,' and legalizes robbery, by enacting that the base result shall be a legal-tender.”—Senator Jones, April 1, 1874.

SILVER—From Blaine's Speech in the Senate, February 7, 1878.

“At current rates of silver, the free coinage of a dollar containing 412½ grains, worth in gold about 92 cents, gives an illegitimate profit to the owner of the bullion, enabling him to take 92 cents' worth of it to the mint and get it stamped as coin and force his neighbor to take it for a full dollar. This is an undue, an unfair advantage, which the Government has no right to give the owners of silver bullion, and which defrauds the man who is forced to take the dollar.”

SILVER AND PRICES.**No. 350.***[From the Pittsburg Dispatch.]*

Prices as regards the relation of these in this country to those abroad are to be divided into two classes: the prices of the commodities we buy from foreign countries, and the prices of the commodities we sell to foreign countries. If it were possible for legislation to raise the prices of the first class above their present parity with foreign prices, we fail to see how the people of America would be benefited in having to pay more for their coffee, tea, and sugar.

We have no doubt that every free-silver man, when confronted with this phase of the subject, will disclaim any intention of making the people pay more for this class of goods, although it is an essential part of their proposition. So we'll turn to the prices of the staples which we sell to Europe and other countries, to the extent of eight hundred or a thousand millions per annum. These are the prices which our free-silver men wish to see raised above the European level. We would gladly join them in the wish if it were not for one little difficulty. We are only able to sell these hundred millions of cereals and provisions abroad by producing them at a lower level of prices than in the European markets. If legislation could raise our prices so that the farmer would be unable to sell wheat to Europe, or pork or anything else, because it is higher than in Europe, we fail to see that either the farmer or the nation would gain very much from his inability to sell his products.

Now, how do our friends propose to raise prices? By free coinage? How will that raise them? By reducing the value of the dollar. Here we have a clear acknowledgment that free coinage will reduce the value of the dollar to the level of the market value of the bullion, because, if, as some of our free-silver friends profess to believe, it would raise silver to the parity of gold, it would not change prices at all. They would be measured in the same dollars as before. Their contention is true so far that if you reduce the value of the dollar one-half, the thing which previously sold for one dollar will, after the convulsion is over, sell for two. Is the change anything more than a nominal one? Suppose that we should accomplish the same result by enacting that every dollar coin shall be two dollars? The thing that sells for one dollar now advances to two dollars, and sells for exactly the same coin as before.

Let us see for a moment just what this question of prices under free coinage means. We desert the gold-dollar standard and take a silver-dollar standard, worth, say, half as much. Of course prices double.

SILVER AND PRICES—Continued.

The first thing that they double on is on goods imported from abroad, because they come into our ports on a gold standard, and the moment our money sinks below the gold standard, the exchange in which the purchase of coffee or tea is settled will include the difference between our money and the gold money. So that the first result of the blessing of high prices will be that the American people will have to pay more for what they buy before they get more for what they sell.

But, of course, in time the prices of domestic products will rise in proportion. That which is worth 50 cents by the gold standard will be worth a dollar by the silver standard. But will it be actually worth any more? There is a very clear test in one important and leading example. Wheat is worth 63 cents in New York (gold), because it is worth 5s. 1d. in Liverpool. Now, if free coinage should give us a dollar worth half the present dollar, it would make wheat worth \$1.26 in New York in silver; but that this would be exactly the same price as before is apparent in the fact that it would be worth \$1.26 in silver only because it was worth the same 5s. 1d. in Liverpool.

It is well to use a little common sense in discussing these questions of high and low prices. But when our free-silver friends indulge in these glittering generalities and fierce denunciations on the subject, they indicate a greater scarcity of that article than they allege to be the case with gold.

Silver purchased by the United States under the acts of February 12, 1873, January 14, 1875, February 28, 1878, and July 14, 1890. -

Acts authorizing.	Fine ounces.	Cost.	Average price per fine ounce.	Bullion value of a silver dollar.
February 12, 1873	5,434,282.00	\$7,152,564.00	\$1.3162	\$1.0180
January 14, 1875	31,603,906.00	37,571,148.00	1.1888	.9194
February 28, 1878	291,272,018.56	308,279,260.71	1.0583	.8185
July 14, 1890	168,674,682.53	155,931,002.25	.9244	.7150
Total	496,984,889.09	508,933,974.96	1.0240	.7920

SILVER—Value.**No. 351.**

Value of the pure silver in a silver dollar at prices of silver per ounce fine from \$0.50 to \$1.2929 or parity.

Price of silver per fine ounce.	Value of pure silver in a silver dollar.	Price of silver per fine ounce.	Value of pure silver in a silver dollar.	Price of silver per fine ounce.	Value of pure silver in a silver dollar.
\$0.50	\$0.387	\$0.77	\$0.596	\$1.04	\$0.804
.51	.394	.78	.603	1.05	.812
.52	.402	.79	.611	1.06	.820
.53	.410	.80	.619	1.07	.828
.54	.418	.81	.626	1.08	.835
.55	.425	.82	.634	1.09	.843
.56	.433	.83	.642	1.10	.851
.57	.441	.84	.650	1.11	.859
.58	.449	.85	.657	1.12	.866
.59	.456	.86	.665	1.13	.874
.60	.464	.87	.673	1.14	.882
.61	.472	.88	.681	1.15	.889
.62	.480	.89	.688	1.16	.897
.63	.487	.90	.696	1.17	.905
.64	.495	.91	.704	1.18	.913
.65	.503	.92	.712	1.19	.920
.66	.510	.93	.719	1.20	.928
.67	.518	.94	.727	1.21	.936
.68	.525	.95	.735	1.22	.944
.69	.534	.96	.742	1.23	.951
.70	.541	.97	.750	1.24	.959
.71	.549	.98	.758	1.25	.967
.72	.557	.99	.766	1.26	.975
.73	.565	1.00	.773	1.27	.982
.74	.572	1.01	.781	1.28	.990
.75	.580	1.02	.789	1.29	.998
.76	.588	1.03	.797	*1.2929	1.00

SILVER—Was it Destroyed in 1873?**No. 352.**

As a result of the act of 1873, those who believe in free coinage assert that silver was "struck down," "destroyed," and "demonetized." Production increased from 63,000,000 ounces in 1873 to 167,000,000 ounces in 1894.

People who think that such words as "destroyed" and "struck down" fittingly describe such a growth in a great industry in twenty-two years can consistently use the word "demonetization" in describing the changed condition of silver when its use as a money metal was increased from practically nothing (\$5,000,000) to about \$500,000,000 in this country.

SILVER—Was it Destroyed, etc.—Continued.

These men assert, and attempt to make people believe, that the law of 1873 caused the decline in the price of silver. Is it not possible that other causes may have been at work? Is it not possible that by doubling the production of silver you might reduce its value either by one-half or by some other fraction?

SINGLE STANDARD—As Applied to Coinage.**No. 353.**

That only one metal shall be coined on private account into full legal-tender coins, and that only the favored metal shall be coined without limit.

The basis of the money system of all civilized nations is gold or silver, or both, in a ratio fixed by law. These metals may accordingly be regarded as universal standards of value.

Where the ideal unit of the money of account is represented in unlimited legal-tender gold coin only, the value and legal tender of silver coins is made subordinate to gold, the gold standard prevails; and where the money unit is represented in silver coins to the exclusion of gold as an unlimited legal tender, the silver standard prevails.

Where the unit is represented both by gold and silver coins of unlimited legal tender, with unrestricted coinage, the double standard prevails.

The ratio, or relative valuation of the two metals, in the coins of nations employing the double standard is, at the present time, almost without exception, 1 of gold to $15\frac{1}{2}$ of silver.

SPAIN.**No. 354.**

In Spain the standard is gold and silver. The monetary unit is the peseta. The value in United States coin is \$0.193. The coins are: Gold: 25 pesetas. Silver: 5 pesetas. The ratio of gold to silver is 1 of gold to $15\frac{1}{2}$ of silver, or 1 of gold to 14.88 of limited-tender silver.

STANDARD OF NATIONS. (*See Monetary Systems, No. 253.*)**No. 355.****SUGAR—Imports of, 1895.****No. 356.**

All grades, 3,574,510,454 pounds, valued at \$76,462,836.

SUGAR—Why Tariff Duty was Removed.**No. 357.**

In the first tariff act of the United States sugar was subjected to a tariff duty, and for more than a hundred years it has enjoyed this protection. It can not, therefore, be called "an infant industry" so far as the South is concerned.

It was finally put on "the free list" conditionally; that is, conditioned on reciprocity with Cuba, or Spain for Cuba, and other producing countries, for many reasons:

1. Our revenues were in excess of the needs of the Government, and as Louisiana was intensely Democratic, and insisted that the tariff on sugar was a purely revenue tax, it was the most direct means of reducing the revenue.

2. As the Democrats were constantly demanding a removal of taxes from the "necessaries of life," and especially from such articles as most largely entered into the consumption of the laboring classes; and as sugar was an article of food largely consumed by every class of the community, the removal of the sugar duty was the most obvious and logical result.

3. Its removal was a most excellent method of giving Southern free-trade Democrats an object-lesson on the benefits of protection. The Louisiana people, Republicans and Democrats alike, have seen the point; hence, the unanimity with which they have demanded a restoration of the tariff, a demand which the Senate was compelled to grant, notwithstanding Democratic principles and platforms.

4. But it was no part of the purpose of the Republican party to injure the sugar industry, hence, while the duty was removed, a compensating bounty was provided.

5. The intent of the bounty, besides compensating existing industries, was more especially to encourage and build up the beet and sorghum sugar production, if possible; or at least, to demonstrate whether it was or was not practicable,

SUGAR—Republican Sugar Policy.**No. 353.**

Our total imports of (foreign) sugar from October 1, 1890, when the bounty law took effect, until June, 1894, were:

Beet sugar.....	pounds..	1,562,874,861
Cane sugar.....	do....	11,574,226,089
Refined sugar.....	do....	111,388,426

Total foreign sugar purchased.....	pounds..	13,248,489,376
Had the duty or tax on it prior to 1890 of.....		.02

Had the 2 cents per pound not been superseded by the bounty law of Oct. 1, 1890, we would have paid on this sugar in duty or tax.....	\$264,969,787
We have paid in bounty a total of only.....	28,000,000

Showing that the people have kept in their pockets of duty or taxation on sugar since Oct. 1, 1890, the sum of.....	236,969,787
because of the bounty on sugar.	

SUGAR—Consumption of, per Capita, in World in 1890.
No. 359.

	Pounds.		Pounds.
Germany.....	22.3	Portugal and Madeira..	12.5
Austria.....	16.1	England.....	77.8
France.....	28.5	Bulgaria.....	4.1
Holland.....	25.0	Greece.....	10.3
Russia.....	9.8	Servia.....	8.7
Belgium.....	21.3	Turkey.....	6.4
Denmark.....	39.0	Switzerland.....	32.4
Sweden and Norway.....	21.9	All Europe.....	21.9
Italy.....	8.0	North America.....	53.5
Roumania.....	5.1	United States.....	66.0
Spain.....	9.1		

It will be seen from the above that we are the largest sugar consumers in the world except England.

(See also Consumption.)

SUGAR—What Supplying Our Own Wants Means.
No. 360.

To show what producing our own sugar means, remember that in 1893 we consumed 1,891,911 tons, and that we paid out for foreign

SUGAR—What Supplying, etc.—Continued.

sugar over \$115,000,000. To supply our own wants, we would require, say, 800 sugar factories turning out 50,000 pounds a day during a "campaign" of 100 days in a year.

This would mean a call on the farmers of this country

annually for.....tons of beets.. 24,000,000

For which they would receive, at \$5 per ton.....\$120,000,000

The area cultivated, scattered probably over a dozen or more States, would be.....acres.. 1,600,000

The value of the labor required in the beet fields per annum would probably aggregate..... \$40,000,000

And in factories..... 36,000,000

The coal consumed would cost..... 19,000,000

The coke consumed would cost..... 4,200,000

The limestone consumed would cost..... 3,600,000

The freight on materials would cost..... 5,750,000

Filter bags, oils, and grease would cost..... 2,400,000

Or a total of..... 230,950,000

SWITZERLAND.**No. 361.**

In Switzerland the standard is gold and silver; the monetary unit is the franc; the value in United States coin is \$0.193; the coins are gold: 5, 10, 20, 50, and 100 francs; silver: 5 francs. The ratio of gold to silver is 1 of gold to 15½ of silver, or 1 of gold to 14.38 of limited-tender silver.

TARIFF—Act, 1894—Objections to New Law.**No. 362.**

The objections to the Wilson-Gorman tariff act, as it finally passed, are both numerous and cogent:

1. The first is that given by Mr. Cleveland, that it is an act "of party perfidy and dishonor." But that will not weigh much with a party so accustomed to trampling its pledges under foot as is the Democratic party. The men who denounced it for everything vile will be lauding it to the skies before the campaign is over.

2. The next is that it bears a willful lie in its title; because, instead of being "an act to reduce taxation," it is an act to increase

TARIFF—Act of 1894, etc.—Continued.

taxation. By their own showing it adds \$78,200,047 worth of foreign imports to the dutiable list; puts sugar on the dutiable list to the amount of \$41,822,623 of duty; and increases the internal revenue, "war taxes," to the amount of \$53,000,000.

3. The next is that its real object is to reduce protective duties on all our domestic industries, and especially those of which iron and wool are the bases, with the avowed purpose of establishing the doctrine of "free trade" in place of that of "protection." This issue is now openly joined for the first time since the civil war.

4. The next objection is that in carrying out this free-trade program it is essential that we largely increase our importations of foreign products, otherwise we shall fail of revenue, and \$262,000,000 is the amount necessary to meet the deficiency to June 30, 1896.

5. The next objection is that it admits free of duty "raw material," in order that this material, wool, hemp, coal, iron, etc., may be reduced in price, so that manufacturers may be able to cheapen their goods in order to compete with the cheaper foreign importations. Our farmers have been compelled to reduce the price of their hemp and wool; our miners the price of their coal and iron. This accounts for the reduction of wages all along the line, because labor costs 72 per cent., capital 20 per cent., and ore 8 per cent. of the average cost of production.

6. The next objection is that it is a combination of ignorance and sectionalism. It strives to inflict the greatest injury on Northern interests and the least on Southern. Such blunders as taxing "steel rods," of which barbed wire is made, more than the "barbed wire" itself; cleaned rice more than rice flour; releasing from tax, without restriction, all "alcohol" used in the arts and medicines; and dozens of others, illustrate the ignorance displayed.

7. And, finally, that its proposal has already cost the country in business loss and stagnation more than the entire cost of the civil war; and as it is but a threat of more to follow, and is accompanied by the open avowal that war on our manufacturing industries is to be kept up until the tariff-for-revenue system is superseded by an extension and permanent establishment of internal-revenue taxes, its future injury is incalculable. A new issue is thrust into our politics: "Shall our necessary revenue be collected by a tariff on foreign products or by internal taxes on our own people?"

TARIFF—Ad Valorem Duties vs. Specific Duties.**No. 363.**

An ad valorem duty is a stated per cent. that is levied upon the value of the goods imported. Illustration: The duty on certain manufactures of silk is 50 per cent. of their foreign value.

A specific duty is one laid on the quantity of the goods imported; it is so much per yard, per ton, per bushel, etc., without regard to the cost; for example: "Eggs, 5 cents per dozen," or "Wheat, 25 cents per bushel."

Each of these methods of rating has advantages over the other in special cases, and in some instances it seems best to combine them. But where practicable the specific duty is to be preferred to the ad valorem.

Ad valorem duty is more favorable to fraud. It is usually difficult to judge the difference in the value of two articles, while the standards of weight and measure can easily be applied. Henry Clay once said, in speaking against ad valorem duties, "Let me write the invoices and I care not who fixes the duties."

Ad valorem duties aggravate the fluctuations in price of imported goods and of revenue from them, each increase in import price being accompanied by an increase of duty, and vice versa.

Specific duties encourage the importation of better goods. Thus, if the duty on horses is so much a head, it has the effect of barring out the poorer grades.

In "reforming backward" from the specific duties of the McKinley act toward ad valorem duties, the present tariff ignores the teachings of experience as recorded in history.

Alexander Hamilton, in 1795, then Secretary of the Treasury, said:

"In other nations experience has led to contract more and more the number of articles rated ad valorem, and, of course, to extend the number of those rated specifically."

Albert Gallatin, Secretary of the Treasury in 1801, said:

"In order to guard as far as possible against the value of goods being underrated in the invoices it would be eligible to lay specific duties on all such articles now paying duties ad valorem as may be susceptible of that alteration."

Secretary of the Treasury Crawford, in 1817, under a resolution of Congress, made a thorough investigation of the subject, and reported:

TARIFF—Ad Valorem, etc.—Continued.

"It is certainly prudent to diminish, as far as practicable, the list of articles paying ad valorem duties."

James Buchanan, in 1842, on the floor of the Senate, said:

"I am not only opposed to any uniform scale of ad valorem duties, but to any and all ad valorem duties whatever, except where, from the nature of the article imported, it is not possible to subject it to a specific duty."

TARIFF LEGISLATION. (See Revenue Bill, No. 325.)**No. 364.****TARIFF—Receipts.****No. 365.**

Tariff receipts under McKinley and Wilson tariff laws.

Months.	Customs receipts first 22 months of McKinley law.	Month.	Customs receipts first 22 months of Wilson law.
1890.		1894.	
October	\$24,934,114	September	\$15,564,990
November	15,227,641	October	11,962,118
December	16,104,533	November	10,280,692
1891.		December	11,203,049
January	23,987,953	1895.	
February	18,994,199	January	17,361,916
March	15,373,522	February	13,334,691
April	12,591,990	March	14,929,789
May	11,996,141	April	12,453,096
June	14,168,745	May	12,474,658
July	15,468,163	June	12,130,443
August	15,164,674	July	14,076,934
September	14,120,940	August	15,639,047
October	13,981,687	September	14,653,967
November	12,659,029	October	13,773,045
December	13,336,555	November	11,455,314
1892.		December	12,169,172
January	17,459,235	1896.	
February	16,782,419	January	16,380,796
March	16,415,312	February	13,906,392
April	13,709,989	March	13,344,215
May	13,123,328	April	11,815,731
June	14,618,495	May	10,949,798
July	17,205,153	June	11,551,303
Total	347,416,807	Total	291,191,541

Loss by Wilson bill, \$56,225,206.

No. 336.

TARIFF IMPORTS, 1894 AND 1895, COMPARED.

The following statement from official sources shows the imports of merchandise into the United States during fiscal year 1894 and the calendar year 1895. This statement will show where our money goes and why our producers are hurt.

Comparative statement of the imports of merchandise into U. S. during fiscal year 1894 and calendar year 1895.

[Fiscal year ended June 30, 1894; Wilson law began operation: August 28, 1894; calendar year began January 1, 1895. Compiled by O. P. Austin, from official records.]

Articles.	Fiscal year 1894, last full official year under McKinley law.		Calendar year 1895, first full official year under Wilson law.	
	Quantities.	Values.	Quantities.	Values.
Agricultural implements.....				\$4,487
Animals (number):				
Cattle.....	312	\$5,349	9,253	57,118
Do.....	1,280	13,355	227,635	1,391,394
Horses.....	1,516	836,157	1,145	195,688
Do.....	4,650	483,415	12,188	641,627
Sheep.....	2,537	63,023	3,928	43,793
Do.....	240,031	725,159	819,525	796,896
All other, including fowls.....		186,339		166,069
Do.....		88,450		69,948
Totals.....		1,090,867		466,668
		1,810,879		2,895,455
Breadstuffs:				
Barley.....	791,061	358,744	1,235,098	501,197
Corn.....	2,190	1,508	14,644	6,465
Oats.....	8,345	3,928	164,097	40,715

TARIFF IMPORTS—Continued.

Comparative statement of imports of merchandise into U. S. during fiscal year 1894 and calendar year 1895—Continued.

Articles.	Fiscal year 1894, last full official year under McKinley law.		Calendar year 1895, first full official year under Wilson law.	
	Quantities.	Values.	Quantities.	Values.
Breadstuffs—Continued.				
Oatmeal.....	421,459	\$24,438	446,002	\$19,407
Rye.....	50	87	288	497
Wheat.....	1,181,060	769,177	1,929,139	1,284,789
Wheat flour.....	401	1,946	2,185	8,996
All other, and preparations of, used as food (farinaceous substances, etc.).....		220,462		314,092
Do.....		821,602		710,638
Total.....		2,201,837		2,886,736
Brushes.....		559,767		719,976
Buttons and button forms.....		484,912		1,311,713
Cement, Roman, Portland, and other hydraulic.....	1,015,133,873	3,265,067	1,196,968,147	3,873,123
Coffee.....	531,705,072	87,173,108	642,318,319	96,512,370
Coffee (section 3, act of October 1, 1890).....	19,229,265	3,141,568		
Copper, and manufactures of: Ore (fine copper contained therein).....	7,251,157	494,423		
Ore and regulus.....			9,634	404,439
Pigs, bars, ingots, old, and other unmanufactured.....			9,381,800	889,603
Do.....	3,671,206	312,934		
Manufactures of.....		63,544		60,943
Total, not including ore.....		366,478		899,945

TARIFF IMPORTS—Continued.

Cotton, and manufactures of:					
Unmanufactured	27,705,909	3,008,888	49,692,431	5,171,099	
Manufactures of—					
Cloth (square yards):					
Not bleached, dyed, colored, stained, painted, or printed, dutiable	1,152,798	95,565	1,926,732	159,078	
Bleached, dyed, colored, stained, painted, or printed, dutiable	27,172,415	3,385,241	48,890,746	5,898,863	
Total	28,325,213	3,480,806	50,807,478	5,995,941	
Clothing, ready-made, and other articles of wearing apparel, etc		1,658,778		2,866,785	
Knit goods: Stockings, hose, half hose, shirts, drawers, etc		4,360,655		6,729,760	
Laces, edgings, embroideries, insertings, neck ruffings, etc		8,021,769		11,965,007	
Thread (not on spools), yarn, warps, or warp yarn, dutiable (lbs.)	747,038	326,224	3,072,303	896,587	
All other		4,498,315		6,657,802	
Total manufactures		22,346,547		35,101,832	
Earthen, stone, and china ware:					
China, porcelain, parian, and bisque, earthen, stone, and crock- ery ware—					
Not decorated or ornamented		1,258,881		2,016,427	
Decorated or ornamented		5,222,075		8,085,796	
All other		398,481		422,385	
Total		6,879,437		10,524,608	
Eggs					
Feathers and downs, crude, not dressed, colored, or manufactured free	1,791,430	199,536	1,984,962	219,459	
Feathers and downs, natural, dressed, colored, or manufactured, and dressed and finished birds for millinery ornaments, dutiable		726,692		2,189,157	
				844,469	

DIFF IMPORTS—Continued.

India rubber.....do.....	33,757,783	15,077,988	41,766,774	19,345,071
Total unmanufactured.....	84,256,546	15,162,333	44,797,929	
Manufactures of—				
Gutta-percha.....dutiable		30,654		75,962
India rubber.....do.....		309,308		309,513
Total manufactures.....		339,962		395,475
Iron and steel, and manufactures of:				
Iron ore.....dutiable (tons)	218,550	388,720	524,153	786,207
Pig iron.....do.....	25,763	535,988	53,232	1,337,978
Scrap iron and steel, fit only to be remanufactured.....do.....	2,822	45,967	6,066	103,523
Bar iron, rolled or hammered.....dutiable (lbs)	22,763,623	431,997	44,910,023	772,822
Bars, railway of iron or steel, or in part of steel.....dutiable (tons)	2,178	42,325	1,447	27,076
Hoops or ties for baling purposes, barrel hoops, etc.....dutiable (lbs)	1,792,392	32,032		
Hoop, band, or scroll iron or steel.....do.....	2,225,690	64,158	83,168	2,925
Ingot, blooms, slabs, billets, and bars of steel, and steel in forms, n. e. s.....dutiable (lbs)	27,880,946	820,541	58,811,651	1,610,889
Sheet, plate, and taggers iron or steel.....do.....	60,523,632	1,191,045	32,559,127	727,938
Ties for baling cotton.....free (lbs)			7,806,304	102,309
Tin plates,terne plates, and taggers tin.....dutiable (lbs)	454,160,826	11,969,518	491,780,709	11,482,360
Wire rods of iron or steel.....do.....	56,228,155	986,802	60,107,521	1,090,707
Manufactures—				
Anvils.....do.....	735,811	47,805	1,124,425	70,901
Chains.....do.....	462,384	25,120	1,061,065	87,097
Cutlery.....dutiable		805,799		2,092,038
Files, file blanks, rasps, and floats.....do.....		86,800		61,083
Firearms.....do.....		122,710		623,760
Needles, hand sewing and darning.....free		278,101		314,426
Machinery.....dutiable		1,419,512		2,199,518
Shot-gun barrels, forged, rough-bored.....free		53,302		56,865
All other.....dutiable		1,494,164		2,291,515
Total, not including ore.....		20,470,636		25,055,250
Jewelry, manufactures of gold and silver, and precious stones:				
Diamonds and other precious stones, rough or uncut, etc.....do.....		566,267		111,033

TARIFF IMPORTS—Continued.

Comparative statement of imports of merchandise into U. S. during fiscal year 1894 and calendar year 1895—Continued.

Articles	Fiscal year 1894, last full official year under McKinley law.		Calendar year 1895, first full official year under Wilson law.	
	Quantities.	Values.	Quantities.	Values.
Jewelry, etc.—Continued.				
Jewelry, and manufactures of gold and silver.....	.....	\$498,000	.....	\$1,051,208
Precious stones, and imitations of, not set.....	.....	4,844,809	.....	6,623,669
Lead, and manufactures of:				
Lead, and manufactures of (as reported previous to January, 1894).....	.....	4,270,578	.....	.....
Pigs, bars, old and other in ore (since Jan., 1894).....	43,266,899	2,335,609	200,996,955	2,909,647
Manufactures of (since January, 1894).....	.....	683	.....	12,961
Leather, and manufactures of:				
Leather—				
Bend or balking, and sole leather.....	.....	16,459	.....	294,353
Calfskins, tanned, or tanned and dressed, and patent, enam- eled, and japanned.....	.....	384,796	.....	892,976
Skins for morocco.....	.....	2,484,740	.....	4,106,999
Upper leather, dressed, and skins, dressed and finished.....	.....	1,622,335	.....	2,651,826
Total leather.....	.....	4,508,390	.....	7,745,092
Manufactures of—				
Gloves, of kid or other leather.....	.....	4,412,597	.....	7,488,830
All other.....	.....	495,218	.....	592,269
Total manufactures.....	.....	4,907,815	.....	8,045,699
Malt, barley.....	5,010	5,076	5,631	6,098

Malt liquors (gallons):					
In bottles or jugs.....	dutiable.....	991,172	886,537	1,052,987	1,013,390
In other coverings.....	do.....	1,970,368	625,230	2,188,031	654,718
Total.....		2,910,540	1,510,767	3,241,018	1,668,233
Metals, metal compositions, and manufactures of:					
Bronze manufactures.....	dutiable.....		528,574		521,505
All other.....	do.....		3,952,821		4,179,991
Total.....			4,486,395		4,701,496
Paper, and manufactures of.....	dutiable.....		2,628,851		3,180,079
Provisions, comprising meat and dairy products:					
Meat products—					
Meat and meat extracts.....	dutiable.....		412,666		528,643
All other.....	do.....		12,291		26,367
Dairy products (pounds)—					
Butter.....	do.....	144,346	23,956	65,155	10,966
Cheese.....	do.....	8,742,851	1,247,198	10,440,863	1,471,091
Milk.....	do.....		102,336		74,163
Total.....			1,797,847		2,106,190
Rice (pounds):					
Rice.....	dutiable.....	77,695,053	1,183,662	112,959,082	1,664,573
Rice (free under reciprocity treaty with Hawaiian Islands), free.....		9,115,483	357,830	3,791,500	183,394
Rice flour, rice meal, and broken rice.....	dutiable.....	55,951,281	833,843	84,356,965	1,137,362
Total.....		142,161,817	2,374,835	201,106,947	2,955,329
Salt	free (lbs.).....				747,162
Do.....	dutiable (lbs.).....	345,479,066	592,722	548,823,139	13,649
Total.....		345,479,066	592,722	556,869,055	760,811
Seeds:					
Linseed, or flaxseed.....	dutiable (bush.).....	592,820	701,866	3,030,727	2,975,998
All other.....	free.....		1,328,116		1,101,587

TARIFF IMPORTS—Continued.

Comparative statement of imports of merchandise into U. S. during fiscal year 1894 and calendar year 1895—Continued.

Articles.	Fiscal year 1894, last full official year under McKinley law.		Calendar year 1895, first full official year under Wilson law.	
	Quantities.	Values.	Quantities.	Values.
Seeds—Continued.				
All other.....dutiable.		\$965,621		\$572,855
Total		2,395,603		4,650,430
Silk, and manufactures of:				
Unmanufactured (pounds)—				
Cocoons.....free.	181,824	112,365	366,429	158,642
Law, or as reeled from the cocoon.....do.	4,956,875	15,627,822	9,119,870	28,458,400
Waste.....do.	763,786	493,975	985,651	392,732
Total unmanufactured	5,902,485	16,234,162	10,471,950	29,009,774
Manufactures of—				
Clothing, ready-made, and other wearing apparel...dutiable.		1,496,699		2,715,177
Dress and piece goods.....do.		9,695,863		9,763,659
Laces and embroideries.....do.		2,320,224		3,178,000
Ribbons.....do.		1,063,116		1,159,053
All other.....do.		10,235,871		14,842,777
Total manufactures		24,811,773		31,658,666
Spirits, distilled (proof gallons):				
Of domestic manufacture, returned (subject to internal-revenue tax).....free.	1,060,627	910,596	835,718	768,247
Brandy.....dutiable.	201,433	568,458	298,847	776,98
All other.....do.	893,131	931,146	1,232,821	,888,14
Total.....	2,155,191			

RIFF IMPORTS Continued.

		19,034, DUO	1,245,943
Sugar (pounds)—			
Not above No. 16 Dutch standard in color—			
Beet sugar.....	510,350,276	15,793,041	
Do.....			3,611,646
Cane and other sugar.....	3,775,878,029	108,842,016	7,688,225
Do.....			56,112,435
Above No. 16 Dutch standard—			
Beet and cane sugar.....			2,355,502
Cane and other sugar.....			
All above No. 16 (kind not specified), as reported previous to September, 1894.....	58,965,576	2,236,832	
Total.....	4,286,228,905 58,965,576	124,635,057 2,236,832	7,688,225 62,079,603
	93,518,717	14,144,243	13,920,341
Tea.....			
Textile grasses and vegetable fibers, and manufactures of:			
Unmanufactured (tons)—			
Flax, and tow of.....			1,399,516
Flax, hackled, etc.....	4,352	7,344	840,404
Hemp, and tow of.....		1,702	1,171,584
Hemp, hackled, etc.....		10,159	
Istle or Tampico fiber.....	1,635	174	40,659
Jute and jute butts.....	4,789	11,715	649,138
Manila.....	50,037	106,874	2,337,817
Sisal grass.....	35,233	46,404	3,365,261
All other.....	48,468	48,618	2,758,321
	10,207	858,003	239,048
Total unmanufactured.....	148,734 5,987	236,833 1,876	11,919,685 881,063
Manufactures of (pounds)—			
Bags for grain, made of burlaps.....			1,591,150
Bagging, gunny cloth, and similar material suitable for covering cotton.....			63,038

TARIFF IMPORTS—Continued.

Comparative statement of imports of merchandise into U. S. during fiscal year 1895 and calendar year 1895—Continued.

Articles.	Fiscal year 1894, last full official year under McKinley law.	Calendar year 1895, first official year under Wilson law.
	Quantities.	Quantities.
	Values.	Values.
Textile grasses, etc.—Continued.		
Manufactures of (pounds)—		
Bags and bagging.....	\$1,431,683	\$6,189,279
Burlaps.....	4,566,798	34,294
Burlaps, except for bagging for cotton.....	26,726	97,553
Cables, cordage and twine, n. e. s.....	180,740	65,573
Coir yarn.....	5,492,993	1,157,515
do.....		3,375,688
Twine, binding.....	3,070,641	561,989
Yarns of threads.....	489,207	19,131,430
All other.....	12,735,607	27,794,900
Total manufactures.....	19,860,761	7,405,619
Tin, in bars, blocks, pigs, etc. (pounds)		
Do.....	16,785,862	54,252,045
Tobacco, and manufactures of (pounds):		
Leaf—		
Suitable for cigar wrappers.....	4,447,308	4,630,738
Other.....	15,215,961	26,724,682
Total leaf.....	19,663,259	31,355,420
Manufactures of—		
Cigars, cigarettes, and cheroots.....	2,088,984	473,763
All other.....	70,202	74,575
Total manufactures.....	2,159,186	126,94

TARIFF IMPORTS—Continued.

Vegetables (bushels):					
Beans and peas.....do.....	1,184,081	1,117,069	1,082,788	1,184,081	1,184,081
Potatoes.....do.....	8,002,578	1,277,194	1,048,970	8,002,578	8,002,578
Pickles and sauces.....do.....		841,135			841,135
All other—					
In their natural state.....do.....		683,259			683,259
Prepared or preserved.....do.....		505,510			505,510
Total.....		3,895,067			3,895,067
Wines:					
Champagne, and other sparkling.....dutyable (doz.)...	237,360	3,498,522	249,507		3,674,512
Still wines—					
In casks.....dutyable (galls.)...	2,599,693	1,817,813	2,933,177		2,034,612
In bottles.....dutyable (doz.)...	296,097	1,423,143	320,879		1,512,978
Total.....		6,739,478			7,222,102
Wood, and manufactures of:					
Unmanufactured—					
Cabinet woods—					
Mahogany.....free (M feet).....			14,804		692,191
All other.....free.....					731,649
Logs and round timber.....free (M feet).....			302,080		2,459,047
Timber, hewn and sawed, etc.....do.....			9,098		93,741
Do.....dutyable.....		48,018			
Lumber—					
Boards, planks, deals, and other sawed lumber, free (M feet).....			759,215		8,392,309
Do.....dutyable (M feet).....			116		1,570
Shingles.....dutyable (M).....	514,619	6,136,961			
Other lumber.....dutyable.....	378,632	732,284			
All other manufactured.....free.....		1,419,665			27,370
Do.....dutyable.....		5,966,472			4,095,670
Manufactures of—		44,020			310
Cabinetware or house furniture.....do.....		273,843			431,218
Wood pulp.....dutyable (tons).....	35,587	1,664,547	36,029		1,024,103
All other.....dutyable.....		1,869,263			2,023,291
Total wood and manufactures.....		18,154,073			19,907,469

TARIFF IMPORTS—Continued.

Comparative statement of imports of merchandise into U. S. during fiscal year 1894 and calendar year 1895—Continued.

Articles.	Fiscal year 1894, last full official year under McKinley law.		Calendar year 1895, first full official year under Wilson law.	
	Quantities.	Values.	Quantities.	Values.
Wools, hair of the camel, goat, alpaca, and other like animals, and manufactures of:				
Unmanufactured (pounds)—				
Class 1.....	10,685,469	\$1,748,359	126,485,569	\$19,657,912
Do.....				
Class 2.....	1,548,505	399,875	18,757,042	4,092,656
Do.....				
Class 3.....	44,918,584	3,959,204	103,796,606	10,019,591
Do.....				
Total unmanufactured.....	55,152,558	6,107,438	248,989,217	33,770,159
Rags, noils, and wastes.....				
Do.....	143,002	47,522	18,174,321	1,949,819
Manufactures of—				
Wool, carbonized.....			250,265	64,960
Carpets and carpeting.....	421,758	959,526	873,558	1,428,684
Clothing, ready made, and other wearing apparel, except shawls and knit goods.....				
Cloths.....	7,456,417	858,927		
Dress goods, women's and children's.....	41,667,031	6,756,921	40,070,143	1,401,379
Knit fabrics.....		8,580,962	30,143,137	25,281,668
Shawls.....		1,005,899		22,549,485
Yarns.....	546,408	167,352		2,905,848
		367,414	3,651,550	426,047
				1,753,360

IMPORTS—Continued.

All other.....	715,549				
Total manufactures.....	19,391,850				
Zinc or spelter, and manufactures of:					
In blocks or pigs, and old.....	14,129	864,113			29,352
Manufactures of.....	13,979				12,183
Total.....	27,208				41,535
All other articles.....	15,099,564				10,087,547
Do.....	5,873,810				8,190,620
Total value of merchandise dutiable.....	275,199,086				416,853,927
Total value of merchandise free of duty.....	379,795,536				334,810,163
Total value of imports of merchandise.....	654,994,622				801,663,490
Imported direct from foreign countries.....	617,840,920				751,163,799
Imported through exterior ports, without appraisement.....	37,153,702				50,499,691
Entered for immediate consumption.....	559,689,443				690,266,171
Entered for warehouse.....	95,305,179				111,457,319
Brought in cars and other land vehicles.....	29,623,095				37,169,386
Brought in American vessels: Steam.....	63,174,077				79,201,885
Sailing.....	52,387,116				39,082,104
Brought in foreign vessels: Steam.....	466,219,183				611,169,349
Sailing.....	37,591,151				35,040,766

[See also Imports and Exports.]

TARIFF—Reduction in Capital, Production, and Wages Under.

No. 367.

[From the Report of the Bureau of Labor Statistics of Massachusetts, 1895.]

The effects of the Wilson tariff have been evident through all every line of important industries, not only as regards the amount of product in those industries, but also as regards the number of persons employed and the wages paid to those workmen. Even as regards the capital invested, it is significant that within the short year of 1894, in which the Wilson tariff was enacted, the capital invested in Massachusetts industries decreased more than \$13,000,000; and very naturally that decrease had an effect upon general business. It is, however, still more notable that the value of the product of Massachusetts industries from 1893 to 1894 decreased nearly \$57,000,000, an amount equal to 10 per cent. of the total product.

The decrease in boots and shoes alone was nearly \$2,000,000. The decrease in the carriage output was \$500,000. The clothing production fell off nearly \$2,000,000; and a decrease in the production of cord and twine to an equal amount was also noticed. The cotton goods output fell off about \$11,000,000, a decrease of about 12½ per cent. There was a decrease of \$3,000,000 in food production alone and \$2,000,000 in furniture. In machines and machinery and metal goods the decrease amounted to \$6,500,000, a loss of about 15 per cent. The decrease in the production of paper goods was \$1,500,000, that in rubber goods \$4,000,000, a marked decrease of more than 60 per cent. The loss in woolen and worsted products for the same year of 1894 was more than \$8,000,000, a decrease of about 18 per cent.

Clearly this loss was severe enough to affect every house in the State; and that almost every interest and almost every branch of business within this Commonwealth was severely injured may be almost taken for granted. It is probable, however, that the severest stress came upon the wage-earners. As regards the total number of persons employed, the figures are significant. In the industries producing agricultural implements there was a decrease from 644 to 599 persons employed. In 1893, however, the advent of a panic caused a reduction in the number of employees generally, so that even in some large industries (like that of boots and shoes, for instance) there was a slight gain in the number of persons employed during the year. This gain, however, was small in any case and did

TARIFF—Reduction, etc.—Continued.

not affect the totals, there being a decrease of 6.22 per cent. in the total number of persons employed.

In the payment of wages, also, there was a marked decrease. The 263,000 persons of Massachusetts employed in the different industries received in wages but \$111,000,000; while in 1893 the wage payment was \$122,000,000, the decrease in total wages being \$11,000,000. The decrease in the average yearly earnings also amounted to more than \$14 for every man, woman, and child employed, this decrease amounting to more than 3¼ per cent. on an average. Of course, many of the persons employed in 1894 received the wages which they received in 1893; but the wage reductions were so widespread and large as to form a serious percentage, even when spread over the entire wage-earning country.

The tendency in wage payments may be noticed in a table issued in the report, bearing upon classified wages in all industries. From that table it will be seen that while in 1893 42,000 persons were receiving less than \$5 a week, the number in 1894 had increased to 47,000. While in 1893 29,000 received more than \$5 but less than \$6, 32,000 were included in that classification in 1894. Also, 37,000 received more than \$6 but less than \$7, in 1893, and about the same number in 1894; but while in 1893, 189,000 persons received more than \$8 a week, only 157,000 (or hardly half the entire working population) in 1894 received more than \$8 per week.

TARIFF—Constitution of U. S. of America.**No. 368.**

Article 1, section 8: "The Congress shall have power:—to lay and collect taxes, duties, imposts, and excises, to pay the debts, and provide for the common defense and general welfare of the United States; but all duties, imposts, and excises shall be uniform throughout the United States."

TARIFF—Chicago Platform, 1892, Democratic.**No. 369.**

"We denounce Republican protection as a fraud, a robbery of the great majority of the American people for the benefit of the few. We declare it to be a fundamental principle of the Democratic party that the Federal Government has no constitutional power to impose and collect duties, except for the purposes of revenue only, 'and we demand that the collection of such taxes shall be limited to the necessities of the Government when honestly and economically administered.' We denounce the McKinley tariff law enacted by the

TARIFF—Continued.

Fifty-first Congress as the culminating atrocity of class legislation * * * and we promise its repeal as one of the beneficent results that will follow the action of the people in intrusting power to the Democratic party."

TARIFF—Fathers of the Republic on.

No. 370.

THOMAS JEFFERSON, MESSAGE NOV. 8, 1808.

"The suspension of our foreign commerce produced by the injustice of the belligerent power, and the consequent losses and sacrifices of our citizens, are subjects of just concern. The situation in which we have thus been forced has impelled us to apply a portion of our industry and capital to internal manufactures and improvements. The extent of this conversion is daily increasing, and little doubt remains that the establishments formed and forming will, under the auspices of cheaper materials and subsistence, the freedom of labor from taxation with us, and of protecting duties and prohibitions, become permanent.

"The remaining revenue on the consumption of foreign articles paid cheerfully by those who can afford to add foreign luxuries to domestic comforts, being collected on our seaboard and frontiers only, and incorporated into the transactions of our mercantile citizens. It may be the pleasure and pride of an American to ask what farmer, what mechanic, what laborer ever sees a tax-gatherer of the United States."

MESSAGE DEC. 8, 1801.

"The question, therefore, now comes forward, to what other objects shall these surpluses be appropriated, and the whole surplus of imposts, after the entire discharge of the public debt, and during those intervals, when the purposes of war shall not call for them? Shall we suppress the imposts, and give that advantage to foreign over domestic manufactures? On a few articles of more general and necessary use the suppression in due season will doubtless be right; but the great mass of the articles on which impost is paid are foreign luxuries, purchased by those only who are rich enough to afford themselves the use of them. Their patriotism would certainly prefer its continuance and application to the great purposes of the public education, roads, rivers, canals, and such other objects of public improvement as may be thought proper to add to the constitutional enumeration of Federal powers."

ARIFF—Fathers, etc.—Continued.

JAMES MADISON, MESSAGE DEC. 2, 1806.

The first revenue law passed by the United States after the adoption of the Constitution was one prepared under a resolution of Mr. Madison. It passed the House May 14, and the Senate June 12; was sent to a conference, passed both Houses, and was approved by President Washington and became a law July 4, 1789. The preamble of this law recited: "Whereas it is necessary for the support of the Government and the encouragement and protection of manufactures," etc. This act provided for both specific and ad valorem duties. Among the former were: Boots, 50 cents per pair; tallow candles, 2 cents a pound; coal, 2 cents per bushel, etc. James Madison, who has been called "the father of the Constitution," was also the legislative "father of protection" to American manufactures.

SPECIAL MESSAGE, MAY 23, 1809.

"The revision of our commercial laws proper, to adapt them to the arrangement which has taken place with Great Britain, will doubtless engage the early attention of Congress. It will be worthy, at the same time, of their just and proudest care, to make such further alterations in the laws as will more especially protect and foster the several branches of manufacture which have been recently instituted or extended by the laudable exertions of our citizens."

JAMES MONROE, MESSAGE MARCH 5, 1817.

"Our manufactures will likewise require the systematic and fostering care of the Government. Possessing, as we do, all the raw materials, the fruit of our own soil and industry, we ought not to depend in the degree we have done on supplies from other countries. While we are thus dependent, the sudden event of war, unsought and unexpected, cannot fail to plunge us into the most serious difficulties. It is important, too, that the capital which nourishes our manufactures should be domestic, as its influence in that case, instead of exhausting, as it may do in foreign hands, would be felt advantageously on agriculture and every other branch of industry. Equally important is it to provide at home a market for our raw materials, as by extending the competition it will enhance the price and protect the cultivation against the casualties incident to foreign markets.

TARIFF—FATHERS, etc.—Continued.

"From the best information that I have been able to obtain appears that our manufactures, though depressed immediately after the peace, have considerably increased and are still increasing, and the encouragement given them by the tariff of 1816, and by subsequent laws. * * * On full consideration of the subject, in all relations, I am persuaded that a further augmentation may now be made of the duties on certain foreign articles, in favor of our own and without affecting injuriously any other interest."

ANDREW JACKSON, MESSAGE DEC. 7, 1830.

"Among the numerous causes of congratulation, the condition of our import revenue deserves special mention, inasmuch as it provides the means of extinguishing the public debt sooner than was anticipated, and furnishes a strong illustration of the practical effect of the present tariff upon our commercial interests. The objection to the tariff is objected to by some as unconstitutional, and it is considered by almost all as defective in many of its parts. The power to impose duties on imports originally belonged to the States. The right to adjust those duties with a view to the encouragement of domestic branches of industry is so completely identical with the power that it is difficult to suppose the existence of the one without the other. The States have delegated their whole authority over imports to the General Government, without limitation or restriction, saving the very inconsiderable reservation relating to their inspection laws.

"The authority having thus entirely passed from the States, the right to exercise it for the purpose of protection does not exist in them, and consequently, if it be not possessed by the General Government, it must be extinct. Our political system would thus present the anomaly of a people stripped of the right to foster their own industry, and to counteract the most selfish and destructive policy which might be adopted by foreign nations. This surely cannot be the case; this indispensable power, thus surrendered by the States, must be within the scope of the authority on the subject expressly delegated to Congress. In this conclusion, I am confirmed as well by the opinions of Presidents Washington, Jefferson, Madison, and Monroe, who have each repeatedly recommended the exercise of this right under the Constitution, as by the uniform practice of Congress, the continued acquiescence of the States, and the general understanding of the people."

IFF—Fathers, etc.—Continued.**CONCLUSIONS FOR THE FOREGOING TESTIMONY.**

in a review of the teachings and practices of the makers of the Constitution and the Government, we are driven to the inevitable conclusion that, if it be "a fundamental principle of the Democratic party that the Federal Government has no constitutional power to impose and collect duties" for the protection of American industries, then the Democratic party has no lot or part in "the long and illustrious line" of leaders who were Presidents from 1789 to 1830; for Washington, Jefferson, Madison, Monroe, and in all assert the existence of this constitutional power, and create and commend its exercise.

there is "no constitutional power to impose and collect duties" for the protection in the General Government, then each one of these illustrious and illustrious leaders of the country was ignorant of the Constitution, usurped powers not conferred by that instrument, ignored its limitations under his feet, and deserves nothing but censure from the Democratic party, the only competent executor of that instrument.

the four Presidents named, and adding to them the two others, constitute "a long line of illustrious leaders," worthy the name of the parties of to-day, then they are the leaders of the Democratic party, which continues to maintain their principles and follow their example in refusing "to suppress the imposts and that advantage to foreign over domestic manufactures," but that in "the revision of our commercial laws" Congress shall agree to "protect and foster the several branches of manufactures which "have been instituted or extended by the laudable efforts of our citizens."

"Republican protection is a fraud, a robbery of the great mass of the American people for the benefit of the few," then James Madison, "the father of the Constitution" was the prime author of the system of fraud and robbery, for he is also "the father of protection" in American legislation. And Washington, Hamilton, Jefferson and the others concurred with him in establishing this fraud and robbery of the American people.

if it be true that "the Federal Government has no constitutional power to impose and collect duties" for "the encouragement of the several branches of industry," then this power "must be extinct," if the States have delegated their whole authority over imposts to the General Government," and can not in any manner interfere.

TARIFFS, OLD AND NEW—Rates of Duty Under. No. 371.

[From the Chicago News Almanac, 1895.]

SCHEDULES.

See

A. Chemicals, oils, and paints.....	
B. Earths, earthenware and glassware.....	
C. Metals, and manufactures of.....	
D. Wood, and manufactures of.....	
E. Sugar	
F. Tobacco, and manufactures of.....	
G. Agricultural products and provisions.....	
H. Spirits, wines and other beverages.....	
I. Cotton manufactures	
J. Flax, hemp, and jute, and manufactures of.....	
K. Wool, and manufactures of.....	
L. Silk and silk goods.....	
M. Pulp, papers, and books.....	
N. Sundries	
Sec. 4. Act of Oct. 1, 1890.....	
Sec. 3. Act of Oct. 1, 1890.....	

The following table shows the rate of duty on each article under the old (McK) and also under the new law. The ad valorem averages, showing the differences between two rates are based on the imports of 1893, and show what the ad valorem duty have been that year, but with change in the values of imports, or in the quantity of these figures would be considerably varied. [Abbreviation: n. s. p. f., not specially provided for.]

ARTICLE.	RATES OF DUTY UNDER		A A 1	
	Old Law.	New Law.		Old
SCHEDULE A—CHEMICALS, OILS AND PAINTS.				
Acids—Acetic or Pyroligneous—Specific gravity not exceeding 1.047.....	1½c lb.....	20%.....	Per 12	
Specific gravity exceeding 1.047.....	4c lb.....			
Boracic.....	5c lb.....	3c lb.....	95	
Chromic.....	6c lb.....	4c lb.....	33	
Citric.....	10c lb.....	25%.....	28	
Tannic or tannin.....	75c lb.....	35c lb.....	181	
Tartaric.....	10c lb.....	20%.....	33	
Alcoholic perfumery, including cologne water and other toilet waters.....	\$2 gal.+50%.....	\$2 gal.+50%.....	61	
Compounds, alcoholic, n. s. p. f.....	\$2 gal.+25%.....	do.....	163	
Alumina, alum, alum cake, patent alum, sulphate of alumina, and aluminous cake, and alum in crystals or ground.....	4-10c lb.....	4-10c lb.....	37	
Ammonia, carbonate of.....	1½c lb.....	20%.....	26	
Muriate of.....	¾c lb.....	10%.....	15	
Sulphate of.....	¾c lb.....	20%.....	26	
Blackening of all kinds.....	25%.....	do.....	26	
Bone char, suitable for use in decolorizing sugar.....	25%.....	do.....	26	
Borax, refined.....	5c lb.....	2c lb.....	42	
Chalk—Prepared, precipitated, French, and red.....	1c lb.....	20%.....	26	
Chalk preparations, all other, n. s. p. f.....	20%.....	do.....	26	
Chloral hydrate.....	50c lb.....	25%.....	15	
Chloroform.....	25c lb.....	25c lb.....	15	
Coal tar colors or dyes, n. s. p. f.....	35%.....	25%.....	35	
Cobalt, oxide of.....	30c lb.....	25c lb.....	11	
Collodion, and all compounds of pyroxyline.....	50c lb.....	40c lb.....	63	
In finished or partly finished articles.....	40c lb.+25%.....	45c lb.....	48	
Bolled or in sheets, but not made up into articles.....	60c lb.....	50c lb.....	51	

.FFS, OLD AND NEW—Continued.

ARTICLE.	RATES OF DUTY UNDER		AVERAGE AD VAL. UNDER	
	Old Law.	New Law.	Old.	New.
ig—For brandy, wine, beer or other liquors....	50%	50%	Per ct. 50	Per ct. 50
s, beans, berries, balsams, buds, bulbs and				
alicious roots and excrescences, such as nut galls,				
nits, flowers, dried fibers, grains, gums and gum				
sins, herbs, leaves, lichens, mosses, nuts,				
ots and stems, spices, vegetables, seeds				
(aromatic, not garden) and seeds of morbid				
growth, woods used expressly for dyeing, and				
dried insects, any of the foregoing which are not				
edible but which have been advanced in value				
or condition by refining or by grinding or by				
other process of manufacture.....	10%	10%	10	10
Other—Sulphuric.....	40c lb.....	40c lb.....	400	400
Of all kinds, n. s. p. f.....	\$1 lb.....	\$1 lb.....	35.89	35.89
Fruit ethers, oils or essences.....	\$2.50 lb.....	\$2 lb.....	238.28	190.62
Logwood and other dyewoods, extracts and deco-				
ctions of.....	74c lb.....	10%	11.43	10
Gumac—Extract of.....	74c lb.....	10%	23.24	10
Dark for dyeing or tanning, extracts of—Other than				
hemlock, n. s. p. f.....	do.....	do.....	8.28	10
Fish Glue or Isinglass—Value at not above 7c lb.....	14c lb.....	25%	25.12	25
Value at above 7c and not above 30c lb.....	25%	do.....	25	25
Value at above 30c lb.....	30%	do.....	30	25
Gelatin—Value at not above 7c lb.....	14c lb.....	do.....	25	25
Value at above 7c and not above 30c lb.....	25%	do.....	25	25
Value at above 30c lb.....	30%	do.....	30	25
Glue—Value at not above 7c lb.....	14c lb.....	do.....	26.16	25
Value at above 7c and not above 30c.....	25%	do.....	25	25
Value at above 30c.....	30%	do.....	30	25
Glycerine—Crude, not purified.....	14c lb.....	1c lb.....	32.62	19.64
Refined.....	44c lb.....	3c lb.....	52.54	35.03
Ink of all kinds and ink powders.....	30%	25%	30	25
Indeform.....	\$1.50 lb.....	\$1 lb.....	40.45	26.97
Licorice—Extracts of, in paste, rolls, or other form.....	5c lb.....	5c lb.....	46.32	42.10
Magnesia—Calcined.....	8c lb.....	7c lb.....	40.71	35.62
Carbonate of, medicinal.....	4c lb.....	3c lb.....	53.12	39.34
Sulphate of.....	3-10c lb.....	1-5c lb.....	38.34	25.51
Morphia, or morphine, and all salts thereof.....	50c oz.....	50c oz.....	47.09	47.09
Oils—Alizarine Assistant, Soluble Oil, or Oleate of				
Soda, or Turkey Red Oil—Containing 50% or				
more of castor oil.....	30c gal.....	30%	30	30
All other.....	30%	30%	30	30
Castor.....	80c gal.....	35c gal.....	100.35	43.37
Cod-liver.....	15c gal.....	20%	28.65	20
Flaxseed, or linseed, raw, boiled or oxidized.....	32c gal.....	20c gal.....	95.14	59.46
Poppyseed oil, raw, boiled or oxidized.....	do.....	do.....	54.37	33.98
Rueel oil, or amylic alcohol.....	10%	10%	10	10
Hempseed and rapeseed.....	10c gal.....	10c gal.....	24.12	24.12
Olive, fit for salad purposes.....	35c gal.....	35%	26.92	26.92
Peppermint.....	80c lb.....	25%	47.07	25
Seal.....	8c gal.....	do.....	23.45	25
Fish, n. s. p. f.....	do.....	do.....	32.12	25
Whale, n. s. p. f.....	do.....	do.....	53.50	25
Opium—Aqueous, extract of, for medicinal uses, and				
tincture of, as laudanum, and all other liquid				
preparations of, n. s. p. f.....	40%	20%	40	20
Crude or manufactured, and not adulterated, con-				
taining 9 per cent and over of morphia.....	Free.....	Free.....	Free.....	Free.....
Prepared for smoking, and opium containing less				
than 9 per cent of morphia.....	\$12 lb.....	\$6 lb.....	169.65	84.82
Paints and Colors—Baryta sulphate of, or barytes,				
including barytes earth, manufactured.....	\$6.72 ton.....	\$3 ton.....	50.25	26.45
Blues, such as Berlin, Prussian, Chinese, and all				
others containing ferrocyanide of iron, dry, or				
ground in or mixed with oil.....	6c lb.....	6c lb.....	20.03	20.03
Blanc-fixe, or satin white or artificial sulphate of				
barytes.....	4c lb.....	25%	47.54	25
Black, made from bone, ivory or vegetable, includ-				
ing boneblack and lampblack, dry or ground in				
oil or water.....	25%	20%	25	20
Chrome yellow, chrome green, and all other chrom-				
ium colors, in which lead and bichromate of				
potash or soda are component parts, dry or				
ground in or mixed with oil.....	44c lb.....	3c lb.....	30.84	20.56
Other and ochery earths, ground in oil.....	14c lb.....	4c lb.....	19.64	15.37
Sienna and sienna cartha, ground in oil.....	do.....	do.....	21.14	17.62
Umber and umber earths, ground in oil.....	do.....	do.....	25.47	21.54
Ultramarine.....	44c lb.....	do.....	46.14	36.77

TARIFFS, OLD AND NEW—Continued.

ARTICLE.	RATES OF DUTY UNDER		AVER. AD V. UNDS	Per cent
	Old Law.	New Law.		
Spirit varnishes.....	\$1.32 gal. + 35%	\$1.32 gal. + 25%	69.50	35
All other, including gold size or Japan.....	35%	25%	35	
Vermillion red, and colors containing quicksilver, dry or ground in oil or water.....	12c lb.	20%	25.77	
Vermillion red, not containing quicksilver, but made of lead, etc.....	25%	8c lb.	25	
Wash blue, containing ultramarine.....	3c lb.	3c lb.	20.22	
Whiting and paris white, dry.....	1/4c lb.	1/4c lb.	142.42	
Whiting and paris white, ground in oil (putty).....	1c lb.	1/4c lb.	189.50	
Zinc, oxide of, and white paint containing zinc, but not containing lead, dry.....	1 1/4c lb.	1c lb.	31.44	
Zinc, oxide of, and white paint containing zinc, ground in oil.....	1 1/4c lb.	do.	40.4	
All other paints and colors, dry or mixed, or ground in water or oil, including lakes, n. s. p. f., and artists' colors of all kinds, in tubes or otherwise.....	25%	25%	35	
All other paints and colors, mixed or ground with water, or solutions other than oil, and commer- cially known as artists' water-color paints.....	30%	do.	30	
Crayons.....	25%	do.	25	
Smalts and frostings.....	do.	do.	25	
Brown, Spanish, Indian red, and colcothar or oxide of iron.....	do.	do.	25	
Brown, Vandyke, Cassel earth, or Cassel brown.....	do.	do.	25	
Paris green.....	25%	12 1/2%	25	
Lead, acetate of—Brown.....	3 1/4c lb.	1 1/4c lb.	75.94	
White.....	5 1/4c lb.	2 1/4c lb.	94.51	
Litharge.....	8c lb.	1 1/4c lb.	18.25	
Lead, nitrate of.....	do.	do.	78.93	
Orange, mineral.....	3 1/4c lb.	1 1/4c lb.	91.17	
Red.....	3c lb.	1 1/4c lb.	59.51	
White, dry or in pulp, and ground or mixed in oil, and white paint containing lead.....	do.	do.	35.72	
Phosphorus.....	30c lb.	15c lb.	19.05	
Potash—Chromate and bichromate of.....	2c lb.	25%	21.23	
Hydrodate, iodide, and iodate of.....	50c lb.	25c lb.	29.04	
Nitrate of, or saltpeter, refined.....	1c lb.	1 1/4c lb.	25.40	
Prussiate red.....	10c lb.	25%	15.51	
Prussiate yellow.....	5c lb.	do.	25	
Preparations, medicinal, including medicinal pro- prietary preparations of which alcohol is a component part, or in the preparation of which alcohol is used.....	50c lb.	50c lb.	25	
Preparations of which alcohol is not a component part.....	25%	25%	35	
Calomel and other mercurial preparations.....	35%	do.	35	
Preparations or products known as alkalies, and alkaloids, and all combinations of the same, and all chemical compounds and salts, by what- ever name known.....	25%	do.	25	
All other essential oils, and combinations of.....	do.	do.	25	
All other fixed and expressed oils, and combina- tions of.....	do.	do.	25	
All other rendered oils, and combinations of.....	do.	do.	25	
Bicarbonate of potash.....	do.	do.	50	
Preparations used as applications to the hair, mouth, teeth, or skin, such as cosmetics, denti- frices, pastes, pomades, powders, and tonics, in- cluding all known as toilet preparations, n. s. p. f. Santonine and all salts thereof, containing 80% or over of santonine.....	50%	40%	169.50	
Soap—Castile.....	\$2.50 lb.	31 lb.	19.42	
Fancy, perfumed, and all descriptions of toilet.....	1 1/4c lb.	20%	55.00	
All other, n. s. p. f.....	15c lb.	35%	20	
Soda, bicarbonate of, or supercarbonate of, or sal- eratus.....	20%	10%	60.42	
Hydrate of, or caustic.....	1c lb.	1/4c lb.	45.50	
Bichromate and chromate of.....	3c lb.	25%	20	
Soda ash.....	1/4c lb.	1/4c lb.	20	
Sul, or soda crystals.....	do.	1 1/4c lb.	25.00	
Silicate of, or other alkaline silicate.....	1/4c lb.	1/4c lb.	25.00	
Sponges.....	20%	10%	25	
Strychnia, or strychnine, and all salts thereof.....	40c ounce.	30c ounce.	84.25	
Sulphur, sublimed, or flowers of.....	310 ton.	20%	84.25	
Refined.....	20%	20%	15.51	
Sumac, ground.....	4-10c lb.	10%	15.51	
Tartar—Cream of, and patent.....	5c lb.	20%	15.51	
Tartars and lees crystals, partly refined.....	1/4c lb.	do.	15.51	

FS, OLD AND NEW—Continued.

ARTICLE.	RATES OF DUTY UNDER		AVERAGE AD VAL. UNDER	
	Old Law.	New Law.	Old.	New.
soda and potassa, or Rochelle salts.....	3c lb.	2c lb.	Per ct. 16.49	11
Schedule A—Chemicals, oils, and paints.....			31.61	24.44
CLASS B—EARTHS, EARTHENWARE AND GLASSWARE.				
stone, and China Ware—Brick and tiles, unglazed, not glazed, enameled, ornamented, or decorated in any manner.....	\$1.25 ton.	25%	25.15	25
glazed, enameled, ornamented or decorated with fire, not glazed, ornamented, or decorated with fire, ornamented, glazed, painted, or decorated.....	45%	30%	45	30
fire brick (not enumerated; no data).....	25%	30%	25	30
glazed, ornamented, painted, enameled, or decorated.....	25%	\$1 ton.	25	
enameled, glazed, painted, enameled, vitrified, decorated, and all encaustic, or hydraulic, in man, Portland, and other hydraulic. In sacks, or other packages.....	do.	25%	25	25
marble—Calcined.....	45%	40%	45	40
marble—Unwrought.....	8c cwt.	8c cwt.	24.09	24.09
marble, or kaolin.....	20%	10%	20	10
stoneware, common stoneware, and crucible, not ornamented or decorated in any manner.....	8c cwt.	5c cwt.	30.41	25.34
stoneware, parian, bisque, earthen, stone and terra cotta, including plaques, ornaments, vases, and statuettes—Painted, stained, enameled, printed, gilded, or otherwise decorated or ornamented in any manner.....	\$1.75 ton.	\$1.25 ton.	25.11	17.97
stoneware, parian, bisque, earthen, stone and terra cotta, including plaques, ornaments, vases, and statuettes—Painted, stained, enameled, printed, gilded, or otherwise decorated or ornamented in any manner.....	\$1 ton.	\$1 ton.	6.07	6.07
stoneware, parian, bisque, earthen, stone and terra cotta, including plaques, ornaments, vases, and statuettes—Painted, stained, enameled, printed, gilded, or otherwise decorated or ornamented in any manner.....	\$1.50 ton.	\$1 ton.	19.72	13.15
stoneware, parian, bisque, earthen, stone and terra cotta, including plaques, ornaments, vases, and statuettes—Painted, stained, enameled, printed, gilded, or otherwise decorated or ornamented in any manner.....	\$3 ton.	\$2 ton.	39.56	26.38
stoneware, parian, bisque, earthen, stone and terra cotta, including plaques, ornaments, vases, and statuettes—Painted, stained, enameled, printed, gilded, or otherwise decorated or ornamented in any manner.....	do.	\$2 ton.	22.35	14.90
stoneware, parian, bisque, earthen, stone and terra cotta, including plaques, ornaments, vases, and statuettes—Painted, stained, enameled, printed, gilded, or otherwise decorated or ornamented in any manner.....	25%	20%	25	20
stoneware, parian, bisque, earthen, stone and terra cotta, including plaques, ornaments, vases, and statuettes—Painted, stained, enameled, printed, gilded, or otherwise decorated or ornamented in any manner.....	60%	35%	60	35
stoneware, parian, bisque, earthen, stone and terra cotta, including plaques, ornaments, vases, and statuettes—Painted, stained, enameled, printed, gilded, or otherwise decorated or ornamented in any manner.....	do.	25%	60	25
stoneware, parian, bisque, earthen, stone and terra cotta, including plaques, ornaments, vases, and statuettes—Painted, stained, enameled, printed, gilded, or otherwise decorated or ornamented in any manner.....	55%	30%	55	30
stoneware, parian, bisque, earthen, stone and terra cotta, including plaques, ornaments, vases, and statuettes—Painted, stained, enameled, printed, gilded, or otherwise decorated or ornamented in any manner.....	35%	35%	35	35
stoneware, parian, bisque, earthen, stone and terra cotta, including plaques, ornaments, vases, and statuettes—Painted, stained, enameled, printed, gilded, or otherwise decorated or ornamented in any manner.....	\$3 each.	20%	20.22	20
CLASS C—Vials, Flint and Lime—Empty—Holding more than 1 pt. and not less than 1/4 pt.				
which specific duty would be less than 40%.....	1c lb.	3/4c lb.	61.27	45.95
holding more than 1 pt. and not less than 1/4 pt. which specific duty would be less than 40%.....	1 1/4c lb.	1 1/4c lb.	81.37	60.97
holding more than 1 pt. and not less than 1/4 pt. which specific duty would be less than 40%.....	50c gross.	40c gross.	50.34	40.27
holding more than 1 pt. and not less than 1/4 pt. which specific duty would be less than 40%.....	40%	40%	40	40
holding more than 1 pt. and not less than 1/4 pt. which specific duty would be less than 40%.....	1c lb.	3/4c lb.	87.79	65.84
holding more than 1 pt. and not less than 1/4 pt. which specific duty would be less than 40%.....	1 1/4c lb.	1 1/4c lb.	116.05	87.04
holding more than 1 pt. and not less than 1/4 pt. which specific duty would be less than 40%.....	50c gross.	40c gross.	119.80	85.84
holding more than 1 pt. and not less than 1/4 pt. which specific duty would be less than 40%.....	40%	40%	40	40
CLASS D—Vials, Green and Colored. Molded or pressed—Empty—Holding more than 1 pt. and not less than 1/4 pt.				
which specific duty would be less than 40%.....	1c lb.	3/4c lb.	70.17	52.63
holding more than 1 pt. and not less than 1/4 pt. which specific duty would be less than 40%.....	1 1/4c lb.	1 1/4c lb.	85.67	64.25
holding more than 1 pt. and not less than 1/4 pt. which specific duty would be less than 40%.....	50c gross.	40c gross.	64.47	51.58
holding more than 1 pt. and not less than 1/4 pt. which specific duty would be less than 40%.....	40%	40%	40	40
holding more than 1 pt. and not less than 1/4 pt. which specific duty would be less than 40%.....	1c lb.	3/4c lb.	71.48	53.61
holding more than 1 pt. and not less than 1/4 pt. which specific duty would be less than 40%.....	1 1/4c lb.	1 1/4c lb.	114.42	85.81
holding more than 1 pt. and not less than 1/4 pt. which specific duty would be less than 40%.....	50c gross.	40c gross.	148.08	118.46
holding more than 1 pt. and not less than 1/4 pt. which specific duty would be less than 40%.....	40%	40%	40	40
CLASS E—Carboys (Covered or Uncovered)—Holding more than 1 pt. and not less than 1/4 pt.				
which specific duty would be less than 40%.....	1c lb.	3/4c lb.	37.91	28.43
holding more than 1 pt. and not less than 1/4 pt. which specific duty would be less than 40%.....	40%	40%	40	40
holding more than 1 pt. and not less than 1/4 pt. which specific duty would be less than 40%.....	do.	do.	40	40
CLASS F—Lime, Pressed Glassware, not cut, enameled, painted, etched, decorated, colored, or stained, silvered, or gilded.				
which specific duty would be less than 40%.....	60%	do.	60	40
CLASS G—Glass—Cut, engraved, painted, colored, or stained, decorated, silvered, or gilded, including plate glass silvered, or looking-glasses.				
which specific duty would be less than 40%.....	do.	do.	60	40
glassware for use in laboratory, and not for use in laboratory, and not for use in laboratory.....	45%	do.	45	40
glassware for use in laboratory, and not for use in laboratory, and not for use in laboratory.....	60%	do.	60	40
glassware for use in laboratory, and not for use in laboratory, and not for use in laboratory.....	do.	35%	60	35

TARIFFS, OLD AND NEW—Continued.

ARTICLE.	RATES OF DUTY UNDER		AVERAGE	
	Old Law.	New Law.	Old.	New.
Glass buttons.....	do.....	40.....	60	40
Heavy-blown Glass—Blown with or without a mold, not cut or decorated, finished or unfinished.....	do.....	do.....	60	40
Porcelain or Opal Glass.....	do.....	do.....	60	40
Cylinder, Crown, and Common Window Glass, Unpolished—Not exceeding 10x15 in. sq.....	13c lb.....	1c lb.....	47.47	34.48
Above 10x15 in., and not exceeding 16x24 in.....	13c lb.....	13c lb.....	106.19	70.73
Above 16x24 in., and not exceeding 24x30 in.....	23c lb.....	19c lb.....	120.66	83.30
Above 24x30 in., and not exceeding 24x36 in.....	27c lb.....	2c lb.....	124.97	86.40
All above 24x36 in.....	33c lb.....	23c lb.....	116.79	73.41
Cylinder and Crown Glass, Polished, Unsilvered—Not exceeding 16x24 in. sq.....	4c sq. ft.....	23c sq. ft.....	20.27	12.50
Above 16x24 in., and not exceeding 24x30 in.....	6c sq. ft.....	4c sq. ft.....	27.58	15.33
Above 24x30 in., and not exceeding 24x60 in.....	20c sq. ft.....	15c sq. ft.....	63.34	47.83
Plate Glass, Fluted, Rolled, or Rough (excess of 1 lb per sq. ft., dutiable at same rates)—Not exceeding 10x15 in. sq.....	3c sq. ft.....	3c sq. ft.....	23.68	
Above 10x15 in., and not exceeding 16x24 in.....	1c sq. ft.....	1c sq. ft.....	56.58	
Above 16x24 in., and not exceeding 24x30 in.....	13c sq. ft.....	1c sq. ft.....	64.19	
All above 24x30 in.....	2c sq. ft.....	13c sq. ft.....	48.74	
Plate Glass, fluted, rolled, or rough, ground, smoothed, or otherwise obscured (excess of 1 lb per sq. ft., dutiable at same rates)—Not exceeding 16x24 in. sq.....	5c sq. ft.....	5c sq. ft.....	20.76	34.48
Above 16x24 in., and not exceeding 24x30 in.....	8c sq. ft.....	5c sq. ft.....	48.03	33.30
Above 24x30 in., and not exceeding 24x60 in.....	25c sq. ft.....	20c sq. ft.....	91.32	63.51
All above 24x60 in.....	5c sq. ft.....	5c sq. ft.....	22.22	22.22
Plate Glass, cast, polished, finished, or unfinished, and unsilvered—Not exceeding 16x24 in. sq.....	8c sq. ft.....	8c sq. ft.....	38.22	33.30
Above 16x24 in., and not exceeding 24x30 in.....	25c sq. ft.....	22c sq. ft.....	97.49	
Above 24x30 in., and not exceeding 24x60 in.....	60c sq. ft.....	35c sq. ft.....	174.45	
Plate Glass, cast, Polished, Silvered—Not exceeding 16x24 in. sq.....	6c sq. ft.....	6c sq. ft.....	20.39	
Above 16x24 in., and not exceeding 24x30 in.....	10c sq. ft.....	10c sq. ft.....	26.05	
Above 24x30 in., and not exceeding 24x60 in.....	35c sq. ft.....	23c sq. ft.....	51.97	34.48
All above 24x60 in.....	60c sq. ft.....	38c sq. ft.....	49.39	31.50
Cylinder and Crown Glass, polished, silvered, and looking glass plates—Not exceeding 16x24 in. sq.....	6c sq. ft.....	6c sq. ft.....	19.84	19.84
Above 16x24 in., and not exceeding 24x30 in.....	10c sq. ft.....	10c sq. ft.....	29.68	23.68
Above 24x30 in., and not exceeding 24x60 in.....	35c sq. ft.....	23c sq. ft.....	49.77	
All above 24x60 in.....	60c sq. ft.....	38c sq. ft.....	43.88	
Cylinder, Crown, and Common Window Glass, unpolished, when ground, obscured, frosted, sanded, enameled, beveled, etched, embossed, engraved, stained, colored, or otherwise ornamented or decorated—Not exceeding 10x15 in. sq.....	13c lb+10%.....	1c lb+10%.....	19.84	
Above 10x15 in., and not exceeding 16x24 in.....	13c lb+10%.....	13c lb+10%.....	53.60	
Above 16x24 in., and not exceeding 24x30 in.....	23c lb+10%.....	13c lb+10%.....	100.42	70.73
Above 24x30 in., and not exceeding 24x36 in.....	27c lb+10%.....	2c lb+10%.....	73.39	64.19
All above 24x36 in.....	33c lb+10%.....	23c lb+10%.....	87.27	62.54
Cylinder and Crown Glass, polished, unsilvered, when ground, obscured, frosted, sanded, enameled, beveled, etched, embossed, engraved, stained, colored, or otherwise ornamented or decorated—Not exceeding 16x24 in. sq.....	4c sq. ft.+10%.....	23c sq. ft.+10%.....	24.99	
Above 16x24 in., and not exceeding 24x30 in.....	6c sq. ft.+10%.....	4c sq. ft.+10%.....	31.79	
Above 24x30 in., and not exceeding 24x60 in.....	20c sq. ft.+10%.....	15c sq. ft.+10%.....	61.45	43.50
Cylinder and Crown Glass, polished, silvered, when ground, obscured, frosted, sanded, enameled, beveled, etched, embossed, engraved, stained, colored, or otherwise ornamented or decorated—Not exceeding 16x24 in. sq.....	6c sq. ft.+10%.....	6c sq. ft.+10%.....	23.67	
Above 16x24 in., and not exceeding 24x30 in.....	10c sq. ft.+10%.....	10c sq. ft.+10%.....	16	
Above 24x30 in., and not exceeding 24x60 in.....	35c sq. ft.+10%.....	23c sq. ft.+10%.....	36.90	
All above 24x60 in.....	60c sq. ft.+10%.....	38c sq. ft.+10%.....	40	
Plate Glass, cast, polished, silvered, when ground, obscured, frosted, sanded, enameled, beveled, etched, embossed, engraved, stained, colored, or otherwise ornamented or decorated—Not exceeding 16x24 in. sq.....	6c sq. ft.+10%.....	6c sq. ft.+10%.....	14.80	14.80
Above 16x24 in., and not exceeding 24x30 in.....	10c sq. ft.+10%.....	10c sq. ft.+10%.....	20.54	
Above 24x30 in., and not exceeding 24x60 in.....	35c sq. ft.+10%.....	23c sq. ft.+10%.....	30.55	
All above 24x60 in.....	60c sq. ft.+10%.....	38c sq. ft.+10%.....	39.48	
Plate Glass, cast, polished, unsilvered, when ground, obscured, frosted, sanded, enameled, beveled, etched, embossed, engraved, stained, colored, or otherwise ornamented or decorated—Not exceeding 16x24 in. sq.....	5c sq. ft.+10%.....	5c sq. ft.+10%.....	24.49	

S, OLD AND NEW—Continued.

ARTICLE.	RATES OF DUTY UNDER		AVERAGE AD VAL. UNDER	
	Old Law.	New Law.	Old.	New.
in. and not exceeding 24x30 in.....	3c sq. ft.+10%	3c sq. ft.+10%	30.98	30.98
in. and not exceeding 24x60 in.....	25c sq. ft.+10%	23c sq. ft.+10%	65.32	60.89
60 in.....	50c sq. ft.+10%	38c sq. ft.+10%	51.95	41.88
id eyeglasses, or spectacles and eye- lenses.....	60%	40%	60	40
ing \$1.50 per gross pair, or less.....	do.....	35%	60	35
nd eyeglass lenses, with their edges r beveled to fit frames.....	do.....	do.....	00	35
ainted window glass and stained or glass windows, and hand, pocket or irrors, not exceeding in size 144 sq. in., without frames or cases, of whatever composed.....	45%	35%	45	35
glass or pebble, wholly or partly manu- and n. s. p. f., and fusible enamel.....	do.....	do.....	45	35
stone, and Manufactures of Marble— rough or squared, of all kinds.....	65c cu. ft.....	50c cu. ft.....	39.20	30.15
ble, sawed, dressed, or otherwise, in- marble slabs and marble paving tiles.....	\$1.10 cu. ft.....	85c cu. ft.....	60.90	47.06
tures of, n. s. p. f.....	50%	45%	50	45
ble chief value.....	do.....	35%	50	25
ranite, sandstone, limestone, and other or monumental stone, except marble. —Undressed.....	11c cu. ft.....	7c cu. ft.....	34.41	21.89
ed, or polished.....	40%	30%	40	30
, finished or unfinished.....	\$1.75 ton.....	10%	13.74	10
3 chimney pieces, mantels, slabs for nd all other manufactures of slate.....	30%	20%	30	20
ng.....	25%	do.....	25	20
odule B—Earths, earthenware and glass.....			51.20	35.21
LE C—METALS AND MANUFS. OF.				
1 other ore.....	75c ton.....	40c ton.....	42.70	22.77
entledge, spiegeleisen, ferromanganese, osilicon—Ferrosilicon.....	\$6.72 ton.....	\$4 ton.....	26.66	15.87
and ferromanganese.....	do.....	do.....	25.54	22.5
do.....	do.....	do.....	40.91	22.5
nd steel, waste or refuse, fit only to be ctured—Iron, wrought and cast.....	do.....	do.....	47.83	28.47
do.....	do.....	do.....	43	25.59
hammered, Comprising—Flats not less ch wide nor less than $\frac{3}{4}$ of 1 inch thick, not less than $\frac{3}{4}$ of 1 inch in diameter, re iron not less than $\frac{3}{4}$ of 1 inch square an 1 inch wide or less than $\frac{3}{4}$ of 1 inch ound iron, less than $\frac{3}{4}$ of 1 inch thick less than 7-16 of 1 inch in diameter; and on less than $\frac{3}{4}$ of 1 inch square.....	8-10c lb.....	6-10c lb.....	36.39	27.22
re iron not less than $\frac{3}{4}$ of 1 inch square an 1 inch wide or less than $\frac{3}{4}$ of 1 inch ound iron, less than $\frac{3}{4}$ of 1 inch thick less than 7-16 of 1 inch in diameter; and on less than $\frac{3}{4}$ of 1 inch square.....	9-10c lb.....	do.....	24.57	16.38
s of rolled iron n. s. p. f., and round iron, or rods, less than 7-16 of 1 inch in diam. billets, or sizes or shapes of any kind, anuf. of which charcoal is used as fuel.....	1c lb.....	do.....	52.63	31.58
1 slabs, blooms or loops.....	11-10c lb.....	8-10c lb.....	61.77	44.93
rs, joists, angles, channels, car-truck s, T columns and posts, or parts or sec- columns and posts, deck and bulb and building forms, together with all uctural shapes, of iron or steel.....	\$22 ton.....	\$12 ton.....	56.82	30.99
r plate iron or steel (except saw plates), ner than No. 10 wire gauge, sheared or ed, and skelp iron or steel sheared or n grooves—Valued above 1c and not 4c lb.....	35%	$\frac{1}{2}$ c lb.....	35	8.29
ve 14c and not above 2c lb.....	65-100c lb.....	do.....	49.47	45.66
ve 2c and not above 3c lb.....	8-10c lb.....	30%	54.35	30
ve 3c and not above 4c lb.....	11-10c lb.....	30%	44.45	30
ve 4c and not above 7c lb.....	15c lb.....	do.....	40.58	30
ve 7c and not above 10c lb.....	2c lb.....	25%	37.71	25
ve 10c and not above 13c lb.....	23-10c lb.....	do.....	31.02	25
ve 13c lb.....	34c lb.....	do.....	32.03	25
ron or steel, or forged iron and steel d, n. s. p. f.....	45%	do.....	45	25
r scroll, or other iron or steel, valued at less, 8 inches or less in width and less f 1 inch thick—Not thinner than No. 10 ge.....	23-10c lb.....	134c lb.....	44.95	29.30
do.....	1c lb.....	30%	45.70	30

TARIFFS, OLD AND NEW—Continued.

ARTICLE.	RATES OF DUTY UNDER		AVERAGE AD VAL. UNDER	
	Old Law.	New Law.	Old.	New.
Thinner than No. 10 and not thinner than No. 20 wire gauge.	1-10c lb.	do.	41.41	30
Thinner than No. 20 wire gauge.	13-10c lb.	do.	49.52	30
Bars or Rails for Railways—Flat rails, punched—Iron or steel.	\$13.44 ton.	7-20c lb.	44.38	25.68
T-rails and Other Railway Bars—Iron.	do.	do.	50.09	28.22
Steel, or in part of steel.	do.	do.	58.24	33.93
Sheets of iron or steel, common or black, including iron or steel known as common or black taggers' iron or steel, and skelp iron or steel, valued at 3c lb or less—Thinner than No. 10 and not thinner than No. 20 wire gauge.	1c lb.	7-10c lb.	48.90	34.23
Thinner than No. 20 and not thinner than No. 25 wire gauge.	11-10c lb.	8-10c lb.	39.46	28.49
Thinner than No. 25 wire gauge.	14-10c lb.	11-10c lb.	70.24	28.79
Corrugated or crimped.	do.	do.	25.24	19.83
Sheets or plates of iron or steel (excepting what are commercially known as tin plates, terne plates, taggers' tin), galvanized or coated with zinc or spelter, or other metals, or any alloy of these metals—Thinner than No. 10 and not thinner than No. 20 wire gauge.	13c lb.	95-100c lb.	40.48	21.97
Thinner than No. 20 and not thinner than No. 25 wire gauge.	185-100c lb.	15-100c lb.	72.70	41.26
Thinner than No. 25 wire gauge.	215-100c lb.	135-100c lb.	49	30.76
Sheets and plates pickled or cleaned by acid, or by any other material or process, and cold rolled, smoothed, not polished—Thinner than No. 10 and not thinner than No. 20 wire gauge.	13c lb.	825-1000c lb.	34.73	22.92
Thinner than No. 20 and not thinner than No. 25 wire gauge.	135-100c lb.	825-1000c lb.	44.46	30.45
Thinner than No. 25 wire gauge.	165-100c lb.	1225-1000c lb.	72.79	54.04
Sheet iron or sheet steel, polished, planished, or glazed.	23c lb.	13c lb.	45.93	32.15
Tin Plates—Sheets or plates of iron or steel, or taggers' iron, or steel coated with tin or lead, or with a mixture of which these metals are a component part, by the dipping or any other process, and commercially known as tin plates, terne plates and taggers' tin—Lighter than 63 lbs. per 100 square feet.	2-2-10c lb.	11-5c lb.	78.44	42.33
All other.	do.	do.	73.20	39.86
Tin, Manufactures of—All manufactures of, n. s. p. f.	55%	35%	55	35
Foil.	do.	do.	55	35
Steel ingots, cogged ingots, blooms and slabs, by whatever process made; die blocks or blanks; billets and bars and tapered or beveled bars; steamer, crank and other shafts; shafting; wrist or crank pins; connecting rods and piston rods; pressed, sheared or stamped shapes; hammer molds or swaged steel; gun-barrel molds, not in bars; alloys used as substitutes for steel tools; all descriptions and shapes of dry-sand, loam, or iron-molded steel castings, and steel in all forms and shapes and n. s. p. f.—Valued at 1c lb or less.	4-10c lb.	3-10c lb.	50.48	37.36
Valued at 1c and not above 1.4c lb.	5-10c lb.	4-10c lb.	39.06	31.25
Valued above 1.4c and not above 1.8c lb.	8-10c lb.	6-10c lb.	52.76	39.75
Valued above 1.8c and not above 2.2c lb.	9-10c lb.	7-10c lb.	44.69	34.76
Valued above 2.2c and not above 3c lb.	12-10c lb.	9-10c lb.	43.11	32.53
Valued above 3c and not above 4c lb.	14-10c lb.	12-10c lb.	41.54	31.16
Valued above 4c and not above 7c lb.	2c lb.	16-10c lb.	35.64	23.16
Valued above 7c and not above 10c lb.	28-10c lb.	19-10c lb.	30.36	20.60
Valued above 10c and not above 13c lb.	33c lb.	24-10c lb.	30.07	20.62
Valued above 13c and not above 16c lb.	42-10c lb.	28-10c lb.	29.38	19.58
Valued above 16c lb.	7c lb.	47-10c lb.	30.75	20.65
Sheets and plates and saw plates of steel, n. s. p. f.—				
Valued above 1c and not above 1.4c lb.	5-10c lb.	4-10c lb.	42.91	34.33
Valued above 1.4c and not above 1.8c lb.	8-10c lb.	6-10c lb.	48.11	36.08
Valued above 1.8c and not above 2.2c lb.	9-10c lb.	7-10c lb.	41.45	32.24
Valued above 2.2c and not above 3c lb.	12-10c lb.	9-10c lb.	43.33	32.50
Valued above 3c and not above 4c lb.	16-10c lb.	12-10c lb.	49.48	37.11
Valued above 4c and not above 7c lb.	2c lb.	18-10c lb.	31.71	20.61
Valued above 7c and not above 10c lb.	28-10c lb.	19-10c lb.	35.36	22.57
Valued above 10c and not above 13c lb.	33c lb.	24-10c lb.	31	21.30
Valued above 13c and not above 16c lb.	42-10c lb.	28-10c lb.	29.81	19.88
Valued above 16c lb.	7c lb.	47-10c lb.	24.78	16.63

ARIFFS, OLD AND NEW—Continued.

ARTICLE.	RATES OF DUTY UNDER		AVERAGE AD VAL. UNDER	
	Old Law.	New Law.	Old.	New.
Re Rods—Rivet, screw, fence and other iron or steel wire rods, whether round, oval, flat, square, or in any other shape, in coils or otherwise, not smaller than No. 6 wire gauge, valued at $\frac{3}{4}$ ¢ or less lb.			Per ct.	Per ct.
Flat iron or steel with longitudinal ribs, for the manufacture of fencing, valued at 3¢ or less lb.	6-10c lb.	4-10c lb.	34	22.67
Re of Iron or Steel—Flat steel wire or sheet steel in strips of any width, whether drawn through dies or rolls, untempered or tempered 26-1000 of an in., thick or thinner.	do.	4-10c lb.	34.04	22.70
Not smaller than No. 10 wire gauge.	60%.	1½c lb.	50	32.54
Smaller than No. 10 and not smaller than No. 16 wire gauge.	1½c lb.	40%.	32.54	32.54
Smaller than No. 16 and not smaller than No. 26 wire gauge.	1½c lb.	1½c lb.	48.77	41.80
Smaller than No. 26 wire gauge.	2½c lb.	2c lb.	45.95	30.63
Coated with zinc or tin or any other metal (except fence wire and iron or steel flat with longitudinal ribs, for the manufacture of fencing)—Not smaller than No. 10 wire gauge.	3c lb.	do.	26.08	17.39
Smaller than No. 10 and not smaller than No. 16 wire gauge.	1½c lb.	1½c lb.	47.88	34.28
Smaller than No. 16 and not smaller than No. 26 wire gauge.	2½c lb.	1½c lb.	98.25	65.50
Wire of iron or steel, covered with cotton, silk or other material and wires or strips steel commonly known as crinoline, corset and hat wire.	3½c lb.	40%.	15.75	40
Wire of iron or steel valued at more than 4 cents per pound (on which the specific duty does not amount to 45 per cent).	5c lb.	do.	16.66	40
Do, galvanized.	45%.	do.	45	40
Wire, card, for the manufacture of card clothing.	45%+½c lb.	do.	54	40
Wire Rope and Wire Strand—Made of iron wire—Smaller than No. 10 and not smaller than No. 16 wire gauge.	35%.	do.	35	40
Smaller than No. 16 and not smaller than No. 26 wire gauge.	2½c lb.	2½c lb.	73.94	60.49
Smaller than No. 26 wire gauge.	3½c lb.	2½c lb.	57.56	44.27
Do.	4c lb.	3c lb.	26.50	19.87
Galvanized—Smaller than No. 10 and not smaller than No. 16 wire gauge.	45%+1c lb.	do.	61.74	52.26
Smaller than No. 16 and not smaller than No. 26 wire gauge.	3½c lb.	2½c lb.	88.85	68.36
Smaller than No. 26 wire gauge.	3½c lb.	1c lb.+40%.	53.60	55
Do.	4½c lb.	do.	86.72	59.27
Made of Steel Wire—Not smaller than No. 10 wire gauge.	45%+1½c lb.	do.	63.86	52.57
Smaller than No. 10 and not smaller than No. 16 wire gauge.	3½c lb.	do.	66.98	60.61
Smaller than No. 16 and not smaller than No. 26 wire gauge.	3½c lb.	do.	57.02	55.20
Smaller than No. 26 wire gauge.	4½c lb.	do.	47.66	51.21
Galvanized—Not smaller than No. 10 wire gauge.	5c lb.	do.	13.67	42.73
Smaller than No. 10 and not smaller than No. 16 wire gauge.	3½c lb.	do.	80.65	61.51
Smaller than No. 16 and not smaller than No. 26 wire gauge.	4½c lb.	do.	109.25	65.71
Smaller than No. 26 wire gauge.	4½c lb.	do.	77.40	56.29
Not smaller than No. 5 wire gauge, cold-rolled, cold-hammered or polished, in addition to the ordinary process of hot-rolling or hammering.	5½c lb.	1c lb.+40%.	80.84	54.70
Wire cloths and wire nettings, made in meshes of any form, from iron or steel wire—Not smaller than No. 10 wire gauge.	45%+2c lb.	40%.	96.15	40
Galvanized—Smaller than No. 10 and not smaller than No. 16 wire gauge.	3½c lb.	1c lb.+40%.	79.80	64.40
Steel ingots, cogged ingots, blooms and slabs, by whatever process made; die blocks or blanks; billets and bars and tapered or beveled bars; steamer, crank and other shafts; shafting; wrist or crank pins; connecting rods and piston rods; pressed, sheared, or stamped shapes; hammer molds or swaged steel; gun-barrel molds, not in bars; alloys used as substitutes for steel tools; all descriptions and shapes of dry sand, loam, or iron-molded steel castings, and steel in	4½c+½c lb.	do.	24.84	44.97

TARIFFS, OLD AND NEW—Continued.

ARTICLE.	RATES OF DUTY UNDER		AVERAGE AD VAL. UNDER	
	Old Law.	New Law.	Old.	New.
			Per ct.	Per ct.
all forms and shapes n. s. p. f., cold-rolled, cold-hammered or polished in any way, in addition to the ordinary process of hot rolling or hammering—				
Valued above 7c and not above 10c lb.	2 8-10c + 1/4c lb.	1 9-10c lb.	36.63	22.75
Valued above 10c and not above 16c lb.	4 2-10c lb.	2 8-10c lb.	29.41	18.51
Valued above 16c lb.	7c lb.	4 7-10c lb.	25.85	16.76
Boiler or other plate iron or steel (except saw plates), not thinner than No. 10 wire gauge, sheared or unsheared, and skelp iron or steel, sheared or rolled in grooves, cold-rolled, cold-hammered or polished in addition to the ordinary process of hot rolling or hammering—				
Valued above 2c and not above 3c lb.	1 1-10c + 1/4c lb.	35%	55.81	35
Valued above 3c and not above 4c lb.	1 5-10c + 1/4c lb.	do.	48	35
Sheets of iron or steel, common or black, including iron or steel known as common or black taggers' iron or steel, and skelp iron or steel, valued at 3c lb. or less, cold-rolled, cold-hammered or polished in any way, in addition to the ordinary process of hot rolling or hammering—				
Thinner than No. 10 and not thinner than No. 20 wire gauge.	1/4c lb.	.825c lb.	41.70	27.52
Thinner than No. 20 and not thinner than No. 25 wire gauge.	1 35-100c lb.	.925c lb.	55.61	38.10
Thinner than No. 25 wire gauge.	1 65-100c lb.	1.225c lb.	79.47	58.99
Sheets and plates and saw plates of steel, n. s. p. f., cold-rolled, cold-hammered, or polished in any way, in addition to the ordinary process of hot rolling or hammering—				
Valued above 16c lb.	7c + 1/4c lb.	4 7-10c lb.	31.19	20.22
Sheets and plates and saw plates of steel, n. s. p. f., cold-rolled, cold-hammered, blued, brightened, tempered, or polished by any process to such perfected surface finish or polish better than the grade of cold rolled, smooth only, hereinbefore provided—				
Valued above 4c and not above 7c lb.	2c + 1/4c lb.	1 3-10c lb.	50.11	20.04
Valued above 7c and not above 10c lb.	2 8-10c + 1/4c lb.	9-10c lb.	61.48	24.14
Valued above 10c and not above 12c lb.	3 3c + 1/4c lb.	2 4-10c lb.	42.34	21.39
Valued above 12c and not above 16c lb.	12-10c + 1/4c lb.	2 8-10c lb.	35.06	18
Valued above 16c lb.	7c + 1/4c lb.	4 7-10c lb.	15.33	8.74
Steel Circular-Saw Plates—Valued above 4c and not above 7c lb.	3c lb.	1 3-10c lb.	50.81	22.01
Valued above 7c and not above 10c lb.	3 8-10c lb.	1 9-10c lb.	39.48	19.74
Valued above 10c and not above 12c lb.	1 3c lb.	2 4-10c lb.	35.95	19.20
Anchor or parts thereof, mill irons and mill cranks, of wrought iron, and wrought iron for ships, and forgings of iron or steel, for vessels, steam engines, and locomotives, or parts thereof, weighing each 25 lbs or more.	1 8-10c lb.	1 2-10c lb.	32.95	21.89
Axles or parts thereof, axle bars, axle blanks, or forgings for axles, of iron or steel, without reference to the stage or state of manufacture.	2c lb.	1 1/4c lb.	27.55	20.51
Anvils.	2 1/4c lb.	1 1/4c lb.	39.04	27.33
Hammers and sledges (blacksmiths'), track tools, wedges, and crowbars, of iron or steel.	2 1/4c lb.	1 1/4c lb.	36.50	24.33
Tubes, pipes, flues, or stays, boiler or other, of wrought iron or steel.	2 1/4c lb.	25%	10.18	25
Bolts, with or without threads or nuts, or bolt blanks, and finished hinges or hinge blanks of iron or steel.	2 1/4c lb.	1 1/4c lb.	31.88	21.26
Nuts and washers of wrought iron or steel.	do.	25%	26.35	25
Card Clothing—Manufactured from tempered steel wire.	50c sq. ft.	40c sq. ft.	59.10	46.48
Other.	25c sq. ft.	20c sq. ft.	25.92	20.74
Castings—Cast-iron pipe of every description.	9-10c lb.	6-10c lb.	19.81	13.21
Cast-iron vessels, plates, stove plates, and irons, sad irons, tailors' irons and batters' irons, and castings of iron n. s. p. f.	1 2-10c lb.	8-10c lb.	26.97	17.98
Malleable-iron castings n. s. p. f.	1 3/4c lb.	9-10c lb.	31.83	16.37
Hollow ware, coated, glazed or tinned.	3c lb.	2c lb.	35.39	23.55
Chain or Chains of All Kinds, Made of Iron or Steel—				
Not less than 3/4 of 1 inch in diameter.	1 6-10c lb.	30%	77.93	30
Less than 3/4 of 1 inch and not less than 3/8 of 1 inch in diameter.	1 8-10c lb.	do.	47.28	30
Less than 3/8 of 1 inch in diameter.	2 1/4c lb.	do.	51.84	30
Other.	45c lb.	do.	45	30
Cutlery—Penknives or pocketknives of all kinds, or parts thereof, and erasers or parts thereof, wholly or partly manufactured—				
Valued at not more than 50c doz.	12c doz. + 50%.	12c doz. + 25%.	79.72	54.72

TARIFFS, OLD AND NEW—Continued.

ARTICLE.	RATES OF DUTY UNDER		AVERAGE AD VAL. UNDER	
	Old Law.	New Law.	Old.	New.
Valued at more than 50c doz. and not exceeding \$1.50 doz.	0c doz.+50%.	25c doz.+25% 40c doz.+25%	Per ct. 96.17	Per ct. 61.94
Valued at more than \$1.50 doz. and not exceeding \$3 doz.	\$1 doz.+50%.	75c doz.+25%.	94.47	58.36
Valued at more than \$3 doz.	\$2 doz.+50%.	50%.	86.95	50
Razors and Razor Blades, finished or unfinished—				
Valued at less than \$4 doz.	\$1 doz.+30%.	45%.	67.07	45
Valued at \$1 or more doz.	\$1.75 doz.+50% doz.	do.	62.74	45
Words, sword blades and side arms.	35%.	35%.	35	35
able knives, forks, steels and all butchers', hunting, kitchen, bread, butter, vegetable, fruit, cheese, plumbers', painters', palette and artists' knives of all sizes, finished or unfinished—				
Valued at not more than \$1 doz. pieces.	10c doz.+30%.	do.	47.64	35
Valued at more than \$1 and not more than \$2 doz. pieces.	35c doz.+30%.	do.	52.93	36
Valued at more than \$2 and not more than \$3 doz. pieces.	40c doz.+50%.	do.	46.05	36
Valued at more than \$3 and not more than \$8 doz. pieces.	\$1 doz.+30%.	45%.	51.99	45
Valued at more than \$8 doz. pieces.	\$2 doz.+30%.	do.	48.73	45
All carving and cooks' knives and forks of all sizes, finished or unfinished—Valued at not more than \$4 doz. pieces.	\$1 doz.+30%.	35%.	74.46	35
Valued at more than \$4 and not more than \$8 doz. pieces.	\$2 doz.+30%.	45%.	60.97	45
Valued at more than \$8 and not more than \$12 doz. pieces.	\$3 doz.+30%.	do.	59.53	45
Valued at more than \$12 doz. pieces.	\$5 doz.+30%.	do.	58.52	45
Files, file-blanks, rasps and floats of all cuts and kinds—4 inches in length and under.	35c doz.	35c doz.	67.08	67.08
Over 4 inches in length and under 9 inches.	75c doz.	60c doz.	65.43	52.39
9 inches in length and under 14 inches.	\$1.30 doz.	\$1 doz.	50.97	39.20
14 inches in length and over.	\$2 doz.	do.	49.78	24.88
Firearms—Muskets and sporting rifles.	25%.	25%.	25	25
Pistols, Revolving—Valued at not more than \$1.50 each.	40c each+35%.	30%.	64.03	30
Valued at more than \$1.50 each.	\$1 each+35%.	do.	68.43	30
Shotguns, Double-Barreled, Sporting, Breech-Loading—Valued at not more than \$5 each.	\$1 50 ea.+35%.	do.	67.99	30
Valued at more than \$5 and not more than \$12 each.	\$4 each+35%.	do.	60.30	30
Valued at more than \$12 each.	\$5 each+35%.	do.	46.49	30
Shotguns, single-barreled, breech-loading.	\$1 each+35%.	do.	41.10	30
Sheets and Plates, wares or articles, of iron and steel—Enameled or glazed with vitreous glasses.	45%.	35%.	45	35
Enameled or glazed with vitreous glasses with more than one color or ornamented.	50%.	35%.	50	35
Nails, Spikes and Tacks—Nails and spikes, cut, of iron or steel.	1c lb.	22½¢.	23.58	22.5
Nails, horseshoe, hob and all other wrought iron or steel nails n. s. p. f.	4c lb.	30%.	36.43	30
Nails, Wire, Made of Wrought Iron or Steel—Shorter than 1 inch and lighter than No. 16 wire gauge.	do.	25%.	46.43	25
From 1 inch to 2 inches in length and lighter than No. 12 and not lighter than No. 16 wire gauge.	2½c lb.	do.	36.50	25
Two inches long and longer, not lighter than No. 12 wire gauge.	2c lb.	do.	30.91	25
Spikes of wrought iron or steel.	1 5-10c lb.	do.	107.15	25
Horse, mule, or ox stock of wrought iron or steel.	do.	do.	19.66	25
Tacks, Brads, or Sprigs, cut—Not exceeding 16 ounces to the M.	2½c M.	do.	25	25
Needles—For knitting or sewing machines, crochet and tape needles, and botkins of metal.	35%.	do.	35	25
Knitting and all others n. s. p. f.	25%.	do.	25	25
Engraved plates of steel.	do.	do.	25	25
Stereotype plates and other electro n. s. p. f. of other materials engraved or lithographed for printing.	do.	do.	25	25
Railway fish plates or splice bars, of iron or steel.	1c lb.	do.	72.18	25
Rivets of iron or steel.	2½c lb.	do.	20.73	25
Saws—Circular saws.	30%.	do.	30	25
Crosscut saws.	8c linear ft.	6c linear ft.	16.98	12.74
Hand, back, and other saws n. s. p. f.	40%.	25%.	40	25
Mill, Pit and Drag Saws—Not over 9 inches wide.	10c linear ft.	10c linear ft.	16.67	16.67
Over 9 inches wide.	15c linear ft.	8c linear ft.	16.67	15
Screws, Commonly Called Wood Screws—½ inch and less in length.	14c lb.	10c lb.	1.33	1

TARIFFS, OLD AND NEW—Continued.

ARTICLE.	RATES OF DUTY UNDER		AVERAGE AD VAL UNDER	
	Old Law.	New Law.	Old.	New
Over $\frac{1}{4}$ inch and not more than 1 inch in length.....	10c lb.	7c lb.	Per ct.	Per ct.
Over 1 inch and not more than 2 inches in length.....	7c lb.	5c lb.	58.33	58.33
More than 2 inches in length.....	5c lb.	3c lb.	46.67	33.33
Umbrella and parasol ribs, made of iron or steel.....	40%	50%	110.95	66.67
Wheels, or parts thereof, made of iron or steel, and steel-tired wheels for railway purposes, whether wholly or partly finished, and iron or steel locomotive, car, or other railway tires, or parts thereof, wholly or partly manufactured.....	2½c lb.	1½c lb.	83.72	41.11
Ingot, coked ingots, blooms, or blanks, for railway wheels and tires, without regard to the degree of manufacture.....	1½c lb.	4c.	55.61	39.72
Aluminium—In crude form, and alloys of any kind in which aluminium is the component material of chief value.....	15c lb.	10c lb.	22.28	14.86
Argentine, albata, or German silver, unmanufactured.....	25%	15%	25	15
Brass—Bars or pigs.....	1½c lb.	10%	9.97	10
Old, and clippings from brass, or Dutch metal, and old sheathing, or yellow metal, fit only for remanufacture.....	do.	do.	11.37	10
Bronze powder.....	12c lb.	40%	36.23	46
Bronze or Dutch metal, in leaf, in pkgs. of 100 leaves.....	8c pack.	do.	102.25	40
Aluminium—Leaves, in packages of 100 leaves.....	do.	do.	88.98	40
Plates, rolled, called braziers' copper, sheets, rods, pipes, and copper bottoms.....	35%	20%	35	20
Sheathing or yellow metal, of which copper is the component material of chief value, and not composed wholly or in part of iron ungalvanized.....	do.	do.	35	20
Gold and Silver, Manufs. of—Bullions and metal thread of gold, silver, or other metals n. s. p. f. Gold leaf, in packages of 500 leaves.....	30%	25%	30	25
Silver leaf, in packages of 500 leaves.....	75c pack.	30%	44.87	30
Lead, and Manufs. of—Lead contained in silver ore.....	1½c lb.	¾c lb.	77.78	30
Lead contained in other ores and dross.....	do.	do.	73.36	37.68
Pigs and bars, molten and old refuse lead, run into blocks and bars, and old scrap lead fit only to be remanufactured.....	do.	do.	28.20	14.10
Sheets, pipes, shot, glaziers' lead and lead wire.....	2c lb.	1c lb.	49.13	24.56
Metals unwrought.....	2½c lb.	1½c lb.	36.65	18.33
Mica.....	35%	20%	35	20
Nickel, nickel oxide.....	10c lb.	5c lb.	23.77	14.26
Pens, metallic, except gold.....	12c gross.	8c gross.	44.47	29.71
Gold pens.....	30%	25%	30	25
Penholder tips and penholders or parts thereof.....	do.	do.	30	25
Pins, solid head or other, including hair, safety, hat, bonnet, shawl and belt pins.....	do.	25%	30	25
Quicksilver.....	10c lb.	7c lb.	24.79	17.35
Type metal.....	1½c lb.	¾c lb.	47.66	23.83
Types, new.....	25%	15%	25	15
Chronometers, box or ship's, and parts thereof.....	10%	10%	10	10
Watches and Parts of—Watches.....	25%	25%	25	25
Watch cases, movem'ts, glasses, and parts of watches.....	do.	do.	25	25
Zinc or Spelter, and Manufs. of—In blocks or pigs.....	1½c lb.	1c lb.	32.32	18.47
In sheets.....	2½c lb.	1½c lb.	29.19	14.59
Old and worn out, fit only to be remanufactured.....	1½c lb.	¾c lb.	21.99	13.19
Manufactures, Articles or Wares, n. s. p. f.—Brass.....	40%	35%	45	35
Buttons, metal.....	do.	do.	45	35
Carriages, etc.....	do.	do.	45	35
Clocks.....	do.	25%	45	35
Copper.....	do.	35%	45	35
Gold and Silver.....	do.	do.	45	35
Machinery.....	do.	do.	45	35
Iron and steel.....	do.	do.	45	35
Lead.....	do.	do.	45	35
Aluminium.....	do.	do.	45	35
Bronze.....	do.	do.	45	35
Metals, n. e. s.	do.	do.	45	35
Nickel.....	do.	do.	45	35
Platinum.....	do.	do.	45	35
Zinc.....	do.	do.	45	35
Total Schedule C—Metals.....			58.33	36.83
SCHEDULE D—WOOD AND MANUFs. OF.				
Boards, Planks, Deal and Other Sawed Lumber—Of hemlock, whitewood, sycamore, white pine, and basswood—Planed or finished on one side.....	\$1.50 M ft.	Free.	21.66	Free
Planed or finished on two sides.....	\$2 M ft.	do.	15.23	Free
Planed on one side and tongued and grooved.....	do.	do.	13.85	Free

TARIFFS, OLD AND NEW—Continued.

ARTICLE.	RATES OF DUTY UNDER		AVERAGE AD VAL. UNDER	
	Old Law.	New Law.	Old.	New.
Planed on two sides and tongued and grooved.....	\$2.50 M ft.	Free.	Per ct.	Per ct.
All Sawed Lumber n. s. p. f.—Planed or finished on one side.....	do.	do.	13.20	Free
Planed and finished on two sides.....	do.	do.	26.35	Free
Planed on one side and tongued and grooved.....	\$3 M ft.	do.	26.24	Free
Planed on two sides and tongued and grooved.....	do.	do.	24.16	Free
Sawed boards, planks, deals and all forms of sawed cedar, lignum vitae, lancewood, ebony, box, grandilla, mahogany, rosewood, satinwood and all other cabinet woods not further manufactured than sawed.....	\$3.50 M ft.	do.	30.99	Free
Shooks, sugar box and packing boxes and packing-box shooks.....	15%	25%	15	25
Casks and barrels, empty.....	30%	20%	30	20
Too thick of vegetable substance (no data).....	do.	do.	30	20
Chairs, cane, or reeds wrought or manufactured from rattans or reeds.....	35%	25%	35	25
Furniture, cabinet or house, wholly or partly finished.....	10%	10%	10	10
All other manufs. of wood or of which wood is the component material of chief value, n. s. p. f.....	35%	25%	35	25
Musical instruments, wood chief value.....	do.	do.	35	25
Clocks, wood chief value.....	do.	do.	35	25
Carriages and parts of, wood chief value.....	do.	do.	35	25
Total Schedule D—Wood.....			31.79	23.62
SCHEDULE E—SUGAR.				
Sugar and Molasses—Molasses above 40 deg. and not above 56 deg.....	Free.	2c gal.	Free.	15.55
Above 56 deg.....	do.	4c gal.		
Sugar, all not above No. 16, Dutch standard in color, tank bottoms, sugar drainings and sugar sweepings, sirups of cane juice, melada, concentrated melada, and concrete and concentrated molasses.....	Free.	40%	Free.	40
Sugar, above No. 16 Dutch Standard in Color—Beet, cane and other, except maple.....	5-10c lb.	40% + $\frac{1}{16}$ lb.	12.86	43.21
Beet, cane, and other, except maple (if export bounty is in excess of that paid on sugar of a lower grade).....	40% and $\frac{1}{16}$ lb.	1-10c lb.—40% + $\frac{1}{16}$ mills lb.	16.12	46.07
Maple.....	5-10c lb.	40% + $\frac{1}{16}$ lb.	6.20	41.52
Sugar candy and confectionery, including chocolate confectionery, made wholly or in part of sugar—Valued at 2c or less per lb. and refined sugar when tintured, colored, or in any way adulterated.....	5c lb.	35%	119.00	35
Other n. s. p. f.....	50%	do.	50	35
Glucose, or grape sugar.....	$\frac{3}{4}$ c lb.	15%	23.71	15
Saccharine (not enumerated).....			25	25
Total Schedule E—Sugar.....			14.55	39.59
SCHEDULE F—TOBACCO AND MANUFS. OF.				
Tobacco, and Manufs. of—Leaf tobacco, suitable for cigar wrappers—Not stemmed.....	\$2 lb.	\$1.50 lb.	238.68	179.01
Stemmed.....	\$2.75 lb.	\$2.25 lb.	89.93	73.10
Leaf, other, unmanufactured and not stemmed.....	35c lb.	35c lb.	81.93	81.93
Leaf, other, stemmed.....	50c lb.	50c lb.	95.44	95.44
All other.....	40c lb.	40c lb.	138.59	138.59
Snuff and snuff flour, manufactured of tobacco, ground dry, or damp, and pickled, scented or otherwise.....	50c lb.	50c lb.	141.78	141.78
Cigars and cheroots of all kinds.....	\$4.50 lb. + 25%	\$4 lb. + 25%	125.37	114.22
Cigarettes and paper cigars, including wrappers.....	do.	do.	155.44	140.95
Total Schedule F—Tobacco.....			117.82	105.95
SCHEDULE G—AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS AND PROVISIONS.				
Animals, n. e. s.—Horses—Valued at less than \$150 each.....	\$30 head.	20%	31.55	20
Valued at \$150 and over.....	do.	do.	30	20
Mules.....	\$30 head.	do.	93.26	20
Cattle—One year old or less.....	\$2 head.	do.	43.53	20
More than 1 year old.....	\$10 head.	do.	63.22	20
Hogs.....	\$1.50 head.	do.	12.03	20
Sheep—Less than 1 year old.....	75c head.	do.	22.01	20

*NOTE.—Hawallian molasses and sugar, now free of duty, are excluded from the estimate. There was imported of the same during the fiscal year 1893 from Hawaii 67,324 gallons of molasses and 288,517,929 lbs. of sugar.

TARIFFS, OLD AND NEW—Continued.

ARTICLE.	RATES OF DUTY UNDER		AVERAGE AD VAL. UNDER	
	Old Law.	New Law.	Old.	New.
One year old or more.....	\$1.25 head.	do.	Per ct.	Per ct.
All other.....	20%	do.	25.35	20
Breadstuffs—Barley.....	30c bu.	30%	20	20
Barley malt.....	45c bu.	40%	64.88	30
Barley, pearled, patent, or hulled.....	2c lb.	30%	36.30	40
Buckwheat.....	15c bu.	20%	15.95	30
Corn or maize.....	do.	do.	37	20
Cornmeal.....	20c bu.	do.	22.20	20
Macaroni, vermicelli, and similar preparations.....	2c lb.	20%	24.58	20
Oats.....	15c bu.	do.	39.26	20
Oatmeal.....	1c lb.	15%	35.99	20
Rice—Cleaned.....	2c lb.	1½c lb.	17.82	15
Uncleaned.....	1½c lb.	8-10c lb.	111.65	83.8
Paddy.....	¾c lb.	¾c lb.	64.19	41.0
Rice flour, rice meal, and broken rice which will pass through a wire sieve known as No. 12.....	4c lb.	4c lb.	51.04	51.0
Rye.....	10c bu.	20%	14.08	14.08
Rye flour.....	1½c lb.	do.	4.94	20
Wheat.....	25c bu.	do.	20.42	20
Wheat flour.....	25%	do.	25	20
Dairy Products—Butter and substitutes therefor.....	6c lb.	4c lb.	32.88	21.32
Cheese.....	do.	do.	42.96	28.64
Milk, preserved or condensed, including weight of package.....	8c lb.	2c lb.	33.92	22.62
Milk, sugar of.....	8c lb.	5c lb.	65.37	40.35
Vegetables—Beans.....	40c bu.	20%	40.63	20
Prepared or Preserved—Beans, pease, and mushrooms, in tins, jars, bottles or otherwise.....	40%	30%	40	30
Eggs.....	5c doz.	3c doz.	41.29	24.78
Hay.....	54 ton.	52 ton.	43.31	21.85
Honey.....	20c gal.	10c gal.	44.83	22.42
Hops.....	15c lb.	8c lb.	36.21	19.28
Onions.....	40c bu.	20c bu.	51.48	25.74
Pease—Dried.....	20c bu.	do.	18.10	18.10
Split.....	50c bu.	50c bu.	15.84	15.84
Other, in carton, papers, or small packages.....	1c lb.	1c lb.	51.96	31.18
Potatoes.....	25c bu.	15c bu.	49.38	24.69
Seeds, n. e. s.—Castor beans or seeds.....	50c bu.	25c bu.	23.31	15.54
Linseed or flaxseed.....	30c bu.	20c bu.	9.41	6.28
Poppy and other oil seeds.....	do.	do.	20	10
Garden seeds.....	20%	10%	45	50
Pickles and sauces.....	45%	30%	45	30
All other, n. s. p. f.....	do.	do.	25	10
Vegetables, other in their natural state.....	25%	10%	30	15
Straw.....	30%	15%	30	15
Teazles.....	do.	do.	30	15
Fish—Anchovies and sardines, packed in oil or otherwise—in tin boxes—Whole boxes, measuring more than 5x4x3½ in. boxes.....	10c box.	10c box.	30.12	30.12
Half boxes, measuring not more than 5x4x1½ in. boxes.....	5c box.	5c box.	22.43	22.43
Quarter boxes, measuring not more than 4½x3½x1½ in. boxes.....	2½c box.	2½c box.	31.03	31.03
In any other form.....	40%	40%	40	40
Cod, haddock, hake, etc., pickled, in barrels.....	1c lb.	¾c lb.	25.89	19.42
Mackerel, pickled or salted.....	do.	do.	17.22	13.15
Salmon, pickled or salted.....	do.	do.	14.25	10.69
Other Fish—Pickled or salted, in barrels.....	do.	do.	26.42	19.52
Cod, Haddock, Hake and Pollock—Dried, smoked, salted or pickled, otherwise than in barrels.....	¾c lb.	do.	19.12	19.12
Herring, dried or smoked.....	do.	do.	37.94	37.94
Other fish, dried or smoked.....	do.	do.	17.90	17.90
Pickled or salted, not in barrels or half barrels.....	do.	do.	17.17	17.17
Herring, pickled or salted.....	¾c lb.	¾c lb.	14.16	14.16
In cans or packages made of tin or other material, except anchovies and sardines and fish packed in any other manner, n. s. p. f.—Herring.....	30%	20%	30	20
Mackerel.....	do.	do.	30	20
Salmon.....	do.	do.	30	20
Other.....	do.	do.	30	20
Cans or packages, made of tin or other material, containing shell fish admitted free of duty, not exceeding 1 qt. in contents.....	8c doz.	do.	19.62	20
Grapes.....	60c bbl.	20%	44.24	33.18
Plums and prunes.....	2c lb.	1½c lb.	45.77	27.47
Figs.....	2½c lb.	do.	15.86	12.20
Oranges—in packages of capacity of 1½ cubic feet or less.....	13c pkg.	8c cw. ft.		

FS, OLD AND NEW—Continued.

ARTICLE.	RATES OF DUTY UNDER		AVERAGE AD VAL. UNDER	
	Old Law.	New Law.	Old.	New.
			Per ct.	Per ct.
es of capacity exceeding 1½ cubic feet and exceeding 2½ cubic feet	25c pkg.	do.	19.18	15.34
es of capacity exceeding 2½ cubic feet and exceeding 5 cubic feet	50c pkg.	do.	24.41	19.53
es of capacity exceeding 5 cubic feet	10c cu. ft.	do.	18.25	14.60
packages of capacity of 1¼ cubic feet or less	\$1.50 M.	\$1.50 M.	31.15	31.15
es of capacity exceeding 1¼ cubic feet and exceeding 2½ cubic feet	13c pkg.	8c cu. ft.	12.56	9.06
es of capacity exceeding 2½ cubic feet and exceeding 5 cubic feet	25c pkg.	do.	13.16	10.58
es of capacity exceeding 5 cubic feet	50c pkg.	do.	18.71	14.97
es of capacity exceeding 5 cubic feet	10c cu. ft.	do.	19.09	15.27
ackages of capacity of 1¼ cubic ft. or less	\$1.50 M.	\$1.50 M.	11.83	11.03
es of capacity exceeding 1¼ cubic feet and exceeding 2½ cubic feet	13c pkg.	8c cu. ft.	41.05	31.57
es of capacity exceeding 2½ cubic feet and exceeding 5 cubic feet	25c pkg.	do.	19	15.25
es of capacity exceeding 5 cubic feet	50c pkg.	do.	25.17	20.14
es of capacity exceeding 5 cubic feet	10c cu. ft.	do.	21	17.75
boxes containing oranges, lemons or limes, five of contents	\$1.50 M.	\$1.50 M.	26.59	26.59
Comfits, sweetmeats and fruits preserved in sirup, molasses, or spirits n. s. p. f., and of all kinds	30%	30%	30	30
reserved or pickled	2½c lb.	1½c lb.	52.42	31.44
essicated	35%	30%	35	30
erved in their own juices	do.	do.	35	30
emon peel, preserved or candied	20%	20%	20	20
nds—Not shelled	30%	20%	30	20
nd Walnuts—Not shelled	2c lb.	30%	29.92	30
r Ground Beans—Not shelled	5c lb.	3c lb.	51.34	30.80
	7½c lb.	5c lb.	42.42	28.28
	8c lb.	2c lb.	52.99	35.82
	6c lb.	4c lb.	49.04	32.68
	1c lb.	20%	22.86	20
	1½c lb.	do.	16.82	20
shelled or unshelled, n. s. p. f.	do.	do.	39.22	20
sen or ripe	Free.	do.	Free.	20
icated, or evaporated	25c bu.	do.	33.93	20
ante	2c lb.	do.	42.41	20
	Free.	1½c lb.	Free.	41.97
	do.	20%	Free.	20
n or prepared	do.	do.	Free.	20
m or Brazil	do.	do.	Free.	20
f of the valley, azaleas, palms and other used for forcing under glass for cut flowers orative purposes	do.	do.	Free.	20
hams	5c lb.	10%	26.06	20
f	2c lb.	do.	28.06	20
ton	do.	do.	17.13	20
k	do.	do.	24.33	20
sed or undressed, but not otherwise prepared	10%	20%	10	20
i kinds, prepared or preserved	25%	20%	25	20
Meat—Fluid extract	15c lb.	15%	18.01	15
, n. s. p. f.	55c lb.	15%	17.95	15
e	2c lb.	1c lb.	23.72	11.86
ased	2c lb.	2c lb.	32.51	21.67
it, burnt or roasted, ground or granulated, oils, or otherwise prepared	5c lb.	3c lb.	56.93	32.34
other than confectionery and sweetened	2c lb.	2c lb.	54.40	54.40
ate	do.	do.	9.21	9.21
ared or manufactured, n. s. p. f.	do.	do.	5.80	5.80
r or butterine	3½c lb.	3½c lb.	13.75	13.75
root and acorns, prepared and other articles as coffee or as substitutes for coffee	1½c lb.	1½c lb.	40.15	40.15
all preparations for use as starch	2c lb.	do.	84.38	63.28
rent starch, gum substitute or British gum	1½c lb.	do.	43.51	43.51
ound or preserved, in bottle or otherwise	10c lb.	25%	38.09	25
s.—Cayenne pepper, unground	2½c lb.	2½c lb.	35.10	35.10
	3c lb.	1c lb.	171.10	57.03
ground or powdered, n. s. p. f.	4c lb.	3c lb.	57.94	43.46
	7½c gal.	7½c gal.	27.40	27.40
Schedule G—Agricultural products, etc.			33.21	23.10

TARIFFS, OLD AND NEW—Continued.

ARTICLE.	RATES OF DUTY UNDER		AVERAGE AD VAL. UNDER	
	Old Law.	New Law.	Old.	New.
SCHEDULE H—SPIRITS, WINES, ETC.				
			Perct.	Perct.
Spirits Distilled—Brandy.....	\$2.50 pf. gal.	\$1.80 pf. gal.	91.67	65.98
Other, n. s. p. f., Manufactured or distilled—From grain.....	do.	do.	238.28	211.14
From other materials.....	do.	do.	366.91	264.06
Compounds or preparations of which distilled spirits are a component part of chief value, n. s. p. f.: Cordials, liquors, arracks, absinthe, kirschwasser, ratafia and other spirituous beverages, or bitters containing spirits and n. s. p. f.....	do.	do.	97.63	70.27
Bay rum or bay water, whether distilled or compounded.....	do.	do.	115.06	82.83
Wines, containing not more than 24 per cent of alcohol—Champagne and all other sparkling, in bottles—Containing $\frac{1}{2}$ pint each or less.....	\$1.50 pf. gal.	\$1 pf. gal.	227.13	151.42
Containing more than $\frac{1}{2}$ pint each and not more than 1 pint.....	\$2 doz.	\$2 doz.	53.82	53.82
Containing more than 1 pint each and not more than 1 quart.....	\$4 doz.	\$4 doz.	52.62	52.62
Quantity in excess of 1 quart per bottle.....	\$8 doz.	\$8 doz.	55.22	55.22
Still Wines—In casks.....	\$2.50 gal.	\$2.50 gal.	69.39	69.39
In Bottles or Jugs—Containing each not more than 1 pint.....	50c gal.	50c gal.	69.39	69.39
Containing each more than 1 pint and not more than 1 quart.....	80c doz.	80c doz.	26.25	26.25
Quantity in excess of 1 quart or 1 pint per bottle.....	\$1.60 doz.	\$1.60 doz.	28.96	28.96
Vermuth, Including Ginger Wine and Ginger Cordial—In casks.....	5c pint.	5c pint.		
In Bottles or Jugs—Containing each not more than 1 pint.....	50c gal.	50c gal.	50.49	50.49
Containing each more than 1 pint and not more than 1 quart.....	80c doz.	80c doz.	30	30
Bottles or Jugs containing wines, cordials, brandy or other spirituous liquors.....	\$1.60 doz.	\$1.60 doz.	53.38	53.38
Malt Liquors, viz., Ale, Beer, and Porter—In bottles or jugs.....	3c each.	40%	60	40
Not in bottles or jugs.....	40c gal.	30c gal.	41.56	31.17
Malt Extract—Fluid—In bottles or jugs.....	20c gal.	15c gal.	60.53	45.40
In casks.....	40c gal.	30c gal.	43.35	32.51
Solid or condensed.....	20c gal.	15c gal.	38.87	29.15
Beverages n. e. s.—Cherry juice and other fruit juice n. s. p. f.—Containing not more than 18 per cent of alcohol.....	40%	30%	40	30
Containing more than 18 per cent alcohol.....	60c gal.	50c gal.	156.41	130.34
Prune Juice or Prune Wine—Containing not more than 18 per cent of alcohol.....	\$2.50 pf. gal.	\$1.80 pf. gal.	150.96	108.54
Containing more than 18 per cent of alcohol.....	60c gal.	50c gal.	69.16	57.97
Ginger Ale and Ginger Beer—In plain, green, or colored, molded, or pressed glass bottles—Containing each not more than $\frac{1}{4}$ of a pint.....	\$2.50 gal.	\$1.80 pf. gal.		
Containing more than $\frac{1}{4}$ of a pint each and not more than $\frac{1}{2}$ pints.....	13c doz.	20%	17.25	20
Otherwise than in such bottles, or in such bottles containing more than $\frac{1}{2}$ pints.....	26c doz.	do.	36.20	20
Mineral Waters, and all imitations of natural mineral waters, and all artificial mineral waters n. s. p. f.—In plain, green or colored glass bottles—Containing not more than 1 pint.....	50c gal.	do.		20
Containing more than 1 pint and not more than 1 quart.....	16c doz.	20%	22.59	20
Otherwise than in such bottles, or in bottles containing more than 1 quart.....	25c doz.	do.	19.52	20
Total Schedule H—Spirits, wines, etc.....	30c gal.	do.	24	20
			69.90	61.01
SCHEDULE I—COTTON MANUFACTURES.				
Cotton, Manufs. of—Thread, yarn, warp, or warp yarn, whether single or advanced beyond the condition of single by grouping or twisting two or more single yarns together, whether on beams or in buntles, skeins, or cops, or in any other form—Valued at not exceeding 25c lb.....	10c lb.	8c lb.	45.03	36.02
Valued at over 25c and not exceeding 40c lb.....	18c lb.	15c lb.	51.12	42.60
Valued at over 40c and not exceeding 50c lb.....	23c lb.	45%	50.17	45
Valued at over 50c and not exceeding 60c lb.....	28c lb.	45%	48.96	45
Valued at over 60c and not exceeding 70c lb.....	33c lb.	25%	50.19	25

TARIFFS, OLD AND NEW—Continued.

ARTICLE.	RATES OF DUTY UNDER		AVERAGE AD VAL. UNDER	
	Old Law.	New Law.	Old.	New.
Valued at over 70c and not exceeding 90c lb.....	38c lb.....	do.....	49.95	25
Valued at over 90c and not exceeding \$1 lb.....	48c lb.....	do.....	53.55	25
Valued at over \$1 lb.....	50%.....	do.....	50	25
Thread on spools, 100 yards on each spool.....	70 doz.....	54c doz.....	56.88	44.80
Cloth—Not exceeding 50 threads to the square inch, counting the warp and filling—Not bleached, dyed, colored, stained, painted, or printed, 3/4c or less sq. yd.....	2c sq. yd.....	1c sq. yd.....	41.65	20.83
Bleached, valued at 9c or less sq. yd.....	2 1/4c sq. yd.....	1 1/4c sq. yd.....	29.61	14.80
Dyed, colored, stained, painted, or printed, valued at 12c or less sq. yd.....	4c sq. yd.....	2c sq. yd.....	46.68	23.34
Exceeding 50 and not exceeding 100 threads to the square inch, counting the warp and filling—Not bleached, dyed, colored, stained, painted, or printed, valued at 6 1/4c or less sq. yd.....	2 1/4c sq. yd.....	1 1/4, 1 1/2 & 1 3/4c sq. yd.—1 1/2c sq. yd.....	40.83	27.22
Bleached, valued at 9c or less sq. yd.....	3c sq. yd.....	1 1/4, 1 1/2 & 2c sq. yd.—1 1/4c sq. yd.....	47.79	27.88
Dyed, colored, stained, painted, or printed, valued at 12c or less sq. yd.....	4c sq. yd.....	2 1/4, 3 & 3 1/4c sq. yd.—3c s. yd.....	43.57	32.68
Not exceeding 100 threads to the square inch, counting the warp and filling—Not bleached, dyed, colored, stained, painted, or printed, valued at over 1 1/4c sq. yd.....	35%.....	25%.....	35	25
Bleached, valued at over 9c sq. yd.....	do.....	do.....	35	25
Dyed, colored, stained, painted, or printed, valued at over 12c sq. yd.....	do.....	30%.....	35	30
Exceeding 100 and not exceeding 150 threads to the square inch, counting the warp and filling—Not bleached, dyed, colored, stained, painted, or printed, valued at 7 1/4c or less sq. yd.....	3c sq. yd.....	1 1/4, 1 1/2 & 2 1/4c sq. yd.—1 1/2c sq. yd.....	52.74	32.96
Valued at over 7 1/4c sq. yd.....	40%.....	30%.....	40	30
Bleached, valued at 10c or less sq. yd.....	4c sq. yd.....	2 1/4, 2 1/2, 3 & 3 1/4c sq. yd.—2 1/2c sq. yd.....	49.59	35.66
Valued at over 10c sq. yd.....	40%.....	35%.....	40	35
Dyed, colored, stained, painted, or printed, valued at 12 1/4c or less sq. yd.....	5c sq. yd.....	2 1/4, 3 1/4, 4 & 4 1/4c sq. yd.—3 1/4c sq. yd.....	48.76	37.78
Valued at over 12 1/4c sq. yd.....	40%.....	35%.....	40	35
Exceeding 150 and not exceeding 200 threads to the sq. in. counting the warp and filling—Not bleached, dyed, colored, stained, painted or printed, valued at 8c or less per sq. yd.....	3 1/4c sq. yd.....	2, 2 1/4, 2 1/2 & 2 3/4c sq. yd.—2 1/4c sq. yd.....	67.35	45.71
Valued at over 8c per sq. yd.....	45%.....	35%.....	45	35
Bleached, valued at 10c per sq. yd.....	4 1/4c sq. yd.....	2 1/4, 3, 3 1/4 & 3 1/2c sq. yd.—3 1/2c sq. yd.....	61.60	42.83
Valued at over 10c per sq. yd.....	45%.....	35%.....	45	35
Dyed, colored, stained, painted or printed, valued at 12c or less per sq. yd.....	5 1/4c yd.....	1 1/4, 4 1/4, 4 1/2 & 5c sq. yd.—4 1/4c sq. yd.....	51.33	43.16
Valued at over 12c per sq. yd.....	45%.....	40%.....	45	40
Exceeding 200 threads to the sq. in., counting warp and filling—Not bleached, dyed, colored, stained, painted or printed, valued at 10c or less sq. yd.....	4 1/4c sq. yd.....	3, 3 1/4, 3 1/2 & 3 3/4c sq. yd.—3 1/2c sq. yd.....	53.36	40.02
Valued at over 10c per sq. yd.....	45%.....	40%.....	45	40
Bleached, valued at 12c or less per sq. yd.....	5 1/4c yd.....	4, 4 1/4, 4 1/2 & 4 3/4c sq. yd.—4 1/2c sq. yd.....	55.18	43.89
Valued at over 12c per sq. yd.....	45%.....	40%.....	45	40
Dyed, colored, stained, painted or printed, valued at 15c or less per sq. yd.....	6 1/4c sq. yd.....	5 1/4 & 6c sq. yd.....	54.14	47.12
Valued at over 15c per sq. yd.....	45%.....	40%.....	45	40
Bleached, dyed, colored, stained, painted or printed, containing an admixture of silk and not otherwise provided for.....	10c sq. yd.—1 35%.....	45%.....	61.57	45
Corsets, n. e. s.....	50%.....	40%.....	50	40
Other articles of wearing apparel and ready-made clothing—Of which India-rubber is a component material.....	50c lb+50%.....	do.....	89.44	40
All other n. s. p. f.....	50%.....	do.....	50	40
Plushes, velvets, velveteens, corduroys and all other pile fabrics composed of cotton or other vegetable fiber—Plushes, velvets and velveteens—Not bleached, dyed, colored, stained, painted or printed.....	10c sq. yd.—20%.....	do.....	72.65	40
Bleached.....	12c sq. yd.—20%.....	47 1/2%.....	53.95	47.50
Dyed, colored, stained, painted or printed.....	14c sq. yd.—20%.....	do.....	60.25	47.50
All other.....	40%.....	40%.....	40	40

TARIFFS, OLD AND NEW—Continued.

ARTICLE.	RATES OF DUTY UNDER		AVERAGE AD VAL UNDER	
	Old Law.	New Law.	Old.	New.
			Per ct.	Per ct.
Corduroys and Other Pile Fabrics—Not bleached, dyed, colored, stained, painted or printed.....	10c sq. yd.+20% do.		68.75	40
Bleached.....	12c sq. yd.+20% 47½%		62.42	47.54
Dyed, colored, stained, painted, or printed.....	14c sq. yd.+20% do.		60.52	47.56
All other.....	40%.....	40%.....	40	40
Chenille curtains, table covers and all goods manufactured of cotton chenille, or of which cotton chenille forms the component material of chief value.....	30%.....	45%.....	60	45
Knit goods, made on knitting machines or frames—Stockings, hose and half hose, other, valued at not more than \$1.50 doz.....	35%.....	30%.....	35	30
Shirts and drawers valued at not more than \$1.50 doz.....	50%.....	50%.....	35	50
Valued at more than \$1.50 and not more than \$3 doz.....	\$1 doz.+35% do.		74	50
Valued at more than \$3 and not more than \$5 doz.....	\$1.25 doz.+40% do.		72.85	50
Valued at more than \$5 and not more than \$7 doz.....	\$1.50 doz.+40% do.		65.59	50
Valued at more than \$7 doz.....	\$2 doz.+40% do.		59.51	50
Stockings, Hose and Half Hose—Selvaged, fash'ed, narrowed, or shaped wholly or in part by knitting machines or frames, or knit by hand, including such as are commercially known as seamless stockings, hose or half hose, finished or unfinished—Valued at not more than 60 cents doz. pairs.....	20c doz.+20% do.		54.19	50
Valued at more than 60 cents and not more than \$2 doz. pairs.....	50c doz.+30% do.		71.97	50
Valued at more than \$2 and not more than \$4 doz. prs.	75c doz.+40% do.		67.54	50
Valued at more than \$4 doz. pairs.....	\$1 doz.+40% do.		56.74	50
Cords, Braids, Boot, Shoe, and Corset Lacing—on which duty computed at 35 cents lb. is less than 40 % ad valorem.....	40%.....	45%.....	40	45
All other.....	35c lb.....	40%.....	56.85	45
Gimps, galloons, webbings, gorings, suspenders and braces, elastic or non-elastic.....	40%.....	40%.....	40	45
Damask.....	do.....	35%.....	40	35
All other manufs. of cotton n. s. p. f.....	do.....	do.....	40	35
Total Schedule I—Cotton manufs.....			52.25	43.54
SCHEDULE J—FLAX, HEMP AND JUTE, AND MANUFACTURES OF—				
Flax and hemp, and manufs. of flax, hemp, jute, and other vegetable fiber—Unmanufactured—Flax, hackled, known as "dressed line".....	3c lb.....	1½c lb.....	10.77	5.39
Hemp, hackled, known as line of hemp.....	550 ton.....	1c lb.....	25.35	19.46
Manufactures—Yarn, jute.....	35%.....	30%.....	35	30
Cables, Cordage and Twine—Cables and cordage—Of hemp, untarred.....	2½c lb.....	10%.....	22.34	10
Other, untarred, composed in whole or in part ofistle or Tampico fiber, manilla, sisal grass, or sunn	1½c lb.....	do.....	16.96	10
Tarred.....	3c lb.....	do.....	51.23	10
All other.....	1½c lb.....	do.....	18.78	10
Hemp and jute carpets.....	6c sq. yd.....	20%.....	15.63	20
Burlaps, of flax, jute, or hemp, or of which flax, jute, or hemp, or either of them, shall be the component material of chief value (except such as may be suitable for bagging for cotton)—Not exceeding 60 in. in width.....	1½c lb.....	Free.....	29.23	Free.
Exceeding 60 in. in width.....	40%.....	do.....	40	Free.
Bags for grain made of burlaps.....	2c lb.....	do.....	44.73	Free.
Bagging for cotton, gunny cloth, and all similar material for covering cotton, composed in whole or in part of hemp, flax, jute, or jute butts—Valued at 6c or less sq. yd.....	1-6-10c sq. yd. do.		32.52	Free.
Valued at more than 6c sq. yd.....	1-8-10c sq. yd. do.		25.37	Free.
Gill Netting, Nets, Webs, and Seines of Flax—Made of thread or twine from yarn of a number not higher than No. 20.....	15c lb.+35% do.	40%.....	144.63	40
Made of thread or twine from yarn finer than No. 20.....	20 lb.+40% do.		58.17	40
Hose, linen hydraulic, made in whole or in part of flax, hemp or jute.....	20c lb.+40% do.		34.31	40
Oilcloths for floors, stamped, painted or printed, including linoleum, corticene, cork carpets, figured or plain, and all other oilcloths (except silk oilcloth), and waterproof cloth, n. s. p. f.—Valued at 25c or less sq. yd.....	40%.....	25%.....	40	25
Valued above 25c sq. yd.....	16c sq. yd.+30% do.		57.17	40
Yarns or Threads—Flax or hemp—Valued at 13c or less lb.....	6c lb.....	35%.....	63.92	35
Valued at more than 13c lb.....	45%.....	do.....	45	35

TARIFFS, OLD AND NEW—Continued.

ARTICLE.	RATES OF DUTY UNDER		AVERAGE AD VAL. UNDER	
	Old Law.	New Law.	Old.	New.
			Per ct.	Per ct.
Manufactures of flax or hemp, or of which these substances, or either of them, is the component material of chief value.	50%	do.	50	35
Manufactures of flax containing more than 100 threads to the sq. in., counting both warp and filling (until Jan. 1, 1886).	35%	do.	35	35
Wearing Apparel—Collars and cuffs entirely of cotton.	15c doz.+35%	do.	68.26	35
Collars and cuffs composed in whole or part of linen.	30c doz.+40%	30c doz.+30%	68.54	58.54
Shirts and all articles of wearing apparel of every description, n. s. p. f., composed wholly or in part of linen.	55%	50%	55	50
Tapes, composed of flax woven with or without metal threads on reels or spools, designed expressly for use in the manufacture of measuring tapes (no data).	35%	25%	35	25
Laces, edgings, embroideries, insertings, neck ruffings, ruchings, trimmings, tuckings, lace window curtains and other similar tamboured articles and articles embroidered by hand or machinery, embroidered and hemstitched handkerchiefs and articles made wholly or in part of lace, ruffings, tuckings, or ruchings, composed of flax, jute, or other vegetable fiber, except cotton, or of which either of these substances, except cotton, is the component material of chief value, n. s. p. f.	60%	50%	60	50
Laces, edgings, embroideries, insertings, neck ruffings, ruchings, trimmings, tuckings, lace window curtains and other similar tamboured articles and articles embroidered by hand or machinery, embroidered and hemstitched handkerchiefs, and articles made wholly or in part of lace, ruffings, tuckings or ruchings, composed of cotton, or of which cotton is the component material of chief value, n. s. p. f.—Manufactures of jute, or of which jute is the component material of chief value, n. s. p. f.—Valued at 5c lb or less.	2c lb.	35%	55.37	35
Valued above 5c lb.	40%	do.	40	35
Manufs. of other vegetable fiber, except flax, hemp or cotton, or of which other vegetable fiber, except flax, hemp or cotton is the component material of chief value, n. s. p. f.—Valued at 5c lb or less.	2c lb.	do.	52.53	35
Valued above 5c lb.	40%	do.	40	35
Exceeding 60 in. in width.	do.	do.	40	30
Total Schedule J—Flax, hemp, etc.			45	41.06
SCHEDULE K—WOOLEN GOODS.				
Manufs. composed wholly or in part of wool, worsted, the hair of the camel, goat, alpaca, or other animals—Shoddy.	30c lb.	15%	52.50	15
Yarns, woolen and worsted—Valued at not more than 30c lb.	27½c lb.+35%	30%	278.66	30
Valued at more than 30c and not more than 40c lb.	53c lb.+35%	do.	119.79	30
Valued at more than 40c lb.	53½c lb.+40%	40%	106.42	40
Cloths, Woolen or Worsted—Valued at not more than 30c lb.	33c lb.+40%	40%	165.09	40
Valued at more than 30c and not more than 40c lb.	38½c lb.+40%	do.	114.86	40
Valued at above 40c lb.	44c lb.+50%	50%	99.50	50
Shawls, Woolen or Worsted—Valued at not more than 30c lb.	33c lb.+40%	35%		35
Valued at more than 30c and not more than 40c lb.	38½c lb.+40%	do.	150.30	35
Valued at above 40c lb.	44c lb.+50%	40%	88.60	40
Knit Fabrics and all fabrics made on knitting machines or frames—Valued at not more than 30c lb.	33c lb.+40%	35%		35
Valued at more than 30c and not more than 40c lb.	38½c lb.+40%	do.	136	35
Valued at above 40c lb.	44c lb.+50%	40%	82.25	40
All knit wearing apparel.	49½c lb.+50%	do.	94.09	40
All Other Manufactures, n. s. p. f.—Valued at not more than 30c lb.	33c lb.+40%	do.	159.60	40
Valued at more than 30c and not more than 40c lb.	38½c lb.+40%	do.	142.59	40
Valued at above 40c lb.	44c lb.+50%	50%	87.03	50
Blankets—Valued at not more than 30c lb.	16½c lb.+35%	25%	88.22	25
Valued at more than 30c and not more than 40c lb.	22c lb.+35%	30%	100	30
Valued at more than 40c and not more than 50c lb.	32c lb.+35%	35%	103.90	35
Valued at more than 50c lb.	38½c lb.+40%	do.	80.33	35

TARIFFS, OLD AND NEW—Continued.

ARTICLE.	RATES OF DUTY UNDER		AVERAGE AD VAL. UNDER	
	Old Law.	New Law.	Old.	New.
Hats of Wool—Valued at not more than 30c lb.....	16½c lb+35%.....	25%.....	Per ct.	Per ct.
Valued at more than 30c and not more than 40c lb.....	22c lb+35%.....	30%.....	80	25
Valued at more than 40c and not more than 50c lb.....	33c lb+35%.....	35%.....	100.38	30
Valued at more than 50c lb.....	38½c lb+40%.....	do.....	104.22	35
Flannels for Underwear—Valued at not more than 30c lb.....	16½c lb+35%.....	25%.....	87.26	35
Valued at more than 30c and not more than 40c lb.....	22c lb+35%.....	30%.....	84.90	25
Valued at more than 40c and not more than 50c lb.....	33c lb+35%.....	35%.....	103.51	30
Valued at more than 50c lb.....	38½c lb+40%.....	50%.....	103.22	35
Welgling over 4 oz. sq. yd.....	38½c lb+40%.....	50%.....	96.54	50
Dress goods, women's and children's cost linings, Italian cloths and goods of similar description—Of which the warp consists wholly of cotton or other vegetable materials, with the remainder of the fabric composed wholly or in part of wool, worsted, the hair of the camel, goat, alpaca, or other animals—Valued at not exceed'g 15c sq. yd.	7c sq. yd.+40%.....	do.....	93.93	50
Valued at above 15c sq. yd.....	8c sq. yd.+50%.....	do.....	89.60	50
Welgling over 4 oz. sq. yd.....	44c lb+50%.....	do.....	103.86	50
Composed wholly or in part of wool worsted, the hair of the camel, goat, alpaca, or other animal—Welgling over 4 oz. sq. yd.....	44c lb+50%.....	do.....	87.14	50
All other.....	12c sq yd+50%.....	do.....	108.09	50
Other clothing, ready-made and articles of wearing apparel (except knit goods) made up or manufactured wholly or in part.....	49½c lb+60%.....	do.....	80.32	50
Felts, not woven.....	do.....	45%.....	93.09	45
Plushes and other pile fabrics.....	do.....	50%.....	105.09	50
Cloaks, dolmans, jackets, talmas, ulsters or other outside garments for ladies' and children's apparel, and goods of similar description or used for like purposes.....	do.....	do.....	81.23	50
Webbings, gorings, suspenders, braces, beltings, bindings, braids, galloons, fringes, gimps, cords, cords and tassels, dress trimmings, laces and embroideries, head nets, buttons, or barrel buttons, or buttons of other forms for tassels or ornaments, wrought by hand or braided by machinery, which are elastic or non-elastic.....	60c lb+60%.....	do.....	93.82	50
Carpets and Carpeting—Axminster, Axminster, moquette and chenille carpets, and carpets woven whole for rooms, and oriental, Berlin and other similar rugs.....	60c sq yd+40%.....	40%.....	60.85	40
Saxony, Wilton and Tournay velvet carpets.....	do.....	do.....	69.58	40
Brussels carpets.....	44c sq yd+40%.....	do.....	81.56	40
Velvet and tapestry velvet carpets, printed on the warp or otherwise.....	40c sq yd+40%.....	do.....	71.86	40
Tapestry Brussels, printed on the warp or otherwise.....	28c sq yd+40%.....	42½%.....	77.97	42.50
Treble Ingrain, three-ply and all chain Venetian carpets.....	19c sq yd+40%.....	32½%.....	63.06	32.50
Wool, Dutch and two-ply ingrain carpets.....	14c sq yd+40%.....	30%.....	64.74	30
Druggets and bookings, printed, colored or otherwise.....	22c sq yd+40%.....	do.....	82.57	30
Felt carpeting.....	11c sq yd+40%.....	do.....	62.57	30
Carpets of wool, or in part of, n. s. p. f.....	50%.....	do.....	50	30
Carpets and carpetings of cotton.....	do.....	do.....	50	30
Total schedule K—Wool, manufs. of.....			98.62	48.82
SCHEDULE L—SILK AND SILK GOODS.				
Silk, Manufs. of—Silk, not raw—Partially manufactured from cocoons or from waste silk and not further advanced or manufactured than carded or combed silk.....	50c lb.....	20%.....	60.50	20
Sewing silk and silk thread or yarns of every description.....	30%.....	30%.....	30	30
Spun silk, in skeins or cops or on beams.....	35%.....	do.....	35	30
Thrown silk, not more advanced than singles, tram or orgazine, twist and floss.....	30%.....	do.....	30	30
Velvets, Plushes or Other Pile Fabrics—Containing, exclusive of selvedges, less 75% in weight of silk containing, exclusive of selvedges, 75 per cent or more in weight of silk.....	\$1.50 lb+15%.....	{ \$1.50 lb. { \$1 lb.....	72.63	55.71
Other.....	\$3.50 lb+15%.....	\$1.50 lb.....	56.21	17.68
Webbings, gorings, suspenders, braces, beltings, braids, bindings, galloons, fringes, cords and tassels, elastic or non-elastic.....	do.....	45%.....	50	45
Buttons.....	do.....	do.....	50	45
Handkerchiefs.....	do.....	50%.....	60	45
Laces and embroideries, neck ruffings and ruchings.....	do.....	do.....	60	50

TARIFFS, OLD AND NEW—Continued.

ARTICLE.	RATES OF DUTY UNDER		AVERAGE AD VAL. UNDER	
	Old Law.	New Law.	Old.	New.
			Per ct.	Per ct.
Wearing Apparel—Knit goods—Composed in part of India rubber.....	8c oz.+60%.....	do.....	81.42	50
Other.....	80%.....	do.....	60	50
Ready-Made Clothing and Other—Composed in part of India rubber.....	8c oz.+60%.....	do.....	77.79	50
Other.....	80%.....	do.....	60	50
Dress and piece goods.....	50%.....	45%.....	50	45
Ribbons.....	10%.....	do.....	50	45
All other, n. s. p. f.....	do.....	do.....	50	45
Total Schedule L—Silks and silk goods.....			53.56	46.39
SCHEDULE M—PULP, PAPER AND BOOKS.				
Pulp of Wood—Mechanically ground.....	\$2.50 ton.....	10%.....	14.44	10
Chemical, unbleached.....	\$6 ton.....	do.....	12.38	10
Chemical, bleached.....	\$7 ton.....	do.....	10.76	10
Paper sheathing.....	10%.....	do.....	10	10
Sheathing, patent.....	20%.....	do.....	20	10
Printing paper, suitable only for books and newspapers—Unsize.....	15%.....	15%.....	15	15
Sized or glued.....	20%.....	do.....	20	15
Paper, albumenized or sensitized.....	35%.....	30%.....	35	30
Papers known commercially as copying paper, filtering paper, silver paper, and all tissue paper, white or colored, made up in copying books, reams, or in any other form.....	8c lb.+15%.....	35%.....	62.14	35
Papers known commercially as surface-coated papers, and manufs. thereof, cardboards, lithographic prints from either stone or zinc, bound or unbound (except illustrations when forming a part of a periodical, newspaper, or in printed books accompanying the same), and all articles produced either in whole or in part by lithographic process, and photograph, autograph and scrap albums, wholly or partially manufactured				
Envelopes.....	35%.....	30%.....	35	30
Hangings and paper for screens or fireboards.....	25c M.....	20%.....	20.98	20
Books, pamphlets, bound or unbound, maps, charts, and all printed matter, n. s. p. f.....	25%.....	do.....	25	20
Engravings, bound or unbound, etchings and photographs.....	do.....	25%.....	25	25
Blank books, bound or unbound.....	do.....	do.....	25	25
Cards, playing.....	do.....	20%.....	25	20
Writing, drawing, and all other paper, n. s. p. f.....	50c pkg.....	10c pkg+50%.....	98.70	107.24
Other manufs. of paper, or of which paper is the component of chief value.....	25%.....	20%.....	25	20
Total Schedule M—Pulp, paper, etc.....			23.85	20.53
SCHEDULE N—SUNDRIES.				
Bristles.....	10c lb.....	7½c lb.....	10.67	8.10
Brooms of all kinds.....	40%.....	20%.....	40	20
Brushes of all kinds, including feather dusters and hair pencils in quills.....	do.....	35%.....	40	35
Buttons and Button Forms—Button forms—Lastings, mohair cloth, silk, or other manufs. of cloth, woven or made in patterns of such size, shape or form, or cut in such manner as to be fit for buttons exclusively.....	10%.....	10%.....	10	10
Agate buttons.....	25%.....	25%.....	25	25
Pearl and shell buttons.....	2½c line+25%.....	1c line+15%.....	143.61	84.50
Ivory, vegetable ivory, bone or horn buttons.....	50%.....	35%.....	50	35
Glass buttons.....	60%.....	do.....	60	35
Shoe buttons, made of paper board, papier mache, pulp, or similar material, n. s. p. f., valued at not exceeding 3c gross.....	1c gross.....	25%.....	65.03	25
Coal and Coke—Bituminous coal and shale.....	75c ton.....	40c ton.....	22.72	12.12
Slack, or culm of coal, such as will pass through a half-inch screen.....	30c ton.....	15c ton.....	28.68	14.34
Coke.....	20%.....	15%.....	30	15
Corks.....	15c lb.....	10c lb.....	30.55	20.37
Cork bark, cut in squares or cubes.....	10%.....	25%.....	9.60	25
Dice, draughts, chessmen, chess balls and billiard, pool and bagatelle balls, of ivory, bone, or other material.....	50%.....	50%.....	50	50
Dolls, doll heads, toy marbles of whatever material composed, and all other toys not composed of rubber, china, porcelain, parian, bisque, earthen or stone ware, and n. s. p. f.....	35%.....	25%.....	35	25
Emery—Grains and ground, pulverized or refined.....	1c lb.....	8-10c lb.....	25.19	20.15

TARIFFS, OLD AND NEW—Continued.

ARTICLE.	RATES OF DUTY UNDER		AVERAGE AD VAL. UNDER	
	Old Law.	New Law.	Old.	New.
Gunpowder and All Explosive Substances—Firecrackers of all kinds.	8c lb.	50%	147.32	50
Fulminates, fulminating powders, and all like articles, n. s. p. f.	30%	30%	30	30
Gunpowder, and all explosive substances, used for mining, blasting, artillery, or sporting purposes—Valued at 20c or less lb.	5c lb.	5c lb.	25.80	25.80
Valued at above 20c lb.	8c lb.	8c lb.	8.68	8.68
Matches, Friction or Lucifer, of all Descriptions—In boxes containing not more than 100 matches per box.	10c gross.	20%	33.93	20
Otherwise than in boxes containing not more than 100 matches each.	1c M.	do.	21.19	20
Musical Instruments—Metal, chief value.	45%	25%	45	25
Wood, chief value.	35%	25%	35	25
Percussion caps.	40%	30%	40	30
Feathers—Dressed, colored or manufactured, including dressed and finished birds suitable for millinery ornaments—Ostrich feathers.	50%	35%	50	35
All other.	do.	do.	50	35
Feathers and Flowers, artificial and ornamental, or parts thereof, of whatever material composed, n. s. p. f.	do.	30%	50	30
Furs dressed on the skin but not made up into articles.	20%	20%	20	20
Furs, not on the skin, prepared for hatters' use.	do.	do.	20	20
Fans of all kinds, except palm leaf (no data).	According to value of chief material.	40%		40
Beads of glass, loose, unthreaded or unstrung.	10%	10%	10	10
Gun wads of all descriptions.	35%	do.	35	10
Human Hair—Clean or drawn, but not manufactured.	30%	do.	30	20
Haircloth, known as crinoline cloth.	8c sq. yd.	20c sq. yd.	37.99	29.99
Haircloth, known as hair seating.	30c sq. yd.	20c sq. yd.	23.22	15.48
Hair, curled, suitable for beds or mattresses.	15%	10%	15	10
Hats, for men's, women's and children's wear, composed of the fur of the rabbit, beaver or other animals, or of which such fur is the component material of chief value, wholly or partially manufactured, including fur hat bodies.	55%	40%	55	40
Jewelry and Precious Stones, n. e. s.—Jewelry—All articles n. s. p. f., composed of precious metals or imitations thereof, whether set with coral, jet or pearls, or with diamonds, rubies, cameos, or other precious stones or imitations thereof, or otherwise, and which shall be known commercially as "jewelry," and cameos in frames.	50%	35%	50	35
Pearls.	10%	10%	10	10
Precious Stones and Imitations of—Cut, but not set.	do.	25%	10	25
Set, and n. s. p. f.	25%	30%	25	30
Imitations of, not set, composed of paste or glass, not exceeding 1 in. in dimensions.	10%	10%	10	10
Diamonds and other precious stones, rough or uncut.	Free.	do.	Free.	10
Leather, and Manufs. of—Bend or belting, and sole.	10%	10%	10	10
Calfskins, japanned.	30%	20%	30	20
Calfskins, tanned, or tanned and dressed.	20%	do.	20	20
Pianoforte and pianoforte action leather.	35%	do.	35	20
Skins for Morocco—Finished.	20%	do.	20	20
Tanned, but unfinished.	10%	10%	10	10
Skins, chamols or other, n. s. p. f., bookbinders' calf skins, kangaroo, sheep and goat skins, including lamb and kid skins, dressed and finished.	20%	20%	20	20
Upper leather, dressed, including patent, enameled and japanned leather, dressed or undressed, and finished.	do.	do.	20	20
All leather n. s. p. f.	10%	10%	10	10
Boots and shoes.	25%	20%	25	20
*Gloves, composed wholly or in part of kid or other leather, and whether wholly or partly manufactured—Ladies' and children's—Fourteen inches and under in extreme length—Schmaschen—Plain.	\$1.75 doz.	Ladies' or children's—glace finish—Schmaschen—Not over 14 in. \$1 doz. prs. Over 14 in. and not over	52.70	40

*NOTE—Owing to change in classification of sizes, no comparison can be given. (Estimated rate by proposed bill—40% on all.)

TARIFFS, OLD AND NEW—Continued.

ARTICLE.	RATES OF DUTY UNDER		AVERAGE AD VAL. UNDER	
	Old Law.	New Law.	Old.	New.
Pique or prick seam, and embroidered with more than 3 single strands or cords.....	\$2.25 doz.....	17, \$1.50 doz. pr. Over 17 in. \$2	38.56	40
Lined.....	\$2.75 doz.....	doz. prs.....	64.96	40
Lamb—Plain.....	\$2.25 doz.....	Men's \$3 dz. prs. glaze finish, lamb or sheep.....	55.57	40
Pique or prick seam, and embroidered with more than 3 single strands or cords.....	\$2.75 doz.....	Not over 14 in. \$1.75 doz. prs.....	58.56	40
Lined.....	\$3.25 doz.....	Over 14 and not over 17. \$2.75 doz. prs.....	64.44	40
Kid—Plain.....	do.....	Over 17 in. \$3.75 doz. prs.....	60.77	40
Pique or prick seam, and embroidered with more than 3 single strands or cords.....	\$3.75 doz.....	Men's \$4 dz. glaze finish, goat, kid, or other.....	61.56	40
Lined.....	\$4.25 doz.....	Not over 14 in. \$2.25 dz. pr. Over 14 and not over 17. \$3 doz. prs.....	57.07	40
Suedes and other, whether more or less than 14 in. in extreme length—Plain.....	50c.....	Over 17 in. \$4 doz. prs. Men's \$4 doz. prs. Ladies' or children's, of sheep origin.....	50	40
Pique or prick seam and embroidered with more than three single strands or cords.....	50c. doz. +50%.....	Not over 17 in. \$1.75 doz. prs.....	57.82	40
Lined.....	\$1 doz. +50%.....	Over 17 in. \$2.75 doz. prs. Men's \$3 doz. prs., Ladies', etc., kid, goat, etc.—Not over 17 in., \$2.75 dz. prs.....	73.13	40
Ladies' and children's on which the above rates of duty do not equal a duty of 50%.....	50%.....	Over 17 in. \$2.75 doz. prs. Men's \$4 doz. prs.....	50	40
Men's Gloves—Fourteen inches and under in extreme length, plain.....	50%.....	Over 14 & not over 17, \$3 doz. prs.....	70.29	40
Over fourteen inches in extreme length—Plain.....	\$1 doz. +50%.....	Over 17 in. \$4 doz. prs.....	73.52	40
Pique or prick seam and embroidered with more than three single strands or cords.....	\$1.50 doz. +50%.....	Men's \$4 doz. prs.....	79.36	40
Lined.....	\$2 doz. +50%.....	All leather gloves when lined \$1 doz. additional.....	75.62	40
Lined.....	\$3 doz. +40%.....		75	40
Miscellaneous Manufs.—Alabaster and spar, manufs. of.....	25%.....	45%.....	25	45
Amber, manufs. of.....	do.....	25%.....	25	25
Asbestos, manufs. of.....	do.....	do.....	25	25
Bladders, manufs. of.....	do.....	do.....	25	25
Coral, manufs. of.....	do.....	do.....	25	25
Catgut or whiplug or wormgut, manufs. of.....	do.....	do.....	25	25
Jet manufs. of.....	do.....	do.....	25	25
Paste, manufs. of.....	do.....	do.....	25	25
Wax, manufs. of.....	do.....	do.....	25	25
Candles and tapers of wax.....	do.....	do.....	25	25
Oiler or willow, prepared for basket-makers' use.....	30%.....	20%.....	30	20
Oiler or willow, manufs. of.....	30%.....	25%.....	40	25
Bone and horn, manufs. of.....	30%.....	do.....	30	25
Chip, manufs. of (baskets).....	do.....	do.....	30	25
Grass, manufs. of.....	do.....	do.....	30	25
India-rubber, manufs. of.....	do.....	do.....	30	25
Palm leaf, manufs. of.....	do.....	do.....	30	25
Straw, manufs. of.....	do.....	do.....	30	25
Straw for jupils.....	do.....	do.....	30	25
Whalebone, manufs. of.....	do.....	do.....	30	25
Leather, manufs. of.....	35%.....	30%.....	35	30
Fur, manufs. of.....	do.....	do.....	35	30

TARIFFS, OLD AND NEW—Continued.

ARTICLE.	RATES OF DUTY UNDER		AD VAL.
	Old Law.	New Law.	
India-rubber, vulcanized, known as hard rubber.....	do.	do.	25
Gutta-percha.....	do.	do.	25
Hair, manufs. of.....	do.	do.	35
Paper-mache, manufs. of.....	do.	do.	35
Ivory and vegetable ivory, manufs. of.....	40%	35%	40
Shell and mother-of-pearl, manufs. of.....	do.	do.	40
Masks, composed of paper or pulp.....	35%	25%	35
Matting and Mats Made of Cocoa Fiber or Rattan.....	12c sq. yd.	20%	71.50
Mats.....	8c sq. ft.	do.	41.40
Pencils—Wood filled with lead or other material, and pencils of lead.....	50c gross+30%	50%	53.65
Slate pencils.....	4c gross.	30%	47.57
Pencil leads, not in wood.....	10%	10%	10
Pipes and Smokers' Articles—Common pipes of clay.....	15c gross.	do.	50.11
Pipes, pipe bowls of all materials, and all smokers' articles whatsoever, n. s. p. f., including cigarette books, cigarette book-covers, pouches for smoking or chewing tobacco, and cigarette paper in all forms.....	70%	50%	70
Umbrellas, Parasols and Sunshades, and Sticks for.....			
Umbrellas, parasols and sunshades—Covered with silk or alpaca.....	55%	45%	55
Covered with other materials.....	45%	45%	45
Sticks for Umbrellas, Parasols and Sunshades—Carved.....	50%	30%	50
Plain.....	35%	do.	35
Waste, all, n. s. p. f.....	10%	10%	10
Total Schedule N—Sundries.....			26.80
Section 4. (Act of Oct. 1, 1890)—Unmanufactured.....	10%	10%	10
Manufactured.....	20%	20%	20
Enflourage grease.....	do.	Free	20
Repairs on vessels.....	50%	50%	50
Total Section 4.....			18.98
Total schedules.....			49.58

ARTICLES TRANSFERRED TO THE FREE LIST.

SCHEDULE A—CHEMICALS, OILS AND PAINTS.		Old
Acid, sulphuric or oil of vitriol, n. s. p. f.....		1/4c
Copper, sulphate of, or blue vitriol.....		2c
Coal tar, all preparations of, not colors or dyes, n. s. p. f.....		20%
Oils. Mineral—Naphtha, benzine, benzole, dead oil and similar products of coal tar.....		25%
All other.....		20%
Iron, sulphate of, or coppers.....		3-8c lb.
Indigo—Carmined.....		10c lb.
Extracts or pastes of.....		2-6c lb.
Iodine, re-sublimed.....		50c lb.
Oils—Cottonseed.....		10c gal.
Croton.....		30c lb.
Paints, Colors, Etc.—Baryta, sulphate of, or barytes, including barytes earth, unmanufactured.....		\$1.13 ton.
Ocher and ochery earths, dry.....		1/4c lb.
Sienna and sienna earths, dry.....		do
Umber and umber earths, dry.....		do
Potash, caustic or hydrate of, refined in sticks or rolls.....		1c lb.
Soda, Sulphate of—Glauber salts.....		\$1.25 ton.
Salt cake or niter cake.....		do

SCHEDULE B—EARTH, EARTHENWARE AND GLASSWARE.

Stone—Burr stone, manufactured or bound up into millstones.....	15%
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SCHEDULE C—METALS AND MANUFS. OF.

Iron Ores—Chromate of iron or chromic ore.....	15%
Cotton Ties of Iron or Steel—Not thinner than No. 10 wire gauge.....	1-2-4c lb.
Thinner than No. 10 and not thinner than No. 20.....	1-2-4c lb.
Antimony, as regulus or metal.....	2-6c lb.
Copper and Manufs. of—Ores (fine copper contained therein).....	1-2c lb.
Regulus of, and black or coarse copper and copper cement, fine copper contained therein.....	1c lb.
Old, fit only for remanufacture, and clippings from new copper.....	do
Composition metal, of which copper is a component material of chief value, n. s. p. f.....	1-2c lb.
Plates, not rolled, bars, ingots, Chile or other pigs, and in other forms, not manufactured, n. s. p. f.....	1-6c lb.

IFFS, OLD AND NEW—Continued.

ARTICLES TRANSFERRED TO THE FREE LIST.	Old Rate.
SCHEDULE D—WOOD AND MANUFS. OF.	
Used for spars and in building wharves.....	10¢
and sawed.....	do
re or sided, n. s. p. f.....	¼c cu.ft.
Boards, planks, deals and other sawed lumber—Of hemlock, whitewood, camore, white pine and basswood—Not planed or finished.....	\$1 M.
ad or finished on one side.....	\$1.50 M.
ad or finished on two sides.....	\$2 M.
ad on one side and tongued and grooved.....	\$2 M.
ad on two sides and tongued and grooved.....	\$2.50 M.
sawed Lumber n. s. p. f.—Not planed or finished.....	\$2 M.
ad or finished on one side.....	\$2.50 M.
ad or finished on two sides.....	\$3 N.
ad or finished on one side and tongued and grooved.....	\$3 M.
ad or finished on two sides and tongued and grooved.....	\$3.50 M.
rg posts, railroad ties, and telephone and telegraph poles of cedar.....	20¢
manufactured, n. s. p. f.....	20¢
ers of wood.....	do
boards—Pine.....	\$1 M.
ce.....	\$1.50 M.
for wheels, posts, last, wagon, oar, gun, and heading blocks, and all like	
ocks or sticks, rough hewn or sawed only.....	20¢
s.....	15¢ M.
s and pelings.....	10¢
les—White pine.....	20¢ M.
ther.....	30¢ M.
s of all kinds.....	10¢
SCHEDULE G—AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS, ETC.	
resh.....	5c gal.
corn.....	\$8 ton.
res.....	3c each.
.....	5c gal.
.....	5c doz.
olk of.....	25¢
green, in bulk or packages.....	45¢ bu.
trees, shrubs and vines.....	20¢
resh—Herring.....	¼c lb.
on.....	¼c lb.
ther.....	do
n bags, sacks, barrels, or other packages.....	12c cwt.
ilk.....	8c cwt.
SCHEDULE H—SPIRITS, WINES, ETC.	
ade, Soda Water and Other Similar Waters—In plain, green, or colored.	
olded or pressed glass bottles—Containing each not more than ¼ pint.....	13c doz.
aining more than ¼ of a pint each and not more than 1½ pints.....	26c doz.
rwise than in such bottles, or in such bottles containing more than 1½ pints	
ach.....	50c gal.
SCHEDULE J—FLAX, HEMP, JUTE, ETC.	
Straw.....	\$5 ton.
acked or dressed.....	\$22.40 ton
of.....	\$11.20 ton
tow of.....	do
.....	\$25 ton.
manufactured in whole or in part of istle or Tampico fiber, manila, sisal	
rass or sunn—Binding.....	7-10c lb.
s of flax, jute or hemp, or either of them, not exceeding 60 inches in width..	15¢ lb.
eding 60 inches in width.....	40¢
or grain, made of burlaps.....	2c lb.
ed at 6c or less.....	16-10csqyd
ed at over 6c.....	18-10csqyd
SCHEDULE K—WOOL.	
hair of the camel, goat, alpaca, and other like animals, and manufs. of—Un-	
manufactured—Class 1: Merino, mestiza, metz or metis wools, or other wools	
f merino blood, immediate or remote, Down clothing wools, and wools of like	
haracter with any of the preceding, including such as have been heretofore	
sually imported into the United States from Buenos Ayres, New Zealand,	
ustralia, Cape of Good Hope, Russia, Great Britain, Canada, and elsewhere,	
nd also including all wools not hereinafter described or designated in classes	
and 3—Unwashed wool.....	11c lb.
ed wool.....	22c lb.
red wool.....	33c lb.
2: Leicester, Cotswold, Lincolnshire, Down combing wools, Canada long	
wools, or other like combing wools of English blood, and usually known by the	
rms herein used, and also all hair of the camel, goat, alpaca, and other like	
animals—Wool, unscoured.....	12c lb.
l, scoured.....	36c lb.
l, sorted.....	24c lb.
of the goat, alpaca, and other like animals, unscoured.....	do
of the goat, alpaca, and other like animals, scoured.....	36c lb.

TARIFFS, OLD AND NEW—Continued.

ARTICLES TRANSFERRED TO THE FREE LIST.		Old
Class 3: Donskol, native South American, Cordova, Valparaiso, native Smyrna, Russian camel's hair, and including all such wools of like character as have been heretofore usually imported into the United States from Turkey, Greece, Egypt, Syria, and elsewhere—Value 13c or less lb—Wool.....		33%
Wool, sorted.....		54%
Camel's hair, Russian.....		53%
Value over 13c lb—Wool.....		55%
Wool, sorted.....		100%
Camel's hair Russian.....		50%
Manufs. composed wholly or in part of wool, worsted, the hair of the camel, goat, alpaca, or other animals—Rags, flocks, nolls and waste—Nolls.....		30c lb
Yarn and other wastes.....		do
Rags and flocks.....		10c lb
SCHEDULE N—SUNDRIES.		
Feathers and Downs, Crude, Not Dressed—Ostrich feathers.....		10%
All other.....		do
Paintings, in oil or water colors.....		do
Statuary.....		do
Hatters' plush, black, composed of silk, or of silk and cotton.....		10%
Articles Under Section 3, Act of Oct 1, 1900—Coffee.....		3c lb
Goatskins, raw.....		1½c lb
Hides, raw or uncured, whether dry, salted, or pickled, and other skins, except sheepskins with the wool on.....		do

WOOD PRODUCTS—Not Manufactured at Mill, 1890.**No. 372.**

Establishments	1,606
Capital	\$61,541,081
Employees	46,142
Wages	\$11,353,608
Materials	11,006,678
Products	34,289,807

Wages per capita, \$246.05.

TOBACCO, 1890.**No. 373.**

Establishments	11,643
Capital	\$96,094,753
Employees	135,927
Wages	\$54,792,006
Materials	92,304,317
Product	211,746,623

Wages per capita, \$403.09.

Amount imported in 1893, \$12,588,407; duty collected 1893, \$14,831,-
989; average ad valorem duty under old law, 117.82 per cent.;
average ad valorem under new law, 105.95 per cent.

TOKEN COIN.**No. 374.**

A piece of metal having the general appearance of a coin and practically serving the same purpose. It is usually worth much less than the current rate at which it is exchanged. Silver tokens for 5 shillings were issued by the Bank of England in 1811, and were known as "bank tokens." The *India* rupee is sometimes called token coin.

TRANSPORTATION vs. HOME MARKETS.**No. 375.**

All unnecessary transportation is a waste of energy, and our development ought to tend in the direction of reducing it to the minimum. The importance of supplying our own necessities of life, all must acknowledge. With our vast area, offering every variety of soil and climate, every dollar expended in the development of our latent possibilities raises the wall of defense against possible foreign foes, and largely serves the purpose of naval and military expenditures.

TRANSPORTATION, ETC.—Continued.

Transportation only consumes; it does not create. It is a tax on every article carried, and should be avoided as far as possible, and the force now going into its wasteful service released for more profitable and productive labor, or at least not increased unnecessarily. This can only be done by encouraging the building up of home markets. As we are legislating for this country and not for any other, the first step is to relieve our people from dependence upon the foreign market. Every bushel of wheat consumed here is a bushel less added to the foreign surplus, and every acre of land taken from wheat-growing and applied to other purposes means so much less wheat for an already overloaded foreign market. We largely control the grain prices in Liverpool by the quantities we send there.

Wheat bears transportation better than any other cereal, having the greatest value proportioned to its weight; and still, at present prices, wheat 300 miles or more west or northwest of Chicago pay one bushel out of every four to transportation companies between the place of its production and Liverpool.

Let us give this great truth of Bastiat's another application. Nature produces all. That is the origin of the much-abused phrase, "The farmer pays all." Whenever the farmer goes beyond his farm for the gratification of his desires, Bastiat, the free-trader, shows that he must then share his riches. Now, whom shall he share with, the mechanic at home or the mechanic abroad; his fellow-citizen or an alien? Which is for his interest?

Let us put it in another phrase: Which is it better for a farmer to do, send his surplus wheat a thousand miles to the seacoast, three thousand miles across the water, pay the freight, sell it to the mechanic who gets less wages, or sell it right here at home to the mechanic who gets more wages? The answer seems obvious.

TREASURY OF U. S.—For information relating to finances *see* Coin, Coinage, Currency, Gold, Money, Revenue, Silver.

No. 376.

TREASURY OF U. S.—Was Treasury Bankrupt when Republicans turned it over to the Democrats in 1893?

No. 377.

The following shows the condition of the Treasury at the date when the last four Presidential terms commenced:

President Garfield, inaugurated March 4, 1881. Cash balance in Treasury March 1, \$170,817,436.69.

SAURY OF U. S.—Continued.

ident Cleveland, inaugurated March 4, 1885. Cash balance in ury March 1, \$159,356,506.41.

ident Harrison, inaugurated March 4, 1889. Cash balance in ury March 1, \$183,827,190.29.

ident Cleveland, inaugurated March 4, 1893. Cash balance in ury March 1, \$124,128,087.88.

favorite argument of the ignorant, or those who, understand-
ish to deceive the people, is that Mr. Cleveland left a full
ury on March 4, 1889, and found an empty one on March 4,

Arthur had, when he was inaugurated, in round numbers,
00,000, Mr. Cleveland \$159,000,000, Mr. Harrison \$183,000,000,
Mr. Cleveland, second term, \$124,000,000. President Harrison
tart with \$59,000,000 more than President Cleveland started
n 1893, because Harrison, during his term, paid off \$233,588,950
public debt of the country. During Mr. Cleveland's first term
ld off only \$143,884,350, and had to be forced to pay off any
e passage of a resolution in the House of Representatives
ing him for his delinquency in this particular.

n after so lashed to his duty he paid off \$89,704,600 less than
arrison paid during the four years following. Mr. Harrison
d the cash locked up in the Treasury to pay off the debt of the
e, and in doing so he saved in interest \$55,352,493.51, as against
2,538.38 saved by Mr. Cleveland.

TRIPOLI.

178.

Tripoli the standard is silver; the monetary unit is the mahbub
plasters; the value in United States coin is \$0.553.

TRUSTS.

179.

"trust," as the term is now used with reference to business
s, means that two or more persons, companies, or corporations,
der to stop competition, reduce the cost of management and
ction, and maintain prices, agree to put their property and
ess into the hands of "trustees" for their common benefit.
e trustees apportion to each one a ratio of business or profits
ortioned to interest, exercising a general management of their
affairs. Thus, the whisky trust is a combination of distillers

TRUSTS—Continued.

to regulate the production and price of spirits; and the sugar trust a like combination of sugar refiners. These trusts have of late been greatly multiplied and control a large percentage of the business of the country.

Trusts are not an American invention, and are not due to any system of tariff, protective or free trade. They came to us from Europe, and are most extensive and potent in England, and are, in fact, but an extension of the modern tendency to association and incorporation. How far they are lawful and compatible with the interest of the people are grave questions. Those who form them claim that they are of public utility as well as of private interest; that their large combination of capital, unity of management, and reduction of operating expenses, enable them to reduce the cost of production to the minimum; and that in consequence the public get the benefit of the lowest price compatible with fair profits. On the other hand, it is asserted that such combinations create monopolies, tend to an increase of prices to the injury of the public, and make them dangerous agencies in politics, by dominating political parties and legislative bodies.

During the debates on the tariff in the 53d Congress there was much bandying back and forth of charges of creating and fostering trusts by one or the other political party. Much of this was, of course, mere assertion, unsupported by facts. The only tangible results brought out were these:

1. As to the Sugar Trust: From the first tariff act of July 4, 1789, to the McKinley act of Oct. 1, 1890, a hundred years, imported sugar was always subject to a duty. As the combine, called the Sugar Trust, was formed about 1888, it is absurd to attribute its origin to the tariff. At the time of the passage of this last act this combine embraced but few of the refineries, and its capital was only from \$8,000,000 to \$10,000,000; it was not, therefore, thought to be dangerous, and did not exercise any influence on legislation. But since then it has been extended to embrace nearly, or quite, all the refineries of the country, has increased its capital to \$75,000,000, and exercised a controlling influence in the passage of the new tariff act.

It was clearly brought out that this trust was in alliance with the Democratic party, contributed largely to the funds of that party in the last Presidential campaign, and was, therefore, a potent factor in the election of Mr. Cleveland. It was demonstrated that

STC—Continued.

Democratic Congress would not, could not, and did not pass a bill without providing for the trust. The bounty provision of McKinley law put \$13,000,000 into the purses of the sugar producers of the country, doubled the sugar product of Louisiana, extended the sorghum and beet-sugar industry in other states, and gave promise of largely increasing the domestic supply. Wilson-Gorman act put at once, on the existing supply of sugar, \$10,000,000 into the purses of the sugar trust, with a large annual addition for the future. Whatever, therefore, may be said as to the McKinley act furnishing the opportunity for the extension of this trust, the fact remains that it dictated legislation to the Democratic

as to the Whisky Trust: That this is a Democratic institution, contributes largely to Democratic campaign funds, and dictates Democratic legislation in all that affects the trade, is hardly denied. Wilson-Gorman act is a veritable bonanza to this trust. In extending the bonded period from three to eight years, increasing tax from 90 cents to \$1.10 a gallon, and increasing the allowance of wastage while in bond, many millions of dollars are put at once into its purse. Thus, between the time it became certain the increase of tax would be made and the date of the taking effect of the act, the trust withdrew from bond all the whisky it could carry for export, paying the 90 cents; it then advanced the price to purchasers to cover the use of the 20 cents additional tax. If this withdrawal amounted to 4,000,000 gallons, the immediate gain was \$10,000,000. This is quite so much as was given to the sugar trust, but it was a very good return for their campaign contributions. Besides, in this act, in public declarations, the Democratic party announces its purpose to perpetuate the internal-revenue system. So the whisky trust has a promise of perpetual profits, which could not be given to the sugar trust.

then, the case stands thus: Whatever effect Republican policy may have had in creating trusts, it remains that the Democratic party was combined with them for their profit and perpetuity.

If trusts have been fostered and encouraged by the Republican party, why is it that the Democracy, with its majority in the 53d Congress, did not bring forward some proposition to crush them?

When you talk about trusts, you must remember the greatest and most iniquitous trusts to-day are Democratic trusts. Take the

TRUSTS—Continued.

Standard Oil Company; it is a Democratic trust. It has representatives high up near the Democratic throne. Take the Sugar Trust in America to-day, and it is a Democratic trust. Take the Iron Trust, and it is a Democratic trust.

And there is the Whisky Trust, which is also a Democratic trust. That trust, which is so dear to the Democratic heart, has its inspiration, its motive power direct from the Democratic party.

TURKEY.**No. 380.**

In Turkey the standard is gold; the monetary unit is the piaster; the value in United States coin is \$0.044; the coins are gold: 25, 50, 100, 250, and 500 piasters. The ratio of gold to silver is 1 of gold to 15.01 of limited-tender silver.

UNIT OF VALUE—The Dollar or Unit—Did it Include both Silver and Gold? (See Monetary Unit.)**No. 381.**

It is claimed by some writers that the unit of value did not attach exclusively to either gold or silver dollars in the first coinage act.

It is generally conceded that the silver dollar of 371¼ grains of pure silver was the unit of value fixed by section 9 of the act of April 2, 1792, which reads as follows:

"Dollars or units—each to be of the value of a Spanish milled dollar as the same is now current, and to contain 371 4-16 grains of pure, or 416 grains of standard silver."

This language remained in the statute until February 12, 1873. The act of March 3, 1849, provided for a gold dollar. The amount of gold was not specified—it was to be conformable to, in all respects, the standard for gold coins. This dollar was to be a dollar or *unit*, but the unit value remained with the silver coin dollar as before.

Section 14 of the act of Feb. 12, 1873, contained the following language:

"That the gold coins of the United States shall be a one-dollar piece, which, at the standard weight of 25.8 grains, shall be the unit of value."

This term "value" should be qualified either by distinct words, or by its surroundings, in order to be understood. For instance, an

UNIT OF VALUE—Continued.

English pound sterling had the debt-paying value of one pound from 1800 to 1849. Yet, Professor Jevons tells us that it would purchase about 145 per cent. more of the articles generally used in common life in 1849 than in 1800. The legal debt-paying value of the coined pound remained unvarying, fixed; while the purchasing or exchangeable value increased in this surprising ratio. The statute law fixed the weight, the fineness, and the debt-paying value of the pound sterling; but here the statute law stops, as it always must in a free country, and the people, independent of statute law, will regulate prices. In the midst of our darkest greenback days a dollar greenback was worth a trifle more than 35 cents in gold and about 33 1-3 cents in silver, yet it would pay an ordinary legal debt equally as well as either of the coined dollars. This was the debt-paying value fixed by statute law. Go into our markets and you could buy more articles with the gold dollar and 3 per cent. more with our silver dollar, but the legal debt-paying value of each of these coin dollars was only equal to the debased greenback.

VENEZUELA.**No. 382.**

In Venezuela the standard is gold and silver; the monetary unit is the bolivar; the value in United States coin is \$0.193; the coins are gold: 5, 10, 20, 50, and 100 bolivars; silver: 5 bolivars. The ratio of gold to silver is 1 of gold to 15½ of silver.

WAGES. (See also Employment; Farms; Labor; Silver; Tariff reduction.

No. 383.**WAGES—Gold vs. Silver.****No. 384.**

The advocates of free-coinage of silver at 16 to 1 contend that the gold standard means that European prices and wages shall prevail hereafter in the United States.

We submit the following answer, and ask the wage-earner to determine for himself:

In 1870 there were 2,053,996 employees in the manufacturing establishments in the United States, and each received average annual wages of \$306 in gold value. In 1890 there were 4,712,622 employees, and the average wages per year were \$484. When the

WAGES—Gold, etc.—Continued.

two decades during which our present monetary system has been in operation show that 135 per cent. more men have been employed, and that they got 60 per cent. more wages, we are in favor of that result, whether silver agitators call it European wages, Chinese wages, or American wages. It is true that three years of Democratic tariff muddling and Populist assaults on public credit have lowered wages from where they were in 1890; and whatever credit our free-silver friends claim for that result they are welcome to. In Mexico, a free-silver country, divided from the United States by an inland boundary, the men who work in the silver mines are paid one silver dollar per day. This dollar contains 377.17 grains of pure silver, which is nearly six grains more than our standard dollar. In Arizona, New Mexico, and California men who work in silver or gold mines receive \$3.50 per day. Any one of these miners in the United States can exchange with the Mexican miner one of his silver dollars for two of the Mexican coin, notwithstanding that the Mexican dollar is the most valuable so far as silver is rated. The wage problem is this: The Mexican miner must work seven days to earn \$7, which he will give to the American miner for his wages for one day, \$3.50. Which is best for the wage-earner?

This value which attaches to the United States silver dollar is because it was coined on Government account. The pledge of the United States being a guarantee that this same dollar should always be equal to a gold dollar or the best dollar the Government authorizes. The Mexican, knowing this, receives it as the equivalent of gold and sends it with his imports to the custom-house at his nearest port of entry and pays 100 cents of duty to the United States. His two silver dollars would not do more than this unless the commercial price of silver should be raised, as the Mexican dollar is now quoted at 52.8 cents in United States money.

WAGES—Increase in.**No. 385.**

There is one commodity which stands out by itself as the best measure of value ever discovered, surpassing in this respect wheat or cotton, iron or copper, silver or gold, and that is a given unit of human labor. The wages of labor have been on the average largely increased in the last third of a century, the increase from the old "bimetallic" wages of 1860 to those of 1890 being 58 per cent. in money and 72 per cent. in purchasing power.

WAGES—Increase in—Continued.

In 1892 a day's work of skilled labor would buy more of any staple commodity of human desire, more and better food, more and better clothing, more and better transportation, more and better tools and machinery, more and better heat and light, more comforts and luxuries of every kind, more silver and more gold than at any time before 1873 in the history of the world.

WAGES—In Silver Countries, compared with those of Gold Countries.**No. 386.**

The five countries selected are the most prosperous of the silver-using nations, and represent North America, South America, Asia, and Europe.

Average weekly wages paid in countries with currencies on a silver basis, compared with rates paid in the U. S.

Occupations.	U. S.	Mexico.	Peru.	Russia.	Japan.	China.
Bricklayers.....	\$21.18	\$10.00	\$ 9.00	\$4.32	\$2.04	\$1.64
Masons.....	21.00	10.80	14.76	6.72	2.18	1.60
Telegraph operators.....	20.00	11.50	12.10	5.25	.....	6.00
Plasterers.....	23.10	4.25	9.00	4.00	1.56	1.50
Roofers.....	17.30	8.40	.....	3.75	1.80	1.60
Carpenters.....	15.25	.....	9.00	3.30	1.56	2.15
Blacksmiths.....	16.00	8.00	16.30	3.72	1.85	1.25
Teamsters.....	10.80	3.60	3.50	3.60	1.50	.....
Cabinetmakers.....	13.30	10.00	14.76	5.78	.....	2.25
Printers.....	16.42	5.78	9.42	5.78	1.75	2.25
Tinsmiths.....	14.35	7.50	7.50	3.96	.....	1.10
Coopers.....	16.00	7.25	7.50	3.66	.....	1.63
Hod carriers.....	13.38	3.60	4.90	2.45	1.14	1.13
Masons' tenders.....	9.60	3.50	4.90	2.88	1.14	0.75
Laborers.....	8.88	2.90	3.50	2.88	1.14	1.00

WAGES—The Dollar Left Over.**No. 387.**

Out of our 70,000,000 of population, 20,000,000 are wage-earners. If they should receive the compensation of \$1 per day, the money thus earned would add to the daily circulation of our country \$20,000,000. If, by reason of protective legislation, they should receive \$2 per day, then we have \$40,000,000 in circulation instead of \$20,000,000, and a like ratio of increase in wages will increase the amount of money placed daily in circulation, for money is the basis upon which all wealth is accumulated. The margin of each day's business is the possibility of gain. The greater the volume the greater the possibility of a margin. Truly, Wendell Phillips uttered something worthy of more than passing notice when he said:

WAGES—Continued.

"It is the dollar left on Saturday evening, after all the day's work is paid, that means education, independence, self-respect, manhood. It increases the value of every acre near by, fills the town with dwellings, opens public libraries and crowds them, dots the continent with cities and cobwebs it with railways. The one remaining dollar insures progress and guarantees millions to its owner."

WAGES—Their Purchasing Power.**No. 388.**

In a speech on the silver question, Senator Mills (Democratic-trader), of Texas, gave these facts:

"Mr. President, the wages of labor in this country and all over the world for a hundred years have been tending upward. They are higher to-day than they have been at any time in the past, and the wage-earner, in whatever occupation employed, is deeply interested in the preservation of the standard of values as fixed and as movable as it is possible to make it. A few years ago our friend on the other side of the chamber directed the Committee on Finance to make an investigation and report to this body the movement of wages and prices for a number of years. They took the year 1860 as a basis and compared it and other years with 1890.

"Taking 1860 as the basis and calling it 100, the rate of wages increased to 1864 to 125.6 or 25.6 per cent., and to 1890 to 160.7 or 60.7 per cent. In 1860 and 1890 there was a gold standard, and in 1864 a depreciated paper standard. Wages went up in forty years 25.6 per cent., but the money the laborer earned was only the instrument which enabled him to procure the necessaries of life, and while it went up the ladder a few rounds, the necessaries of life, that his wages had to buy to sustain himself, his wife, and his children, had ascended the rounds of the ladder till they were lost in the clouds.

"The annual average wages of laborers in manufactories in 1860 was \$288.95. The average monthly wages was \$24.08, in gold. In 1864 it was 26.6 higher, or \$30.24 in paper, and in 1890 it was 60.7 per cent. higher than in 1860, and was \$38.69, in gold. Now, taking the official prices given by the Bureau of Statistics and the Finance Committee, the result is shown by the following table:

WAGES—Purchasing Power—Continued.*Purchasing power of wages of labor.*

Articles.	1860.		1864.		1880.	
	Monthly wages, \$24.08.		Monthly wages, \$30.24.		Monthly wages, \$38.69.	
	Price per unit of quantity.	Quantity.	Price per unit of quantity.	Quantity.	Price per unit of quantity.	Quantity.
Standard sheeting.....per yard...	<i>Cents.</i> 8.73	275	<i>Cents.</i> 52.07	58	<i>Cents.</i> 6.83	566
Standard drilling.....do.....	8.92	270	53.02	57	6.41	602
Bleached shirting.....do.....	15.50	155	48.34	62	10.64	363
Standard prints.....do.....	9.50	253	33.25	90	6.00	645
Print cloth.....do.....	5.44	442	23.42	129	2.85	1,311
Cut nails.....per pound..	3.13	769	7.85	385	1.86	2,077
Refined sugar.....do.....	10.00	240	30.00	101	4.00	859
New Orleans molasses.....per gallon...	53.00	45	150.00	20	40.00	128
Rio coffee.....per pound..	13.00	185	36.00	84	18.50	209
Tea.....do.....	65.00	37	130.00	23	25.10	154
Ticking.....per yard...	17.00	141	70.00	43	12.00	322
Matches.....per gross...	48.00	50	100.00	30	37.00	104
Denim.....per yard...	15.00	160	88.00	34	11.00	351

Notice that the annual average of wages for 1890 is \$464.28, as against \$288.95 in 1860, and \$362.88 in 1864.

WEALTH FROM WASTE.**No. 389.**

One aspect of the value of protection in building up home manufactures, rather than buying them in foreign countries at a cheaper rate, is seldom sufficiently considered. A removal of the duties on coal, iron ore, and wool is advocated in order to supply manufacturers with cheaper "raw material." But is it considered what enters into the production of this raw material? The consumption of air, water, grass, and herbage, which enters into the production of a sheep and its wool, could not be exported or otherwise utilized, and converting this otherwise waste into wealth is no small consideration.

And so, a country which packs its meat before shipment abroad not only saves the loss of life, which would take place on the way, and the cost of transportation to the bulky and more perishable material, but converts into use salt, sawdust, wood, ice, etc., which would otherwise not be utilized; and also the hair, bones, blood, etc., which are converted into other forms of wealth. Paper making gives value to rags, straw, wood, cornstalks, water, etc. And so

WEALTH FROM WASTE—Continued.

different manufactures employ bark, sumack berries, clay, and scores of other things which were otherwise waste. So, in barren land, rocky hills, and other waste spaces are utilized. Besides the consumption of fuel, ores, and forests, which might be exported at a loss, the use of what is otherwise incapable of removal and utility is the point here kept in view. It is safe to say that more waste is thus converted into wealth in the United States than the value of all our imported goods. Shall we utilize the waste or not is the serious question for the free-trader.

WEALTH—New England no Longer Leads.**No. 390.**

The increase of wealth from 1880 to 1890 in the States has caused much comment. Free traders and calamity howlers have held up the eastern manufacturing States as awful examples of greed and robbery, while the poverty of the West has been cited in such piteous and heartrending stories of wrong and oppression that common justice demands that the people shall be informed at once of the fraud these deceivers of the people are trying to have them believe.

The following table from the Census Bulletin on Wealth, No. 37, issued March 19, 1894, is made the basis of calculation.

The increased wealth of the nation is \$21,395,091,197, or \$1,039 per capita. Twenty-eight out of the fifty States and Territories exceed the average increase per capita. Of these only five are Eastern States, namely, Connecticut, Massachusetts, New York, Pennsylvania, and Rhode Island; these five having only an average gain of \$1,287 per capita, while the five Western States of California, Colorado, Idaho, Montana, and Nevada have an average of \$3,542 per capita.

The only States which have lost in the past ten years are Eastern States—Maine, New Hampshire, and Vermont.

Kansas, which the Populists have pauperized on every possible occasion, saved and accumulated more wealth in the ten years preceding 1890 than did Massachusetts. Nebraska exceeded Pennsylvania in her accumulations, while Minnesota, Michigan, and Wisconsin, all and each passed New Jersey in the race for wealth.

Where do you find the "robber baron," the "giant robber," the "fortress of greed and gain"? No longer in manufacturing New England. Pennsylvania gives place to Texas in the total sum of her

III—New England, etc.—Continued.

and New York, with twenty-two thousand millions of wealth, has not as much to divide to each person as those district of Columbia.

III—Or True Valuation of all Real and Personal Property in U. S.

1.

(See Census Bulletin, 379.)

tes.	1890.	1880.	Increase since 1880.	Loss since 1880.	Per capita.	
					1890.	1880.
.....	\$622,773,504	\$428,000,000	\$194,773,504	.....	\$412	\$339
.....	188,880,976	41,000,000	147,880,976	.....	3,168	1,014
.....	455,147,422	286,000,000	169,147,422	.....	403	356
.....	2,533,733,627	1,343,000,000	1,190,733,627	.....	2,097	1,553
.....	1,145,712,267	240,000,000	905,712,267	.....	2,780	1,235
.....	835,120,219	779,000,000	56,120,219	.....	1,119	1,251
.....	175,678,795	136,000,000	39,678,795	.....	1,043	928
olumbia.....	343,596,733	220,000,000	123,596,733	.....	1,491	1,239
.....	389,489,388	120,000,000	269,489,388	.....	995	445
.....	852,409,449	606,000,000	246,409,449	.....	464	398
.....	207,896,591	29,000,000	178,896,591	.....	2,464	890
.....	5,066,751,719	3,210,000,000	1,856,751,719	.....	1,324	1,043
.....	2,905,176,626	1,681,000,000	1,224,176,626	.....	956	850
.....	159,765,462	.....	159,765,462	.....	.....	.....
.....	2,287,348,333	1,721,000,000	566,348,333	.....	1,196	1,059
.....	1,799,343,501	760,000,000	1,039,343,501	.....	1,261	763
.....	1,172,232,313	902,000,000	270,232,313	.....	631	547
.....	495,301,597	382,000,000	113,301,597	.....	443	406
.....	489,34,128	511,000,000	.....	21,865,872	740	787
.....	1,085,473,048	837,000,000	248,473,048	.....	1,041	895
.....	2,803,645,447	2,623,000,000	180,645,447	.....	1,552	1,471
.....	2,095,016,272	1,580,000,000	515,016,272	.....	1,011	965
.....	1,691,851,927	792,000,000	899,851,927	.....	1,300	1,014
.....	454,242,638	354,000,000	100,242,638	.....	352	313
.....	2,397,902,945	1,562,000,000	835,902,945	.....	895	720
.....	453,135,209	40,000,000	413,135,209	.....	3,429	1,022
.....	1,275,885,514	885,000,000	390,885,514	.....	1,205	851
.....	180,323,668	156,000,000	24,323,668	.....	3,941	2,506
.....	325,128,740	363,000,000	.....	37,871,260	863	1,046
.....	1,445,285,114	1,305,000,000	140,285,114	.....	1,000	1,154
.....	231,459,597	49,000,000	182,459,597	.....	1,507	410
.....	8,576,701,991	6,308,000,000	2,268,701,991	.....	1,430	1,241
.....	584,148,999	461,000,000	123,148,999	.....	861	329
.....	337,006,506	.....	337,006,506	.....	1,844	.....
.....	3,951,382,384	3,238,000,000	713,382,384	.....	1,076	1,013
.....	48,285,124	.....	48,285,124	.....	781	.....
.....	590,396,194	154,000,000	436,396,194	.....	1,882	882
.....	6,190,746,550	4,942,000,000	1,248,746,550	.....	1,177	1,154
.....	504,162,352	400,000,000	104,162,352	.....	1,450	1,447
.....	400,911,303	322,000,000	78,911,303	.....	348	323
.....	425,141,299	.....	425,141,299	.....	1,293	.....
.....	887,956,143	705,000,000	182,956,143	.....	502	451
.....	2,105,576,766	825,000,000	1,280,576,766	.....	942	518
.....	349,411,234	114,000,000	235,411,234	.....	1,681	792
.....	265,567,323	502,000,000	.....	36,432,677	799	919
.....	862,118,070	707,000,000	155,318,070	.....	521	467
.....	766,698,726	62,000,000	698,698,726	.....	2,177	825
.....	438,954,881	350,000,000	88,954,881	.....	575	566
.....	1,833,08,521	1,139,000,000	694,308,523	.....	1,087	866
.....	169,773,710	54,000,000	115,773,710	.....	2,797	2,596
.....	65,087,091,197	43,642,000,000	21,395,091,197	.....	1,039	870

WHEAT AND SILVER.

No. 392.

It is a favorite sophistry with many to say that "wheat is cheap now than in 1873." "Silver was destroyed, struck down, and demonetized in 1873," "therefore the fall of silver caused the fall of wheat."

The trouble with that is that the fall in price of wheat has all, nearly all, taken place since 1891.

The average farm price of wheat was 83 cents in 1891, and the same in 1890, and 92 cents in 1888, in gold, while in 1874 it was 100 cents in paper currency, equal to 84 cents in gold.

When was the wheat farmer most prosperous? He got the biggest average price per bushel in 1881, and the biggest pile of gold per acre in 1891.

In proof of the foregoing statement the following table, found on page 6 of the Monthly Crop Report for December, 1895, U. S. Department of Agriculture, shows:

Production, value, price, and exports of wheat since 1880.

Years.	Total area of crop.	Total production.	Total value of crop.	Average value per bushel.	Average yield per acre.	Average value per acre.	Exports for 1 year beginning July 1.
	Acres.	Bushels.		Cts.	Bush.		Bushels.
1880.....	37,886,717	498,549,868	\$474,201,850	95.1	13.1	\$12.48	186,321,514
1881.....	37,709,020	383,280,090	456,880,427	119.3	10.2	12 12	121,892,389
1882.....	37,087,194	504,185,470	444,602,125	88.2	13.6	11.99	147,811,316
1883.....	36,455,593	421,088,160	393,649,272	91.1	11.6	10.52	111,534,182
1884.....	39,475,885	512,765,000	390,862,260	64.5	13	8.38	132,570,397
1885.....	34,189,246	357,112,000	275,320,390	77.1	10.4	8.05	94,565,794
1886.....	36,806,184	457,218,000	314,226,020	68.7	12.4	8.54	153,804,970
1887.....	37,641,793	456,329,000	310,612,960	68.1	12.1	8.25	119,625,344
1888.....	37,396,138	415,868,000	386,245,090	92.6	11.1	10.32	88,600,743
1889.....	38,123,859	490,560,000	342,491,707	69.8	12.9	8.98	109,490,467
1890.....	36,087,154	399,262,000	334,773,678	83.8	11.1	9.28	106,181,316
1891.....	39,916,897	611,780,000	513,472,711	83.9	15.3	12.86	225,685,812
1892.....	38,554,430	515,949,000	322,111,881	62.4	13.4	8.85	191,912,685
1893.....	34,629,418	396,181,725	218,171,381	53.8	11.4	6.16	164,238,129
1894.....	34,882,436	480,267,416	225,902,025	49.1	13.2	6.48	144,812,713
1895.....	34,047,332	467,102,947	237,938,998	50.9	13.7	6.90	.....

Notice the tremendous drop in December, 1884, and in December 1892, immediately following each of Mr. Cleveland's elections. Notice the dead level of low prices during the first "four years" and present three years "of Grover."

Notice the prompt response of the wheat market to the election of Mr. Harrison in 1888. The wheat market promptly discounted the

WHEAT AND SILVER—Continued.

future, as markets always do, without waiting for the ceremony of inauguration day.

These changes in the price of wheat followed immediately after elections in 1884, 1888, and 1892.

Unless God repeals the laws of nature and of economics, similar results may be looked for in December, 1896. That is the only hope of relief for the wheat farmer.

Notice in the table how remarkably even the area runs—between thirty-four and thirty-nine million acres.

The biggest pile of gold for the whole crop, and the biggest pile of gold per acre, was got in 1891.

Five crops under Grover (1884, 1885, 1886, 1887, and 1892) were marketed near the eight-dollar per-acre mark.

Only one crop (1889) was ever marketed under Republican auspices for less than \$9 per acre, and that lacked only 2 cents of the nine-dollar mark.

The other three crops marketed under Grover (1893, 1894, and 1895) have gone glimmering at \$6.16, \$6.48, and \$6.99 per acre, respectively.

The wheat farmers are not unreasonable. They do not expect to get rich out of one or two years' work, but they do expect to get a decent living and a moderate profit on their capital and labor. This they have not had for the last three years.

WHEAT—Price in India, 1873 to 1893.

No. 393.

Average price of wheat, per bushel, in India, reduced to equivalents in U. S. gold coin, by the Department of Agriculture, February, 1896.

Year.	Price.	Year.	Price.	Year.	Price.
1873.....	\$1.05	1880.....	\$1.14	1887.....	\$0.90
1874.....	.92	1881.....	.86	1888.....	.85
1875.....	.86	1882.....	.86	1889.....	.80
1876.....	.89	1883.....	.88	1890.....	.76
1877.....	1.24	1884.....	.80	1891.....	.90
1878.....	1.47	1885.....	.78	1892.....	.89
1879.....	1.48	1886.....	.79	1893.....	.68

Prices of wheat have sometimes been higher in India. and sometimes in America.

WHEAT—Price, etc.—Continued.

The fact of these ups and downs admits of no dispute. The only room for disagreement is as to the causes which produced them.

The Populist-Democratic-Free-Silver teachers affect to believe, that one cause, and only one cause, viz., the "crime of 1873" has produced all these ups and downs. The Republicans believe and teach that very many causes and forces may have combined to produce the result. Wheat was very high in India from 1877 to 1880. But the farmers of India had no wheat for sale during those four years of the "great famine." The famine was quite sufficient to account for the price of wheat.

Wheat was low in the United States from 1884 to 1888, and again these last three years of grace.

That is a fact. It is also a fact that Mr. Cleveland was President of the United States during those years. Generally speaking, it is strictly true that the price of wheat has never been higher in India than in America except when there was either a famine to abnormally raise prices in India or a triumphant Democracy to abnormally depress prices in America. Instead of wasting time trying to restore the conditions of 1873, let us help the farmers of America to deliver themselves from the blunder of 1892.

We were more prosperous in 1892 than in 1872. We now have hard times and have had hard times for three years, but in casting about for cause and remedies of all our ills it is utterly futile to compare the present with the less prosperous period of 1872 rather than with the more prosperous period ending in 1892. Whatever cause produced the present result commenced to operate and showed its effects after 1892 and not 1872.

WHEAT—Price Not Controlled by Silver.**No. 394.**

The total value of the silver product of the United States in 1892, even when reckoned at the price before 1873, was \$82,101,000, and this was the greatest yield in the history of our silver production. (Mint Report, page 242.)

According to the Statistical Abstract, page 267, the farm value of the cotton crop of this country in 1891 was \$350,000,000; that of the wheat crop was, in round numbers, \$400,000,000, and that of the corn crop was over \$800,000,000. The value of our corn crop alone was ten times the value of the silver crop of this country and four

WHEAT—Price, etc.—Continued.

times the value of all the silver produced in the whole world that year. Why, the clucking hens of our farms produce more wealth every year than these silver miners, who so patronizingly tell the farmers what they will do for them.

Are the farmers and planters silly enough to pause in the presence of these figures, \$1,550,000,000, produced in one year from cotton, wheat, and corn, and say that \$625,600,000 of silver, which has required one hundred and seven years for its accumulation, has caused all the trouble? The conditions of 1873 never can be restored, even if the mints were opened to the free coinage of silver. The producers of cotton and wheat might do much toward restoring the former prices of their product by voting for increased consumption, by giving increased employment to the great army of wage-earners and consumers. The people of the United States consumed 147,788,510 bushels less of wheat in 1895 than in 1890, being 2.36 bushels per capita.

WOOL—A Study for Farmers in Free Trade.**No. 395.****IMPORTS OF WOOL.**

Calendar year.	Pounds.	Value.
1891	139,317,571	\$18,798,402
1892	167,784,490	21,190,639
1893	111,752,368	13,953,549
1894	115,736,820	13,862,512
Protection average.....	133,647,812	16,951,276
1895	248,989,217	33,770,159
Free-trade increase.....	115,341,405	16,818,883

Free trade in the raw material of woolen manufacturers means nearly double the quantity of foreign wool used here, to the detriment of American wool, and just double the amount of gold sent abroad to pay for it. The extra \$16,818,883 shipped to foreign farmers would have served a much better purpose had it been distributed among American sheep-raisers. It would have helped our own people wonderfully in paying interest on their farm mortgages, perhaps in preventing the mortgages of their farms, or in improving them, or in paying off a little of the village store account. But

WOOL—A Study, etc.—Continued.

farmers must not expect this under free trade. They can only wait patiently until we have a Republican Congress and a Republican President in 1897, when, we trust, such a tariff law will be enacted as will exclude every pound of foreign wool, and enable American farmers to secure the whole of the thirty-odd millions of dollars of gold that we shipped abroad last year to pay for it.

WOOL—Before and After Taking Free Trade.**No. 396.**

Imports of—	1894.	1895.
Wool.....	\$13,862,512	\$33,770,159
Shoddy.....	633,310	2,759,478
Woolen goods	16,809,372	57,494,863
Totals.....	31,205,194	94,024,500
Free-trade loss.....		62,819,306

WOOL—Cost of Producing.**No. 397.**

A communication from Hon. Charles Hilton, an extensive wool grower of Eastern Oregon, states the effects of placing wool on the free list in Oregon as follows:

"THE DALLES, OREG., Dec. 6, 1893.

"I have been engaged in the business for eighteen years, and have run from ten to twelve thousand head. I have made it a point each year for a period of thirty days to accurately ascertain the actual cost of all my sheep camps in the way of supplies, and you can accept the following figures as trustworthy, since they are an average from all these records:

COST OF RUNNING 2,000 SHEEP ONE YEAR.

Herder, at \$35 per month.....	\$420
Board, at \$15 per month.....	180
Camp tender to help move and furnish camp.....	200
Salt, 2 tons, at \$30.....	60
Hay, 50 tons, at \$8.....	400
Extra help during lambing season.....	100
Extra help during winter feeding season.....	50
Shearing 2,000 sheep, at 7 cents per head.....	140
Board of shearers.....	80
Extra help sacking wool, etc.....	25
50 wool sacks, at 40 cents.....	20

WOOL—Cost of Producing—Continued.

Feeding horses used to supply camp, etc.....	\$180
Shoeing horses used to supply camp, etc.....	36
Furnishing camp—tents, blankets, rope, etc.....	30
Hauling 16,000 pounds wool to railroad, at $\frac{3}{4}$ cents.....	120

Cost of 16,000 pounds wool, as per above.....	1,991
16,000 pounds of wool, at 6 cents.....	\$960
700 lambs, being increase, \$1.25.....	875
	<hr/> 1,835

Net loss on above basis..... 156

"The only possible reduction that can be made in the cost of running a band of sheep is in wages, as the plow has driven the stock so far back into the hills that the cost of feed is greater, as there is so little land that will produce, and freight to and from the railroad figures largely in salt and other supplies in shipping wool.

"Thus you will see that at 6 cents per pound for wool, which is the highest price we can expect with free wool for the class of wool raised here, calculating the weight of each fleece at 8 pounds, which is about the average, and the increase at 35 per cent. (which is all an ordinary band of stock sheep will produce, as we have to carry the male until two years old and past before they are suitable for market and can not breed the ewes until two years old) the owner would be about \$200 loser on the year's work. This, leaving out of consideration all the taxes, interest on capital invested, and wear and tear to camp accouterments, which is considerable.

"For the last four or five years I have averaged 15 cents per pound for my wool and \$2.75 for my mutton sheep. The latter cannot now be sold for more than \$1.50 (at the ranch), and our wool is now being sold in Boston for 10 cents. The cost of freight, including insurance and commissions, amounts to about 4 cents a pound.

"There is one thing which you may not have had brought to your notice, and that is that destruction of the sheep industry means the abandonment of thousands of acres of land which now furnish good sheep pasture in Eastern Oregon.

"The only vegetation which now exists is weeds and the small sheep grass which will support nothing but sheep, and upon which they will thrive; take away the sheep and this is waste land and can never be anything else.

WOOL—Cost of Producing—Continued.

"It would be impossible for us to continue the business under free wool; we would have to quit breeding and dispose of our sheep for mutton as they become of suitable age.

"When the industry is destroyed in the United States, I apprehend, the foreigner will raise the price of wool probably to more than we have received under protection; but we will have no sheep, and it takes a long time to stock up a range, as sheep do not increase very rapidly."

WOOL—Extent of Destruction.**No. 398.**

Do our Democratic friends know the magnitude of the wool-growing industry which they have destroyed? There were 700,000 wool growers in the United States—700,000 people whose principal industry was that of growing wool. There were probably 150,000 more who were owners of small flocks of sheep in the United States. This industry employed, besides the owners of flocks, at least half a million laborers, representing, with those who were dependent upon them, 2,500,000 people dependent upon the wages paid to laborers in this industry. There were 700,000 farms, averaging 160 acres each, devoted to the industry; and the mountainous regions in the great West and the vast plains of the great West, which are not suitable for other kinds of agriculture, which are not suitable for cultivation, have been utilized in this great industry and made valuable. These 700,000 farms, of 160 acres each, comprising 112,000,000 acres of land, are made valueless by placing wool on the free list and destroying this great industry.

A statement from Hon. W. W. Baker, editor of the North Pacific Rural Spirit, shows that in Oregon, Utah, Washington, Idaho, and Western Montana there were 6,710,746 sheep, which were worth in 1892, prior to the Presidential election, \$13,421,492, and which are worth in 1896 no more than \$6,710,746, showing a falling off in the value caused by putting wool on the free list.

WOOL—Fall of Foreign Prices.**No. 399.**

Free-traders have been fond of drawing comparisons between the lower price of American wool under the McKinley law and prices current previous to 1860. It is true that previous to 1860 the clean scoured value of Ohio XX was 80 cents, and its clean scoured value under the McKinley law before it was menaced with repeal in the early part of 1893 was 70 cents—a decline of 12½ per cent. This fact has been given great prominence, but the advocates of this

WOOL—Fall, etc.—Continued.

ew have been ominously silent as to the 46 per cent. decline in value of wool of the same kind and quality during the same period. For some years previous to 1860 the London value of Australian clean scoured wool similar to XX Ohio was 65 cents, but in 1893 the value was only 35 cents—a decline in the free-trade markets of the world of over 46 per cent., as against a decline under protection in the United States for wool of the same quality and condition of only 12½ per cent. Further evidence of this fact, but exhibiting still greater decline in foreign markets, is shown in the publication of a table by Messrs. George Wm. Bond & Co., of Boston, giving the kinds of colonial wools imported into England and America in 1860 and in 1893, showing a falling off in value in that period of over 51 per cent.

The importation of colonial wools into Europe and America at various tariff periods between 1860 and 1893, with approximate value per bale, in English money, was as follows:

Year.	Bales.	Value per bale.	Year.	Bales.	Value per bale.
1860.....	266,000	£25¾	1883.....	1,253,000	£16¾
1868.....	639,000	18¾	1890.....	1,699,000	14¾
1893.....	657,000	16¾	1893.....	2,074,000	12¾

A decline of 51½ per cent. in 33 years.

WOOL—Necessity for Protection—Freight Charges.**No. 400.**

To-day we have 38,000,000 of sheep in the United States, 26,000,000 of which and nearly 70 per cent. of all are located west of the Mississippi River. The freight on the wool from these sheep from the ranch to the Eastern markets varies from 2 to 3 cents per pound, while the freight on wool from London is only one-fourth of a cent per pound. How can the American wool grower pay from 800 to 1,200 per cent. more freight than his foreign competitor, when the freight alone under such unequal competition would of itself bar the American wool grower from his own market? Thus, with the removal of protection, the difference in freight alone is against the American wool grower, so that he is compelled to go out of the business.

WOOL AND WOOLEN GOODS—Imports—Increase in 1 Months.

No. 401.

Imports for 10 months.	1894.	1895.	Increase.
Raw wool.....pounds...	83,223,270	211,057,038	127,833,768
Shoddy.....do.....	1,081,441	17,823,008	16,741,567
Carpets.....square yards...	285,314	829,423	544,109
Clothing.....value...	\$673,088	\$1,296,210	\$623,122
Cloths.....pounds...	5,317,056	34,573,887	29,256,831
Dress goods.....square yards...	32,761,465	25,976,470	*\$6,784,995
Knit woollens.....value...	\$593,669	\$1,988,349	1,394,680
Shawls.....do.....	\$69,553	\$370,264	\$300,711
Yarns.....pounds...	383,985	3,383,285	2,999,300
All other woollens.....value...	\$542,235	\$1,919,785	\$1,377,550

* Decrease.

WOOLEN INDUSTRY vs. WHISKY TRUST—Democrats Legislate against Factory and Uphold Distillery.

No. 402.

Census Bulletin No. 380 calls attention to the fact that 440 establishments engaged in the manufacture of distilled spirits, with a capital of \$31,006,176, and turning out a product of 104,197,869 gallons, employ but 5,343 persons, at wages of \$2,814,889; while 1,454 establishments are engaged in the woolen and worsted manufactures, with a capital of \$199,075,056, turn out a product of \$212,772,629, employ 122,944 persons, at wages of \$132,977,104. The woolen business has seven times the capital, twenty-five times the laborers, and pays fifty times the wages. But the Wilson bill reduced the tariff on the woolen schedule three-fifths, which has caused a reduction of wages and a closing up of factories, and has increased the tax on spirits for the benefit of the whisky trust. Verily, great is Democratic love for the "honest toilers."

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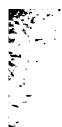
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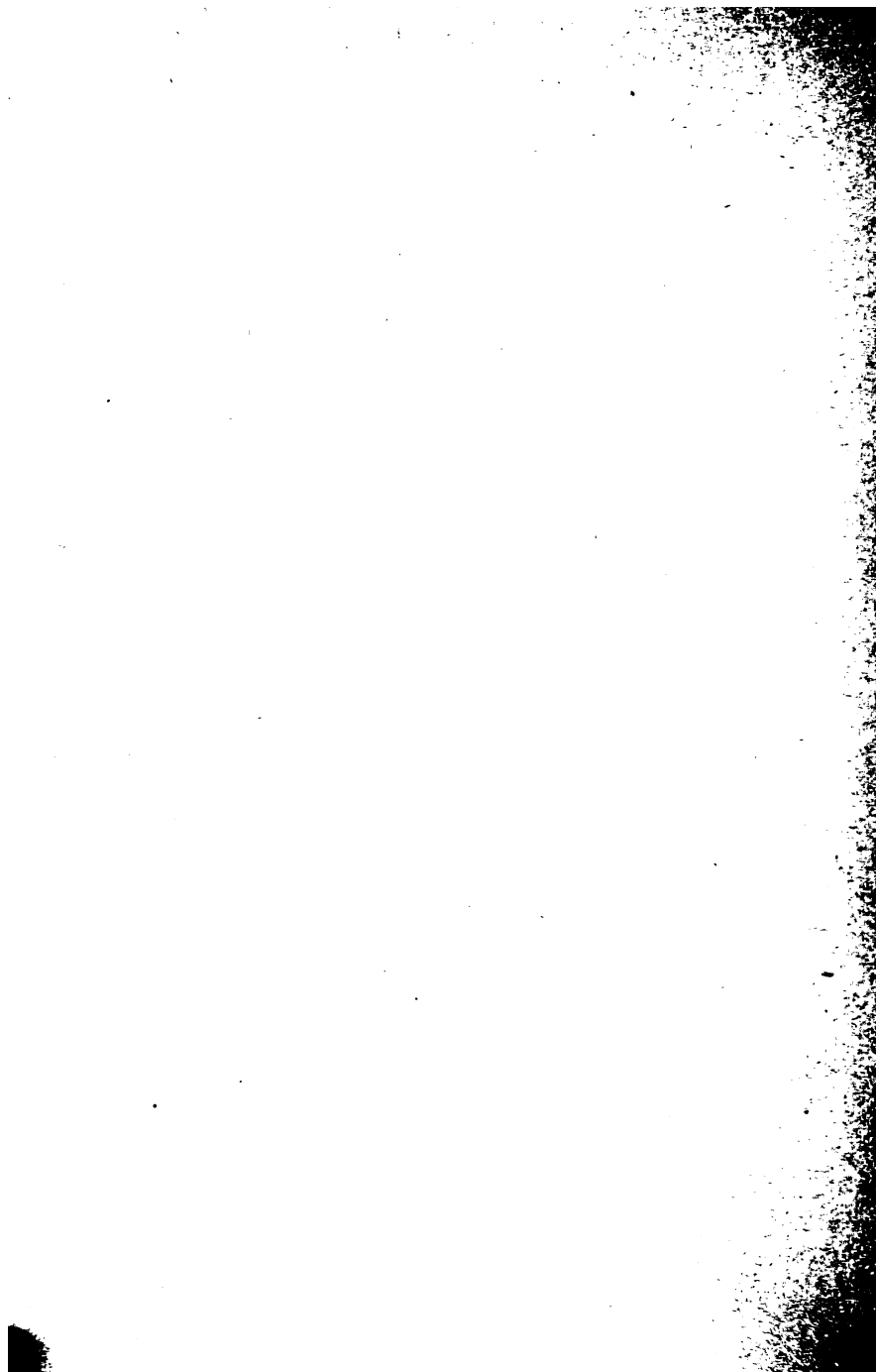
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